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AS AN OFFICIAL JOURNAL

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied regularly to every member of the following Societies:—PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, MIDLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND, CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND, OTAGO PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA, and TASMANIAN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

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OUR SUMMER NUMBER.

THE amount of appreciation of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in the United States and Canada is fairly indicated by the reception which our special issues always have there. This is notably the case in regard to our Winter and Summer numbers, which are looked upon by our contemporaries and the leading drug-houses as marvels of modern journalism. We note also that several American houses have given us substantial support in the production of these numbers by entrusting us with the insertion of their price-lists and circulars. As the present issue will go to many who may desire to follow this example, we may state that our Summer Number will be issued on July 28 next. The publisher will be glad to supply inquirers with particulars for printing circulars and price-lists, and prices for inserting the same in the Summer Issue. Early application is desired, so that the best positions may be secured. The last day for the delivery of parcels of circulars to him will be July 23.

Summary.

"FROG IN THE THORAT" is the subject of an illustrated interview on p. 727.

MR. PINKERTON, a well-known Scotch wholesale druggist, died this week (p. 710).

THE Sultan of Zanzibar has determined to put down the adulteration of cloves (p. 733).

A COGAN chemist has been fined for selling a proprietary medicine unstamped (p. 706).

THE unsuccessful candidates in the poll for membership of the Pharmaceutical Council are Messrs. Bateson and Campkin (p. 737).

MR. GIFFEN has, on behalf of the Board of Trade, compiled a valuable report on British trade, which we make the basis of an article on p. 731.

MR. EDWARD EVANS, JUN., has been entertained to dinner, on the occasion of his silver wedding, by the heads of departments in Evans, Sons & Co., who presented him with a silver tray (p. 726).

IN an interview with Mr. Macdona, M.P., he has assured us that he is prepared to use all Parliamentary means to get carbolic acid as a poison. We give a portrait of Mr. Macdona (p. 726).

THE Royal Commission, which acted for this country at the Chicago Exhibition, has issued a report, in which some problems as to the future of international exhibitions are discussed (p. 732).

THE U.S. Consul at Messina has collected from manufacturers of peel-essences opinions which show how general is the adulteration of lemon, bergamot, and similar oils with turpentine (p. 734).

A HOLBORN chemist (the manager of Dr. Coffin's business) has been severely handled by Coroner Braxton-Hicks in regard to a certificate which he gave on the death of one of his patients (p. 706).

AT the meeting of the Chemical Society Mr. H. B. Baker communicated a remarkable paper showing that moisture is necessary to bring about chemical union between some of the most eager compounds (p. 729).

WE have interviewed Dr. John A. Gray, the physician who for a number of years was attached to the Amcer of Afghanistan's staff. Dr. Gray gives us interesting information regarding the drug-trade and medical practice in that country (p. 719).

A DINNER of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society and their friends was held in the Hotel Métropole on Tuesday night. Speeches were made by Sir Walter Foster, M.P., Professors Mendeléeff and Foster, Mr. Hayes (President P.S.I.), and others (p. 716).

THE unqualified manager of drug-stores at Battersea has had to pay 10l. for twice selling some laudanum and soap liniment. He averred that the laudanum was "sine opio," but the analyst said the opium was there, and the Judge accepted this evidence (p. 741).

THE outline of the history of a wholesale druggists' sundries business, carried on with borrowed capital, and ultimately bringing the partners to the Bankruptcy Court, is sketched in our report of the public examination of the partners constituting the firm of H. Gilbertson & Sons (p. 738).

WE have some interesting correspondence this week. Mr. Thomas Beecham intimates that he is to remove his placards from fields. A Buenos Ayres correspondent informs us that the use of saccharine in foods has been prohibited there. M. Prunier sends us a letter regarding glycerophosphates. The Dispensing Notes are worth attention (p. 749).

THE annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on Wednesday. The presidential address was confined to the prosecutions for the sale of poisons. Mr. Carteighe deprecated further action by the Society in regard to the scheduling of carbolic acid. The motion by Mr. Robinson to place pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists on equality in Council matters was defeated (p. 711).

English News.

The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

Thefts from Chemists.

While Mr. J. A. Mitchell, chemist, 33 St. Mary's Road, Manningham, Bradford, was away at the seaside on Whit Tuesday, his shop was entered, and a desk which had been left locked was broken open and ransacked, but nothing of any value was found. Some money which was in another part of the shop was overlooked by the thieves, who seem to have been disturbed whilst at work.

Suicide in a Hospital Ward.

A case of suicide under peculiar and sad circumstances was reported from St. Thomas's Hospital last Friday. A woman named Emma Soper, aged 37 years, had for some weeks been an inmate of the institution, and had caused some anxiety to the nurses on account of her strange behaviour. While the nurse in charge of the ward was temporarily absent, Soper got out of bed, and in the sight of the other patients took up a bottle of nitric acid. She drank the contents and almost immediately fell down, dying shortly after.

Chemists and Death-certificates.

Mr. A. Braxton Hicks held a long inquiry on Friday, May 18, at Wimbledon, into the circumstances attending the death of Elizabeth Lampert (56), lately residing at High Street, Merton, who died on May 12. Interest in the proceedings centred round the fact that the death-certificate was filled in by Mr. Edward Haynes, a registered chemist and druggist. The certificate was refused by the registrar of deaths, and the funeral had, in consequence, to be postponed.

Mr. Haynes stated that he was an associate of the Pharmaceutical Society, residing at 41 Goldsmith Avenue, Acton, and carried on the business called "Dr. Coffin's Medical Botanist Consulting-room," at 134 High Holborn. He obtained his qualification in October, 1891. Dr. Coffin had been dead twenty-seven years, and the Rev. Mr. Brooks, a Cambridge University man, was now the responsible owner of the business. Witness was his manager. He had been attending Mrs. Lampert for four years, giving her medicine and advice, for which he was paid. After her death he wrote out the certificate produced, signing it "Edward Haynes, A.P.S." He knew that the initials "A.P.S." were only a chemist's qualification. In answer to questions put by the Coroner, the witness said he got the certificate in question from among some which Dr. Coffin had. He did not know that that form of certificate had been obsolete for twenty-five years. He believed the certificates were handed over with the business. The Coroner: As part of the stock-in-trade? A nice sort of thing to trade in—medical death-certificates. Have you ever filled up any others? Witness: Yes, one before, and it was accepted. The Coroner: When and where? Witness: About four months ago, and it was accepted by a registrar off the Tottenham Court Road. The Coroner: May I take it that before you attempted to practise you had no legally recognised tuition? Witness: No, I had no medical training at all.

The Coroner: What medicine did you give the deceased? Witness: Rhatany, oak bark, hydrastis canadensis, agrimony, and barberry bark. The Coroner: Is that a stock mixture? Witness: By all means, no; but we should give rhatany to anyone suffering from hæmorrhage. Sometimes I used to give her a nervative. Poisons we do not use; there is as much good done without as with them. The Coroner: Are you aware that in prescribing for the deceased you were infringing the Apothecaries Act? Witness: The Apothecaries' Society have tried it, but they have never been able to make anything of it. The Coroner: You argue that before the County Court Judge when they take action against you, for I shall certainly report it to them; and I shall report on the certificate to the Registrar-General, and see whether these certificates are to be used with impunity.

Dr. Thomas Brushfield, who made a *post-mortem* examina-

tion, ascribed the cause of death to heart and kidney disease, following hæmorrhage from the lungs. The area of the lung-mischief was too limited to call it a case of phthisis—to which death was ascribed by Mr. Haynes—and an ordinary medical man could certainly have detected the kidney and heart trouble, and probably treated the patient for it.

A Juror: Were the medicines which Mr. Haynes prescribed proper remedies for the deceased's complaint? Witness: The only two I know anything of as being in the British Pharmacopœia are rhatany and oak bark, both of which are very well-known vegetables, but they are no good for hæmorrhage of the lungs. The only things that are of use for hæmoptysis are mineral astringents. Mr. Haynes: Rhatany is used by all the authorities. Dr. Brushfield: Rhatany and oak bark are in the British Pharmacopœia. The Coroner: Would the fact of the other things not being included in the B.P. denote either that the action of the herbs was not known, or that they were known to possess no virtue at all? Witness: Probably; but I am not certain as to whether hydrastis canadensis is in the B.P. A Juror: Has the doctor seen the bottle? The Coroner: No; but there is no reason to suppose that there is any harm in it. The deceased had been taking it for five years, and it may be that the hæmorrhage stopped of itself, or that the medicine relieved her.

The Coroner, in summing up, said he disbelieved Mr. Haynes when he stated he thought he had a right to give the certificate. His opinion was that he knew he was sailing near the wind and thought he would risk it. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony, and censured Mr. Haynes for giving the certificate. The Coroner said he would report the facts to the proper authorities, with a view to further proceedings being taken.

[Mr. Haynes's name appears on the register, but does not occur on the list of associates of the Pharmaceutical Society.]

Chemists at Cricket.

A match was played on Saturday last between Wright, Layman & Umney's C.C. and Barron, Harveys & Co.'s C.C., on the ground of the first-named club. The Wright men accumulated 68 runs, against which the Giltspur Street team could only oppose the poor total of 25. Haddon's bowling for the winners was exceedingly effective. He took eight wickets for 8 runs.

On Saturday, May 19, Messrs. Burgoyne-Burbidge's C.C. played the Central School of Pharmacy, on the former's ground at Balham, when Messrs. Burgoyne's team proved victorious by 32 runs, the scores being: Burgoyne-Burbidge's, 68; Central School of Pharmacy, 36. Messrs. Burghes, 27, and Bradbury, 15, were the highest scores on the winning side.

The Sale of Nareotic Poisons.

At Barrow, on Tuesday, an inquest was held on a blacksmith's striker, named McCullam, who committed suicide by drinking a quantity of laudanum. The Coroner said there was no doubt the deceased had put a lot of laudanum into a can of beer and drunk it. Many cases of laudanum poisoning had come before him, and had by him been reported to the proper authorities, but nothing had yet been done to restrict the sale of the drug. Mr. E. A. Rowbottom, the druggist whose label was on the bottle, said he might sell any quantity without any question. Some women in Barrow took as much as 3 oz. of laudanum in a day. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by laudanum poisoning, and stated that in their opinion steps should be taken to place restrictions upon the sale of the poison.

Carbolic-acid Poisoning.

On Saturday last, a servant girl named Ada Hopkins, in the service of Dr. Rees, of Wigan, was discovered to have swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid taken from the surgery. The girl, it is stated, had been troubled in her courtship. In spite of medical attention the dose proved fatal.

On Saturday last Harriet Bethell, 37 years of age, a seaman's widow, of Liverpool, whilst under the influence of drink, drank a quantity of carbolic acid from a bottle which was in the house, and died shortly afterwards in the Royal Infirmary.

On Saturday evening John Rich, a young man engaged at Shoreham chemical-works, complained to his wife of having a nasty taste in his mouth, and said he would rinse it out with vinegar. Rich took down what he thought to be the vinegar-bottle from a shelf, and took a gulp. He immediately exclaimed that he had taken carbolic acid, and in spite of medical assistance he died in a short time.

The Half-holiday.

The chemists and druggists of Colchester and Wainfleet have decided to close their shops each Thursday at an early hour.

Dyed Sugar.

The police authorities have lately been making raids on grocers in Wiltshire for selling dyed sugar, and at the quarterly meeting of the County Council last week the County Analyst reported that a high percentage of adulteration had been found amongst the sugars, dyed "yellow crystals" being sold in place of true Demerara. This was a fraud, as the yellow crystals consisted of an inferior white sugar dyed so as to resemble genuine Demerara, which was a more expensive article. Grocers could generally readily distinguish between the two, although to an inexperienced eye the two kinds resembled each other very closely.

"An Analyst must not set himself up against Providence."

This was the remark made by the presiding Magistrate (Mr. E. B. Dawson) at Lancaster Police Court on May 17, in two milk-adulteration cases. The Public Analyst for the Borough (Mr. Estcourt) certified that in one case the sample of milk had been deprived of 15 per cent. of fat, and that 2 per cent. of water had been added. The figures were exactly similar in the second case. For the defence it was contended that no cream had been extracted from the milk, neither had water been added, but the cows had been fed on barleymeal, which affected the quality of the milk. The Chairman said it was common sense to dismiss both cases, as it was not possible that milk should at every period of the year be up to the analyst's supposed standard.

A Free Research Laboratory.

Mr. Ludwig Mond, of the firm of Brunner, Mond & Co. (Limited), has bought the house next to the Royal Institution, which he proposes to turn into a huge chemical laboratory, at the head of which he will place his son, Mr. Robert Mond, the scientist. In this laboratory anybody will be enabled to experiment in chemistry and develop scientific inventions. As no such place at present exists, it is expected that it will prove a great acquisition to men of small means and scientific aspirations.

Fatal Drink of Aromatic Vinegar.

An inquest was held at Swadlincote, Derbyshire, on Saturday, on the body of a child named Johnson, who died from the effects of drinking aromatic vinegar during his parents' absence at an inquest on the body of Henry Smith, who was accidentally shot by John H. Johnson, aged 15 years, a brother of the child. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

South African Exhibition.

It is proposed to hold a great South African Exhibition at the Crystal Palace. The promoters contemplate dividing it into two main sections, one showing the exports to Great Britain and the other the imports therefrom. Mining will be specially well looked after.

A Careful Bullock.

On Tuesday morning a bullock, which was being driven down High Street, Ashford (Kent), walked into the shop of Mr. White, chemist and druggist, 102 High Street. The animal found its way into the private apartments at the rear, and, with commendable coolness, Mr. White opened the glass doors, and allowed the visitor to make its way into Park Street, without doing the least damage.

Adulterated Drugs.

At the Birmingham Police Court, on May 18, Messrs. Holloway Brothers, chemists and druggists, of Ludgate Hill, Birmingham, were fined 60s. and costs, and 20s. and costs,

respectively, for selling tincture of rhubarb adulterated with 20 per cent. of added water, and nitrous ether, 46 per cent. below its proper strength. Dr. Showell Rogers, who defended, argued that in the latter case it was absolutely impossible to comply with the law, as the spirit was of such a volatile nature.

Infringement of the Medicino-stamp Act.

Mr. George W. Raynes, chemist, Station Street, Cogan, was prosecuted at Penarth Police Court, on May 21, and pleaded guilty to unlawfully exposing for sale an unstamped bottle containing medicine liable to stamp-duty. Messrs. J. Beer and W. B. Whitclaw proved the case on behalf of the Somerset House authorities. The Bench said the defendant was liable to a penalty of 20l. and costs; but they would this time only fine him 20s. and costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

On Tuesday a deputation from the Federation of Grocers Associations of the United Kingdom waited upon Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, on the subject of the Adulteration Acts. The point upon which the deputationists appeared to be most grieved was in regard to the sale of margarine or adulterated butter, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre advised them to co-operate with the agriculturists who waited upon him the other day and asked him to assent on the part of the Government to an inquiry into the sale of margarine and dairy products. This inquiry might be enlarged in order to include the points raised by the deputation on the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Chemistry of a Lamp-shade.

Dr. A. Dupré, in a letter to the *Times*, describes the spontaneous combustion of a lamp-shade in his house at Sutton. The shade was made from crinkled tissue paper, one white and one yellow sheet. On examination, the yellow paper was found to be coloured with chromate of lead, and this, no doubt, was the cause of the accident. The dangerous paper is readily recognised by setting fire to a piece of it and blowing out the flame. In the case of ordinary paper it will be found that the glow along the burnt edge is very soon extinguished, whereas, in the case of these chromate papers, it continues until the whole is consumed, as is the case with ordinary touch-paper. Dr. Dupré finds that besides the yellow paper, pale green paper also contains chromate of lead, and would, no doubt, be equally dangerous, and possibly there are papers of other colours containing the same material.

Photo-micrographic Apparatus.

At a meeting of the Quekett Microscopical Society on May 18, Mr. C. L. Curties exhibited a new instantaneous photo-micrographic apparatus, and explained the method of using it. Some excellent pictures of pond-life, fresh human blood, &c., taken by this apparatus were handed round for inspection, and one group of *Lophopus*, fully extended, surrounded by vorticellæ, was particularly admirable and life-like. The Chairman (Mr. A. D. Michael) thought the apparatus would be especially valuable for obtaining representations of quickly-moving organisms, which were almost impossible to draw in a natural way because of their rapid evolutions, and they might get composite pictures which would throw some light on this difficult subject of locomotion in minute animals.

Shop-hours.

The Shop Hours Act Amendment Bill was discussed in Committee of the House of Commons on Wednesday, and on clause 2, providing that "no young person shall be employed in or about or in connection with the work of a shop for a longer period than eleven hours, including meal times, on any day, or sixty hours in any week, each day's work to terminate not later than 9 o'clock P.M.," Mr. Tomlinson moved to omit the condition requiring that work must terminate not later than 9 o'clock, urging the fact that if the hours were to be limited to sixty in a week, a shop that was kept open later than the hour named on one evening would have to close earlier on another day, and thus no hardship would be inflicted. The Marquis of Carmarthen went further, and said it was ridiculous, looking at the relative hours of shopping in different districts, to fix a rigid limit to the

hours during which young people could be employed in shops. There was no necessity for its adoption, as shop-assistants could protect themselves against excessive labour by combination. Mr. John Burns denied this suggestion, and, after some further discussion, the amendment was agreed to. Mr. Bolton objected entirely to the clause in question, describing it as a gaseous motion, and he hoped the Committee would not pass it as it stood, so as to enable those in charge of the Bill to insert a more practical clause. He moved that progress should be reported. Mr. G. Russell, at the instance of Mr. Tomlinson, said the Government had carefully considered the Bill, and supported the second reading. Progress was then reported.

Poisoned with Chloride of Zinc.

An inquest was held at the Audit House, Southampton, on Tuesday, regarding the death of Elizabeth Oakley, aged 44 years, wife of a glazier. The evidence of the husband showed that deceased had been drinking, and that she had drunk some soldering-solution, from the effects of which she died. Dr. A. J. Bathe deposed that the death was caused by shock to the system from poison—viz., chloride of zinc. Verdict accordingly.

Scottish News.

Botanical Excursions.

The Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association have arranged for botanical excursions to be held as follows:—

Date	Place	Meet at	Time	Return
May 23	Craig-leith	Quarry	8.30 P.M.	Craigleith Station
June 6	Arthur's Seat	Holyrood Gate	6 A.M.	By road
June 20	Colinton Dell	Caledonian Station	8.30 P.M.	By road
July 4	Braid Burn	Morningside Station	6 A.M.	By road
July 18	Inveresk	Waverley Station	Wav. (Sub.) 5.45 A.M. 8.15 P.M. train to Inveresk	10.50 P.M. train from Musselburgh

Each excursion will be conducted by a member of the Association, and a book prize will be given to the apprentice member who writes the best report on the excursions.

Aberdeen Public Analyst.

Dr. Aitkin, chemist to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, has been appointed public analyst to the Aberdeen County Council.

Athletics.

The third annual athletic sports, under the auspices of the Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club, will be held at Powderhall Grounds, Edinburgh, on the evening of Wednesday next. There are nine events on the list, three of which are confined to members of the club and two to the trade, while four are open to amateurs.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

A PHARMACEUTICAL TREATISE—M. Edmond Dupuy Professor at the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy of Toulouse, has been for some time engaged in the preparation of a work which promises to be of great interest. The first volume, which has just appeared, extends to 940 pages, and treats of "The History of Pharmaceutical Legislation," and of "Galenical Pharmacy." The former explains the conditions and formalities necessary for practising pharmacy, and the second comprises the definition of pharmacy and medica-

ments. Also the various divisions of the latter and an explanation of the various classes of pharmaceutical operations.

PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS.—One afternoon some days ago, the building known by the formidable name of the "Hall of Learned Societies" was the scene of a friendly little function which would be known in France by the pugilistic name of "Punch," but better understood in English as *Conversazione*. The reunion was organised by the pharmaceutical students to welcome the several new professors, and the greatest cordiality prevailed. M. Luest, President of the Pharmaceutical section of the Students' Association, made a graceful speech, saying that this was the first time the pharmacy students had dared to overcome the respectful timidity which separates them from their professors. M. Glamebon, the Director of the School of Pharmacy, also said a few words, expressing his pleasure in seeing the students taking such an initiative, thus seeking to form a "single and same family."

ELECTROTHERAPY.—Some ten well-known French medical men, with Dr. J. Bergonié, Professor of Medical Physics at Bordeaux, at their head, have undertaken the study of experimental electrical medicine. They find that the medical applications of electricity, although of old standing, have not undergone so rapid a development as that of industry, and they are surprised at the slow progress of electrotherapy. The following two reasons are given for this slow progress. The principal one certainly consists in the complexity of the phenomena the organism undergoes, and which frequently causes it to react in an unforeseen manner. But another important reason is the want of precision in the reports of experiments and observations. It is hoped that, as electrophysiological researches are now carried out in a really scientific spirit, principles will be laid down which may direct electrotherapy in a perfectly rational channel. Dr. Bergonié considers that experiments should be conducted in the hospitals, and in a journal called the *Archives d'Electricité Médicale* he proposes to describe the progress made in connection with the subject both in France and abroad.

PHARMACY AND MUTUAL HELP.—The Medical and Pharmaceutical Service of the Mutual Help Societies of Bordeaux is undertaken by a certain number of leading practitioners, who are approved by the societies interested as well as by the Syndicate of Pharmacists of Bordeaux. Quite recently as the results of steps taken by the mutual help societies, the syndicate of pharmacists agreed to a new tariff for drugs and medicines to be supplied to the members of such societies at considerably reduced rates. But at the same time a Machiavelian flank movement was made amongst the few non-syndicated pharmacists, inviting them to form an opposition syndicate, to which the custom of the mutual help people was promised on condition that they would undersell the syndicate proper. Then the Bordelais temper displayed itself and gave discord was threatened, not only amongst the pharmacists but between the various societies which had hitherto been well united. Mutual help societies are not generally burdened with wealth, and they are always seeking the lowest possible price. The Pharmacists' Syndicate had met this desire by a discount of 20 per cent., and so far the non-syndicated pharmacists have not gone below this figure.

A FRENCH WIDOW'S CLAUSE.—The Tribunal of the Seine has recently decided a case of some interest regarding the sale of a pharmacy by a widow. It appears that a pharmacist named Houyet died in 1887, and his widow disposed of his business to a M. Honarreau for a sum of 120,000f., payable in yearly instalments of 12,000f. Things went on smoothly until 1893, when the purchaser also died, and Madame Honarreau endeavoured to get the sale cancelled on the plea that a non-diplomaed person had no right to sell a pharmacy. Judgment was given for the defendant as follows: "According to the terms of the law of Germinal 21, Year XI., no person can obtain a licence for exercising the profession of pharmacist, neither open a pharmacy without possessing the necessary diploma. This is doubtless an obstacle to the *officine* belonging to a non-pharmacist, but the necessity of a diploma is by no means necessary for any individual to acquire, and more especially by inheritance, a chemist's business, though he would necessarily be obliged to

suspend the exploitation until it had been disposed of to a properly qualified person. Notably a decree of Thermidor 25, Year XI., exceptionally authorises a pharmacist's widow to conduct her husband's business during one year following her husband's decease, in order to allow a sale to be made on the most advantageous terms."

CHEAP GOVERNMENT QUININE IN ALGERIA—M. Bogelot, counsel to the Association of French Pharmacists, writes to the *Union Pharmaceutique* of Paris, calling attention to a couple of circulars issued by the Prefect of Constantine, in the colony of Algeria, to the Mayors and other officials of his district, informing them that the Government are anxious to place cheap quinine within the reach of all colonists, "who are now often compelled" (the circulars say) "to pay for that remedy at the rate of a franc per gramme. The Algerian Government are therefore prepared to supply any commune with sulphate of quinine to be retailed to consumers who are able to pay at the rate of 0.85 fr. per 10 grammes, or about 2s. 1d. per oz., and distributed gratuitously to indigent applicants. In every case where it can be shown that 75 per cent. of the quinine applied for has been given away to the poor the department will only charge half-price, or about 1s. per oz., for the next batch of quinine ordered. M. Bogelot asserts that the circulars are illegal, inasmuch as they run counter to Act 25 of the Law of 21 Germinal of the year XI., which is still the pharmacy law of the Republic, and which prohibits any persons other than pharmacists from preparing, selling, or distributing medicaments. "If the authorities," says M. Bogelot, with much force, "want to distribute cheap quinine to the million, why not employ pharmacists as agents, and allow them a commission on the sale of the drug?"

Foreign and Colonial News.

NATIONALISATION OF THE GERMAN POTASH AND MAGNESITE DEPOSITS.—Probably animated thereto by the recent discoveries of new potash and magnesite mines in central Germany, the German Government have brought in a Bill for the nationalisation of all potash and magnesite deposits in the country. The output of potash and magnesia salts in Germany in 1892 was 1,361,461 tons, worth over 900,000*l.*

LIQUORICE-ROOT IN THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES.—It is suggested that the cultivation of liquorice-root should be commenced in the Southern United States, where in many places the light, sandy soil and climate are well adapted for this culture. The great trouble is the cost of labour, which is thought too great to admit of competition with the European and Asian liquorice, which is sold in the States at 3c. to 3½c. per lb.

A DOCTOR ACCUSED OF MURDER.—In our issue of January 6, page 4, we gave particulars of an alleged murder by a New York doctor, Henry C. F. Meyer. It was stated that he effected an insurance on the life of a man named Ludwig Brandt, *alias* Gustav Baum, then administered antimony and arsenic to him, so that death appeared to result from dysentery. After a long and sensational trial Meyer was on Friday last found guilty of murder in the second degree. Among the charges brought against the prisoner by the prosecution was one to the effect that he had induced his wife to go through a bigamous form of marriage with Brandt in order that, as his widow, she might claim the insurance money on his life.

THE MINERAL-WATER TRADE IN HUNGARY.—The Hungarian mineral-waters manufactories are henceforward to be placed under vigorous State control, because it has been discovered that some of them were in the habit of using unfiltered water and impure chemicals. In Hungary, at present, anyone may take out a licence for the manufacture of mineral waters, whereas in Austria, Roumania, and other neighbouring countries none but medical men, pharmacists, and qualified chemists are allowed to do so. The authorities are also to be approached with the request that open-trading in empty mineral-water bottles should be prohibited, and no manufacturer allowed to fill any bottles but those bearing his own firm-name.

CALCUTTA M.D. DEGREE.—This degree has hitherto been very difficult to get, as those proceeding to it had to be Bachelors of Arts as well as of Medicine. Only eight persons have so far obtained the M.D. since 1862; but it is expected that many more will go forward to it now, as the senate of the university have adopted a resolution rescinding the regulation "excluding from admission to the examination for the degree all such Bachelors of Medicine as have not passed the B.A. examination, because they consider it a hardship, and as being not in accordance with the Regulations of any existing British University." The latter reason of the Senate's is incorrect. At least two Universities in the United Kingdom require their medical graduates to be B.A.'s.

THE BROUX PARK BOTANICAL GARDENS which are to be formed in New York, are to be the greatest in the world. This must be true, for an American journal says so. It is proposed (1) to have a typical collection of all living medicinal plants; (2) to arrange this collection in duplicates so they can be borrowed by medical and pharmaceutical colleges; (3) to fit up an herbarium for conducting experiments in the cultivation of medicinal plants; (4) to furnish fresh drugs for the study of the medicinal effects upon the plants of the various processes of curing, preserving, and packing; (5) to establish a museum of the various plant-products used in pharmacy and medicine; (6) to reserve part of the greenhouses as a botanical laboratory, where students can witness and perform actual experiments in drug-planting; (7) to make it an instructive, pleasing, and profitable resort for the general public. A million and a quarter dollars has been subscribed for laying out the gardens and keeping them up.

TURMERIC-GROWING IN BENGAL.—Turmeric is mostly grown in Bengal on soil containing a mixture of two-thirds of sand and one-third of clay. Stagnant water is always injurious to it, and high, well-drained land is therefore generally selected for its cultivation. The best crops are produced on land of loose texture, which has been lying waste for ten or twelve years. The plants are grown on ridges from 8 to 24 inches apart. Harvesting takes place in January and February. In the Cuttack districts the growers do not allow the turmeric to remain in the land for more than a year, but in other parts of Bengal the outturn of the second year is supposed to be superior in quality and quantity to the first year's harvest. When the rhizomes have been dug out, they are cleared of mud and their rootlets removed. They are then boiled in water in earthen pots, the mouths of which are carefully closed, a very small opening being left. When the water oozes out of this opening, the turmeric is taken out and dried in the sun for eight or ten days. It is then fit for the market.

IMPORTATION OF PATENT MEDICINES INTO TURKEY.—The British Chamber of Commerce in Constantinople reports as follows upon the subject of the prohibition of the import of patent medicines into Turkey:—"Your Board is unfortunately unable to report that the prohibition referred to last year has been removed. Further correspondence has been exchanged with Her Majesty's Embassy, and your board is aware that Her Majesty's officials have striven to induce the Turkish Government to remove this arbitrary and prejudicial prohibition, but up to the present without success. Sir Arthur Nicholson has informed the Chamber that he has addressed two further notes to the Sublime Porte in regard to the questions of patent medicines and the banderole tax, urging in the first case that some reply should be sent to the previous communications on the subject, and with regard to the banderole tax, requesting that the duty should be abolished, as being distinctly contrary to treaty stipulations." There is a curious feature in connection with this prohibition of patent medicines, which is the absence of this restriction at Smyrna, where all kinds of pharmaceutical preparations are daily imported without hindrance, and it is no doubt the same in other Turkish ports.

AN old Scotch lady wanted a "plaister" spread on leather, "like she used to get in Auld Scotia." Mr. B— told her leather plasters had gone out of use, and that porous plasters had taken their place, explaining the latter to her fully. "Yes, yes," she replied, "but my back is not porous—it's only weak."—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

Personalities.

THE Cambridge University is to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Science upon Sir John Bennet Lawes and Sir Joseph Henry Gilbert.

MR. WM. MARTINDALE, pharmaceutical chemist, 10 New Cavendish Street, London, W., asks us to state that he is not the "W. Martindale" who, as reported last week, had resigned his seat on the board of the Carbolic Smoke-Ball Company (Limited). Mr. Martindale, of 10 New Cavendish Street, says he "never had any connection with this company."

THE *Canadian Druggist* gives some interesting particulars of the career of Mr. John D. L. Ambrosse, B.C.L., Drug and Chemical Appraiser to the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Ambrosse is the son of the late Rev. John Ambrosse, D.D., Rector of Blisworth, Northamptonshire, and was apprenticed to Mr. John Formes, of Putney. He passed the Minor before the 1868 Act came into force; indeed, he left for Canada in 1862, when he took a position with the old firm of



Lyman, Elliot & Co., Toronto. From there he went to Montreal and then to Chicago, but in 1869 returned to Montreal, where he commenced business on his own account. Mr. Ambrosse was one of the earliest members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, and was also a member of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. In 1883 he was appointed Drug and Chemical Appraiser at the port of Montreal, and in 1889 was advanced to be Dominion Appraiser. In the following year he graduated as a Bachelor of Civil Law at McGill University.

THE *Levant Herald* states that the late Mr. Edward Maltass, the Smyrna opium-dealer, whose death we announced in our last issue, was the son of Mr. William Maltass, of the Hon. Levant Company, and Mrs. Mary Maltass, née Barker, and great-grandson of the Rev. Mr. Maltass, of Ripon, Yorkshire. He was educated in England, but in the early part of his manhood he went to Smyrna, where he established himself in business as a merchant. He was an excellent judge of the produce which has its market in Smyrna, and of recent years has been the valuer of opium for the Imperial Ottoman Bank.

MR. CHARLES JAMES HISLOP WARDEN, M.R.C.S., of the Indian Medical Department, having completed twenty years' service, has been promoted to be Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel. Mr. Warden is well-known to pharmacists as an accomplished chemical investigator, being professor of chemistry in the Calcutta Medical College, and the principal Government analyst there.

MR. J. W. SWAN'S certificate for the fellowship of the Royal Society enumerates his inventions, and does not refer to any published papers. The certificate states that Mr. Swan's experimental scientific work has resulted in material extension of knowledge, and in important inventions, among which are the incandescent electric lamp, the carbon process, by which the first permanent photographic prints were produced, and which has formed the basis of many processes of photo-mechanical engraving (in this relation the property of salts of sesquioxide of chromium to combine with gelatine and render it insoluble was discovered), the highly sensitive gelatino-bromide photographic plate, the result of an original observation of the effect of heat on the gelatino-bromide of silver emulsion, the cellular form of electrical secondary battery plate, the production of lamp filaments from solutions, integrating electric meters, safety lamp for miners, and an electric firedamp indicator.

MARRIAGE.

BROOKE-TONKS.—On May 22, at the Wesborough Wesleyan Church, Scarborough, by the Rev. F. S. Thirkniss, Benjamin Brooke, pharmaceutical chemist, to Minnie Exley Tonks, both of Scarborough.

DEATHS.

ASHWORTH.—On May 12, of Mr. Thomas Ashworth, chemist and druggist, Halifax Road, Brierfield. Aged 88. Deceased was the oldest tradesman in the parish, and was highly respected.

BARRACLOUGH.—On May 14, Thomas Barraclough, chemist and druggist, of Leeds. Aged 68.

BROWN.—On May 19, 1894, at his residence, Handsworth, Mr. Thomas Bellinon Brown. Aged 85 years. Mr. Brown formerly carried on business at Handsworth, Birmingham, and London, and was the original maker of Cantharidine Blistering-tissue, and "Brown's Horse-Blister."

CRAWLEY.—On May 11, John W. Crawley, chemist and druggist, of Bow. Aged 56.

JOHNSON.—On May 8, Arthur Johnson, chemist and druggist, of Liverpool. Aged 53.

PINKERTON.—At Peebles, on May 20, Mr. William Pinkerton, chemist and druggist, of Pinkerton, Gibson & Co., wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists, Edinburgh. Mr. Pinkerton was a West of Scotland man, and there he served his apprenticeship to the drug trade. Afterwards he entered the wholesale, and for some years represented Messrs. Sang & Barker, an old Edinburgh firm, now extinct. From there, 20 years, he went to Greenside Place, Edinburgh, where along with Mr. Richard Clark he founded the firm Clark & Pinkerton which quickly took a leading place in the Scotch wholesale drug trade. At the end of the period of co-partnership, the firm was dissolved, Mr. Clark associating himself with Rimes & Co., while Mr. Pinkerton joined Mr. Adam Gibson F.C.S., of Leven in, founding the firm of which, at his death, he was a partner. Mr. Pinkerton had a shock of paralysis in September last, from which he never sufficiently recovered to attend to business, and on Saturday last he had a further shock to which he succumbed. He was 59 years of age, and leaves a widow and two daughters. Mr. Pinkerton was well known in Scotland, and was a jovial, hearty man, who was ever ready to help young pharmacists, and there are many who will sympathise with Mrs. Pinkerton in her sorrow.

USLAR.—The death is reported of Dr. Louis von Usler, Professor of Pharmacy in the University of Göttingen.

Fifty-Third Annual Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

THE fifty-third annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society was held in the lecture-theatre, 17 Bloomsbury Square, on Wednesday, May 23, at 12 noon. At that hour there were barely forty members present, but a few minutes later, when the President took the chair, the number was somewhat augmented. With the President came the Vice-President (Mr. Gowen Cross), Messrs. Martindale, Hampson (Treasurer), Southall, Allen, Bottle, Greenish, Newsholme, Martin, Harrison, Schacht, Atkins, and Grose, members of Council, and Mr. R. Bremridge (Secretary). We also noticed among those present Messrs. J. L. Ewing (North British Branch), Giles, Ekin, Gostling, Naylor, Horace Davenport, Robinson, Dr. B. H. Paul, and others.

The notice convening the meeting having been formally read, and the annual report taken as read,

Mr. CARTEIGHE, who was received with applause, rose to move the adoption of the report. He said he had to apologise for appearing before them—it was not his fault, but that of his colleagues. These annual sermons were getting a little dreary, no doubt, but he wished to talk straight on the question of poisons and their duties with regard to the sale of poisons. It would be an advantage for them and for those who would read the reports of the meeting if he were to confine his observations to that particular part of the report. Unless any question were asked about finance, therefore, he proposed in the first instance to refer to the matter he had mentioned. He proposed to take those paragraphs in the report with reference to the subjects which had occupied the attention of the Council during the past months—namely, the question of the prosecution of offenders against the Pharmacy Act, and that form of prosecution, which had become more general from circumstances which they would all remember—against proprietary medicines containing poisons.

The Council had had a great deal to do during the past year. It was not for him to say anything about himself, but his colleagues had done very well, and succeeded in forcing a respect for the law in a great many parts of the country. (Hear, hear.)

The particular matter he wanted to bring before the meeting was this: that they were face to face in law with the question, What is a poison? And in order to make himself plain he must refer to two cases in chronological order.

"LICORICINE."

First there was the Delve case concerning a preparation called "Licoricine," containing a small portion of poison. In that case the Council instituted proceedings, and the County Court Judge held—he should add that the analyst was not in a position to state the precise quantity of poison in the compound—that the preparation was not a poison within the meaning of the Act. The Council appealed against that decision, with the view of having the question as to quantity raised; for they would see that this question was fundamental with regard to the enforcing of the Act by the Council. Unfortunately, the Queen's Bench Division held that there was no question of law involved, but one only of fact, and it was held that the preparation had not been proved to be a poison.

POWELL'S BALSAM.

Following this particular case the Council instituted proceedings against Mr. Armson for selling Powell's balsam of aniseed containing poison. It was interesting to note that that particular bottle of Powell's balsam of aniseed on which they took proceedings contained less than the quantity of morphine usually in the preparation. How that came about he did not know, but so it was. They had in the course of the month two cases. In one $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. per oz. of morphine was present, and in the particular bottle referred to there was only $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. He referred to this only to illustrate the fact that quantity, small or great, is obviously dangerous when not constant. (Hear, hear.)

This case was also taken to appeal, and the result was to confirm the decision of the County Court Judge, who found that the preparation was a poison. But in order to persuade the Judge of this they had to bring medical evidence and go into every detail over and above the finding of the poison. Well, the result was that the finding was for the Society, with costs. The appeal was sent up, and the Judges held that the County Court Judge was right, and added a rider that it was desirable for the safety of the public that such preparations should be sold under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act.

The counsel for Armson asked permission to appeal on the question as to whether a poison in the meaning of the Pharmacy Act was a preparation into which a scheduled poison entered, or was only the pure poison itself. He obtained permission to appeal, and the intention was to do so. The case would come on in a week or fortnight, and for the first time the Council would have the opportunity before Lord Esher and his colleagues of discussing the question: What is a poison under the Pharmacy Act? The Council thought it knew what a poison was, but it had the greatest difficulty in impressing that knowledge on County Court judges. If the present state of things continued, a poison would have to be determined not so much by what was in the substance, but by the size of the bottle sold. They were reduced to this absurd conclusion—that a 1-oz. bottle containing a certain proportion of a scheduled substance might not be a poison, but that if a 10-oz. bottle was sold it would be a poison. For the purpose of enforcing the Act they had a difficulty in getting large bottles. People who dealt in those medicines did not keep 11s. bottles, or even 4s. 6d. bottles. He had felt a little disheartened at the time at this, and it had involved some of them in a good deal of trouble to educate counsel and judges in regard to this matter. It seemed to the Council that poisons were defined in the Act clearly enough, and it seemed a curious thing that the judges in criminal cases would regard as poison anything which was noxious, while as soon as the Society came before them with a question involving the definition of a poison they asked of a preparation, Will it kill?

ONCE SCHEDULED, ALWAYS 'POISON.'

Now, he submitted that if morphine was noxious it was necessary for the safety of the public that its sale should be restricted. Why, a large portion of the schedule contained things much less toxic than things outside it. Ergot of rye, for instance, is not so toxic as things still outside the schedule. Preparations of poisons used in domestic medicines are just those which affect the public safety more than all others. (Hear, hear.) The position of the Council in the matter was the right one. If a poison were found, and that poison were sold, the question of quantity could not arise. (Applause.) That was what they were contending for, and would contend for in the Court of Appeal. But he was afraid their intentions would be defeated pretty early in the day. He feared the court would decide in their favour without hearing their arguments. They had never had a chance of a straight argument from their point of view. He mentioned that in order to show that they could not always enforce the law in the way they would like. So far they had not got any way towards the definition of a poison.

Again, if it were lawful for a druggist or huckster to sell a preparation called balsam of this or the other containing $\frac{1}{60}$ grain of morphine in the bottle—or, say, $\frac{1}{60}$ grain if they liked—clearly it was lawful for him to weigh $\frac{1}{60}$ grain and hand it over to the stranger. But the Council was told, "Oh, no; you cannot do that. We admit that he infringes the Act if he does that." To him (the speaker) it seemed marvellous that the legal mind could not grasp the situation. With the exception of the learned Judge of Bloom-bury, the lawyers had made a tremendous hash of every case.

There was something more behind this. If it were lawful for a huckster to sell an ounce bottle containing $\frac{1}{60}$ grain of morphia, it was lawful for him to dispense medicines in

quantities which might be held non-poisonous. Now, this was just the main object of dispensing. The safety of the public with regard to minute doses of poisons was of the utmost importance, and the chief concern of the registered dispenser. (Hear, hear.) The contention was that if the quantity in the bottle was not enough to kill a person anyone might sell it. He would call that a fallacy, and if it were allowed a large part of the safety of the public was lost.

THE CHEMIST OFFENDER.

He had next to refer to cases of a totally different kind not coming in the report itself. They would, perhaps, think it right that he should refer to the importance of every one of them scrupulously fulfilling the conditions of the statute. (Hear, hear.) They had no right with one hand to prosecute the huckster for selling poisons, and to assume that it was not their own duty to comply with the conditions of the 17th section. If they were to be licensed to sell poisons, it was their duty to observe with the utmost strictness the letter of the law.

It was not surprising, therefore, to find that certain associations (which were ready to be formed in this country for any purpose whatever) had thought fit to test the question how far the chemist and druggist conformed to the Act. The contention in the chlorodyne case was that if that judgment was upheld it would be impossible to conform to the 17th section. It was, on the other hand, their contention that it was the duty of the registered seller to know what he was selling. If he did not know, it was his duty to analyse the preparation, and find out, or—not to sell it at all. (Faint applause.) Having got to that point, surely it was necessary, as he had said before, that they should conform to the conditions of the Act with regard to the sale of those preparations. He knew that the average chemist and druggist sold the preparations in Part II. of the schedule under the required conditions, and did not often transgress in that particular direction. This is the duty to be done in all proprietary medicines. The seller was the person who handed over the preparation, and there must be the name and address of the seller, or, in the particular case under notice, of his master, on the label. When, however, they came to

POISONS IN PART I. OF THE SCHEDULE,

some difference of practice was met with. It was this knowledge that prompted proceedings under the 17th section—let them remember that anyone could take action under this section—and the substances purchased for the test-cases were mainly Cooper's sheep-dip containing arsenic, and preparations sold under the name "Chlorodyne," containing prussic acid.

Taking the second part first. If a registered person sold a preparation called "chlorodyne," into which he had put prussic acid, such a person when challenged in a court of law should have the manliness to say he had put in the poison. If he fell back upon such pleas as that the prussic acid could not be there because he had taken the stopper so often out of the bottle, he (the speaker) was afraid the craft was getting lost. (Laughter.) Claiming that he always had and should accept punishment when naughty, the President urged that under such conditions the defendant should admit he had made a mistake, and that it was his duty to obey the law. (Applause.)

SELLING EASTON'S SYRUP AND THE LIKE.

He asked permission further to refer to a difficulty which sometimes presented itself in retail trade. There were, for instance, certain popular medicines—*e.g.*, Easton's syrup and syrup of the hypophosphites. Now, he was constantly being asked what should be done in such cases. He did not give advice, for many reasons: for one, he did not get paid for it—(laughter)—but he might mention a matter of practice adopted by those with whom he came in contact in the course of pharmaceutical life. What he did and was prepared to contest personally in a court of law was this: Easton's syrup, sold as such with the ordinary slip-label, was dealt with as a preparation in Part I. of the schedule, and signed for. Sometimes it was more convenient, and even safer, to convert the order into a prescription. Either of these courses was sufficient protection to the individual. Some of them might say this was travelling a little bit wide—that it was sailing near

the wind. (Hear, hear.) But he would remind them that when this section was being discussed in Parliament an attempt had been made to define dispensing as limited to prescriptions written by qualified medical men—(hear, hear)—but that restriction was not in the Act. (Hear, hear.) Possibly the practice referred to might be abused, but such an abuse could only appear if the thing were carried to an extreme. The syrup of hypophosphites came under the same category; and if they did not observe the precautions laid down in the 17th section in the sale of that medicine, they would be liable to the imputation that they did not themselves observe the law. Lastly, in regard to these law cases, he might refer to

THE QUESTION OF "PATENTS,"

with which they had had to deal in several cases. It seemed a remarkable thing that any form of rubbish could be patented, and, when a patent was secured, very roundabout and costly methods were necessary to quash it. Anyone, for instance, could patent spirit of sal volatile of the Pharmacopoeia, and the patent could only be quashed by costly proceedings. The Council had found it necessary to take such proceedings, and so far they had been advised that the quashing of a patent had an *ab initio* effect. Unless that were so he was not sure that the safety of the public would be secured by quashing a patent. Some of those present might have seen reports of the cases, and in a week or two they would see another which would interest them, as showing the ingenious devices with which people went to the Patent Office to contravene the Act of Parliament or to fill their pockets. Now, all such proceedings for the revocation of patents were costly. One of the Council's difficulties was that such patents were taken out by comparatively poor people—by nurses, for instance, of no means—and of course ignorant, as such people generally were, of anything appertaining to medicine. Consequently they had to be discreet in asking for revocation in the case of a person of small means. They were always in danger of being regarded as the rich corporate body trying to oppress the poor; they had to be magnanimous, and say they would forego costs. He mentioned that fact for the benefit of his successor in the chair; there would be a heavy law bill to pay. (Laughter.)

CARBOLIC ACID,

it would be seen, had not been added to the schedule. The Council passed the necessary resolution, but no answer had been received from the Privy Council on the subject. That was not discourtesy, but merely the usual procedure; they did not approve, and consequently did not answer. But, that Council had told them (pharmacists) in Parliament that, having regard to the extensive and general use of carbolic acid, it was not wise to place restrictions on its sale. On^e word in regard to that question. There was a feeling that the schedule ought to be enlarged. He must remind his hearers once more that their Council's power to increase the list was absolutely *nil* without the concurrence of the Privy Council. The power of the Pharmaceutical Council was simply to prevent the Privy Council adding anything to the schedule which they (the Pharmaceutical Council) did not want. For the purposes of law it was necessary that the Privy Council should be satisfied that the addition proposed was really required. Well, there had been cries raised from time to time about increasing the schedule, and he desired to offer one piece of paternal advice. Reviewing the old difficulties of getting Parliament to grant monopolies, Mr. Carteighe went on to say that he feared any attempt in that direction would be met by the imposition of mechanical restrictions, and not restrictions of the sale to registered chemists and druggists. The pet scheme of the Privy Council was a third schedule of poisons—to create another statutory form of poison to be sold by anyone. Would that be to their interest? The proceedings of their Council were open to the Privy Council's lawyer to read, and he would advise them as to what was best to do. The Council was contending for a wide definition of poison, and they must be content to wait until the public was better instructed; when this came about the Privy Council would also be better instructed. The time would come when the number of registered persons in the country would be such that there would be no difficulty in restricting the sale of carbolic acid and other things to them.

Before moving the adoption of the report he would just refer to the clause about

THE PHARMACY ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

All he wished to say was that the Bill consisted of certain clauses taken from a Bill drafted four years before, and that the particular reason for drafting a small Bill of that kind was the desire on the part of the Council to deal with the consolidation of the Society in the hope that there might be no opposition, and that even in the present congested state of things in the House of Commons there might be some chance of getting attention. The Council was sensible that the Bill did not deal with many questions of great importance to the craft, but it was drawn up with a specific object, and as such it ought to be commended. (Hear, hear.) He said this because some of their friends thought there could be no good in going to Parliament unless they went for powers of restricting the sale of poisons, company-trading, and so on. But they had felt as a Council that if it were possible to eliminate subjects which would excite opposition, they might have some chance of obtaining powers to make internal changes to increase the stability and power of the Society. With some further words to the same effect, the President formally moved the adoption of the annual report.

Mr. W. GOWEN CROSS seconded the proposition, reserving his remarks should any discussion arise.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. LOMAS, whose remarks created much laughter, said that on the question of poisons it was his opinion that no matter what quantity of poison was to be found in a proprietary medicine then it was a poison within the Act. Such a stand must be made, and they must educate the legal mind to it. (Laughter.) Lawyers seemed to be quite ignorant on the subject. "You say," continued the speaker, addressing Mr. Carteighe, "in Powell's balsam there was such a small quantity that the Judge would not find in your favour."

The PRESIDENT: No; that was in the licoricine case.

Mr. LOMAS: Well, in the licoricine case. He might in common with co-operative-store keepers go to the proprietor of that medicine and say to him, "I will give you an order for 100 gross of that, but I must have so much active principle in it, and no more, because every huckster can sell it." That was what he understood from the Judge's point of view. All they have got to do is to reduce the quantity of the poison, and then the Council can do nothing in the matter. He thought if that small quantity was to be without the Act then it would be a very bad thing for chemists as a body. Questions were being asked in Parliament almost every day on matters connected with pharmacy, and he had urged upon them on more occasions than one the importance that the Society should be represented by one or more of its best members in the House of Commons. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) The lawyers wanted educating. He would like to take the opinion of the meeting on the matter, and bring some pressure on the Council, and he appealed to the President to put it from the chair. (Laughter.)

The PRESIDENT: I am afraid I cannot do that. You would not expect a man to apply the guillotine to his own neck. I do not wish you to put pressure on us. We are already suffering from over pressure.

Mr. LOMAS said he wanted to get as much out of the Council as he could, and he hoped when he resumed his seat the acclamations of the meeting would show that they were in his favour. (Laughter.) Referring to an article recently written purporting to give the Council's opinion on the matter, it appeared that after the difficulties the Council had to contend with in getting information, when they had got all that, all their efforts and expenses attending those efforts were *nil* on account of mere technicalities. It also went on to say—which was most important—that the expense of prosecuting was incurred in the interests of the public. It was, then, in the interests of the public that the expense of these prosecutions was borne by one-third of the whole members of the trade. The article went on to say that that was the reason why the outsiders should enroll themselves and put money into the coffers of the Society—to be plain, in the interests of the public. A more lame argument than that he had never read in a journal of sense.

(Laughter.) They expected outsiders to come in and give them money to prosecute in the interests of the public. It was simply monstrous. He did not know what they were thinking about. (Laughter.) He trusted they would move in the matter of representation in Parliament. If they knew a gentleman able and willing, and sufficiently up in money matters, then they should put him in Parliament. (Laughter.) Could not they be better represented? (Applause.)

ON AN AFTER-DINNER SPEECH.

Mr. LEO ATKINSON said the address they had just had from the presidential chair, although not quite on the lines of former addresses, nevertheless fully maintained that standard of excellence which generally came from the Chair. He had no doubt many gentlemen read that indispensable weekly journal which dealt with the commercial part of pharmacy. Its readers would have noticed some comments on one of Mr. Carteighe's optimistic speeches. Now, he thought those pharmacists had some cause to complain, because the report of that speech which seemed to trouble the editorial mind of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was unregarded in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. That was an after-dinner speech, and one need not be a profound student of psychology to know that after a good dinner a man was likely to feel on pretty good terms with himself. It made a man more generously disposed—more disposed to be loquacious, and, in extreme cases somewhat—(Laughter.) Mr. Carteighe was reported to say that he had no one to attack him, and that he wished someone would attack him vigorously; he had disposed of all objectors, and even the Press had not any fault to find with him; and lastly—he assumed this to be some national observation—he dared anyone to tread on the tail of his coat. (Loud laughter.) He congratulated the Society on having disposed of its enemies. Turning to other matters, what was known as the Piper case had established the fact that if the whole contents of a bottle of a preparation contained a sufficient quantity of poison to kill it would then be within the scope of the Pharmacy Act, and could only be sold by a qualified man. Why, then, did the Council fail in the licoricine case? They failed because they persistently refused to offer the evidence to secure conviction. They might have secured a conviction there had they tried. In the Armson case the Judge said, "I find for the plaintiffs because the medical evidence satisfies me there is a sufficient quantity of a scheduled poison in this bottle that might be fatal to some tender form of human life." He did not say so in so many words, but if instead of being $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. the quantity had been $\frac{1}{20}$ or $\frac{1}{50}$, the verdict might have been the other way.

The PRESIDENT: Will you point out how the Council have offended in bringing this about?

Mr. ATKINSON: You might have waited until these points were raised. You raised them.

The PRESIDENT: No; they were raised by our opponents.

Mr. ATKINSON: You could have supplied evidence as to the poison that was there, and secured a conviction.

The PRESIDENT: I do not think we could have secured a conviction. The Judges up to that moment had been satisfied with the evidence of an analyst as to the presence of a poison. We do not hold that medical evidence is required, and are going to the Court of Appeal to contest that point.

Mr. ATKINSON, in regard to the other prosecutions undertaken said, he thought the Council were deserving the very greatest thanks for the way the work has been done. They had virtually a monopoly in this matter of the sale of poisons. (A Voice: "No monopoly.")

Mr. ATKINSON: Who can sell poisons but a chemist and druggist?

Mr. LOMAS: It is in the interest of the public—it is not a monopoly. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. ATKINSON: The law says, "We will make you sole arbiters when your rights are infringed, and we will give you ample powers to punish offenders."

The PRESIDENT: How are the Council to get knowledge?

Mr. ATKINSON: If anyone would look through the columns of the pharmaceutical Press from 1868 onwards, they would find there one long and persistent cry from chemists and druggists in every part of the country that their rights were invaded—that poisons and dangerous drugs were sold in every huckster's shop. The Israelites in Egypt were not

more successful in their appeal to Pharaoh than were the hard-working chemists in their appeal to the hierarchy of Bloomsbury Square. (Laughter.)

THE LAWYER ON MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Mr. FLUX, sen. (solicitor to the Society), said, concerning the question which had been raised as to the necessity of medical evidence concerning the quantities of poisons in a compound which are brought to the attention of the County Court judges, that the legal advisers of the Society had been advised by a counsel of great eminence that it ought not to be necessary to show more than the presence of a poison. The Act used language which would generally be considered clear, and the second section, regulating the sale of poisons, read as follows:—"The several articles named or described in the Schedule A shall be deemed to be poisons within the meaning of this Act," and the view which he wanted to get the Courts to adopt was that they have only got to prove the presence of the poison to come within the operation of those words, which said that a poison was a poison within the meaning of the Act, and the sale of it by an unregistered person carried with it a penalty. He contended that it ought not to be necessary to give any medical evidence.

Mr. R. A. ROBINSON supported the adoption of the report, and after the explanation they had just heard he thought the Council were well advised in the course they were now pursuing in regard to poisons. (Applause.)

WHAT IS "AN OPEN SHOP"?

The PRESIDENT said he had omitted to mention the case of a watchmaker who had sold a preparation containing 50 per cent. of corrosive sublimate, where it was held that he did not keep open shop for the sale of poisons, notwithstanding the fact that they pointed out from the preamble of the Act that it was necessary for the purposes of protection of the public that persons selling poisons should be qualified. Another case was pending in Scotland, and judgment would be given shortly. After a short reference to this case (the Tomlinson case) the President formally moved the adoption of the statement and annual report, which was carried unanimously.

THE PHARMACY ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. R. A. ROBINSON was then called upon to submit the following resolution with reference to the draft Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill now before Parliament:—

That this meeting cordially approves the draft Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill recently adopted by the Council, with the exception of the words in clause 3, limiting the number of representatives on the Council of members who are not on the register of pharmaceutical chemists, being strongly of opinion that any limitation of equality of representation would injuriously affect that unity it is so desirable to promote. This meeting is therefore of opinion that no such limitation should be placed upon any qualified member of the Society being elected to the Council.

The resolution, said the mover, had been discussed before the Western Chemists' Association (London). In clause 3 of the Bill were some words which he thought unnecessary and unwise, and he did not believe that the Council could have greatly deliberated over the matter; he referred to the words limiting the number of chemist and druggist members on the Council at one time to ten. The resolution passed by the Western Chemists' Association had not been enthusiastically adopted by the Council. There were 1,638 pharmaceutical chemists belonging to the Society, and no more, and there were 3,174 chemists and druggists connected with the Society, making a total of 4,812; and then there were 811 students, making a total of 5,623 belonging to the Society, while there were 9,175 in the trade who did not belong to the Society. From that, when he began to read clause 3, he asked himself what was the necessity for the limitation, and he found there was no necessity. One member of the Council had said that there might be something of a revolution if they admitted as members of the Council those who were now chemists and druggists, taking them as members of the Society. Was it likely that any new man would do any dangerous or derogatory thing to the Society? It was said they might come in in such numbers that they might endanger the standard

of the examinations. He did not think that would happen. Surely they did not think that the chemist and druggist, when he came on to the Council, would at once say "Now we will proceed to reduce the stringency of the examinations," the only effect of which would be that a larger number of men would come in and compete with him in his business. A combination of that kind was absurd. Another argument was that some of those large combinations might use their money or influence to send men to the Council for the same object. He could not conceive that for a moment to be possible. He did not like the idea that there were two hostile camps in pharmacy, one composed of the Major men and the other of the Minor men. The Government in 1868 said there should be two grades of men, the pharmaceutical chemist and the chemist and druggist, and that both had equal rights in the eye of the law. The pharmaceutical chemist had a right to his title, to the additional knowledge he had acquired, and to his exemption from jury-service. But he repudiated the notion that because a man was a Major man everything must give way to him. The Minor men had as much right as the Major in the interests of the Society, because there were more of them, and they contributed more money to it. (Applause.) The figures which he had showed that during the last five years the number of pharmaceutical chemists had decreased by twenty-seven, while the number of chemists and druggists had increased by 418. Why, then, should they go to Parliament to put words in the Act which were not absolutely necessary? The best way to promote the continuance of pharmacy was to widen the basis on which it rests. If the proportion were accurately kept there would only be seven pharmaceutical chemists to fourteen chemists and druggists on the Council. (Laughter.) To the wealth of illustration which had already marked his long speech, Mr. Robinson added an example of the power of business capacity in achieving social and political success in the person of a Yorkshire pharmacist who became J.P., county councillor, and even lay rector. He wanted to fuse the business capacity and the scholastic attainments together. The consolidation of the Society was to be best attained by showing the chemists and druggists that they were recognised as men of the same intrinsic worth as the pharmaceutical chemists. Then Mr. Robinson traced a parallel between his own position there and that of Mr. Sandford years before, and urged that there was nothing to fear in giving chemists and druggists an unrestricted right to seats on the Council. Plunging again into numerical arguments, a comparison was drawn between the representation accorded to the chemist and druggist members by virtue of being in business prior to August, 1868, and that which would be the lot of the chemists and druggists by examination under the proposed amendment. The culminating plea was found in an extract from a letter written to Mr. Robinson by Mr. Savage, of Brighton, who concurred that there should be no limitation of the kind intended, and added that to his mind it was evident that a fixed number of chemist and druggist members of Council was unnecessary. Having dilated upon the value of this testimony from so experienced a pharmacist as Mr. Savage, the mover of the amendment urged the possible difficulty of filling the Council seats with pharmaceutical chemists if their number went on decreasing at the same rate as it had during the past few years, and concluded by reading his motion.

In answer to a question from Mr. EKIN, the PRESIDENT pointed out that the result of any discussion on the motion could only be regarded as a recommendation to the Council.

Mr. URWICK seconded the motion. He believed that by omitting the proposed limitation the chemist and druggist adherents of the Society would be largely increased, so that from a small representative body they should become really influential. The limitation he felt to be unjust, and he did not suppose for a moment that if the Council were wholly chemists and druggists the interests of pharmacy would suffer. It was his experience that the most advanced men when once in office became more or less pronounced Conservatives. (Laughter.) He thought the public cared little for titles or qualification, but were more influenced by the economical principle of buying in the cheapest market. (Laughter.) At the same time he did think that the higher

they could train men in science the greater would be the advantage for the State as well as for the Society.

Mr. HYSLOP was down on the term "equality of representation" as one more often used than understood, and urged that it was not to be attained without a full recognition of the right of those who had always been foremost in pushing forward the interests of the Pharmaceutical Society. As a text of his remarks, Mr. Hyslop read an extract from the preliminary sentences—"after the usual gracious opening"—of the Royal Charter of Incorporation. Four objects were, he claimed, contemplated, viz.:—(1) The definition of chemistry and pharmacy, (2) the provision of a uniform system of examination, (3) the protection of the chemist and druggist, and (4) the formation of a Benevolent Fund. Speaking even as a chemist and druggist, he claimed that these objects had been kept in view, and, having given a brief sketch of his own early connection with the Society and its examinations, suggested that the supporters of the amendment were ignorant of the value of the old maxim, "Hasten slowly." In dealing with the question of education opportunity was found for tilting at the modern system of cram; and, passing to the third object contemplated by the founders of the Society, stress was laid upon the desirability of one title and qualification for all grades of the craft, by which its members should be known to the medical profession, the public, and the Legislature.

Mr. BARNARD said they all believed in equal rights for all men, and the Council must admit that the new scheme did not fulfil that principle. He wanted to introduce a real significance into the title M.P.S. analogous to that which attached to the letters M.R.C.S. Unification was of the first importance, and could only be approached by adopting the principle of unrestricted representation.

Mr. LOMAS was incisive and even trenchant. He submitted, amid much laughter, that the mover and supporters of the amendment asked for more than they expected to get, and his advice was that the meeting should have nothing to do with them. Referring to the founders of the Society, Mr.

Lomas said they were far more able than many of the gentlemen present, and had done more than these latter were ever likely to do—a naïve observation that provoked unbounded amusement. Indeed, towards the end of his remarks the uproar became almost continuous, the only remarks that reached the reporters being such as "All that sort of rubbish!"—"Simply nonsense!"—"Look at the House of Commons!"—"Could there be anything worse than that?" and so on, winding up with the solemn warning, "This resolution means revolution, and then follows degradation."

Mr. WARREN deprecated the idea that there was any inclination to fight for privileges on the part of the Major men, but he believed the security of the Society was best ensured by limiting the number of chemist and druggist councillors. There should be not only no probability, but no possibility, that the pharmaceutical chemists should be ejected altogether from the Council. The proposed Bill enfranchised a numerous portion of the members, and opened wider the door of the Council. This should be enough, he seemed to think, in view of the possibility of troubled times ahead. Perhaps, however, they might alter the mode of expression in the objectionable clause from "not more than" as applied to the one class, to "not less than" applied to the other.

Mr. PERCY WELLS began his speech by characterising Mr. Lomas (or Mr. Lopes, as he called him) as a kind of Rip Van Winkle, and then mildly went for Mr. Hyslop, suggesting that his remarks should be taken simply for what they were worth. He had put himself to the inconvenience of coming to the meeting in order to support Mr. Robinson in the hope that he would carry his motion. Sometimes he read the jeremiads penned about those outside the Society. Who would not join it? But what was the good of it all. They knew that the majority of chemists in England were not members of the Pharmaceutical Society. Now, grant that fact—and he believed its truth could not be refuted—what did the Society offer these outsiders? The privilege of joining the Society by paying a guinea a year. They asked for bread—the Society offered a stone. (No, no.) That was his opinion, and he gave it for what it was worth. (Applause.) The Council of the Society was seeking for some means to bring the sheep into the fold. He believed he remembered in his

younger days listening to a sweet voice accompanied by music about "Teach me how to woo thee." It seemed some teaching was necessary as to the way of wooing these sheep into the fold. This end could only be attained by offering some inducement—that of being on the Council. At the earnest solicitation of others he had once attempted this and failed. Having failed, he could only say that, looking at the proceedings which he had frequently complained of in that room, he could only congratulate himself that he was not a member of a body whose actions, if he might so call them, were often simply all words. ("Oh, oh," and "Sit down.") When the President ordered him to sit down he would do so gladly. What did they go there for once a year but to give utterance to their feelings, views, and convictions about those who were said to represent—for he did not consider the Council represented—the chemists of Great Britain—

The PRESIDENT suggested that Mr. Wells might stick to the point before them. He was supporting Mr. Robinson's proposition, but had not adduced any argument in its favour.

Continuing, Mr. WELLS said that if the object of the Bill was to induce those outside the Society to join its ranks, it contained one clause fatal to their object. The Council must be thrown open to every chemist who was a member of the Society, and until that was done—so long as they were the victims of a selfish and narrow-minded policy—(no)—well, that was his opinion—until some inducement could be offered to the chemists and druggists of Great Britain—until they could feel there was a possibility of sitting in the presidential chair, all he could say was that all the Bills in Parliament would never draw them into the Society. He would beg and entreat the Council to alter its policy, because, if it did not, the Pharmaceutical Society would drag itself wearily along as it had done for so many years (and presumably come to a miserable end; but the last part of this pronouncement of woe was lost in laughter).

Mr. ATKINSON spoke at some length. He was quite aware that there were gentlemen who said that if that was the full extent of their proposals it was scarcely worth while going to Parliament for. He bore in remembrance the opposition when the last Pharmacy Bill was before Parliament. Speaking roughly, there were 4,000 chemists who might be relied upon to act with reasonable unity, while the 9,000 outside were absolutely without any organisation whatever. They had no means of communicating their ideas, for whenever an appeal had to be made to Parliament, they worked, as it were, in small bodies, and came down like a swarm of hornets, and they stung the life out of your offspring almost before it got into the walls of St. Stephen's. (Laughter.) Speaking antagonistically to the motion, he noticed that Mr. Robinson seemed to have no respect for the representation of the minority—the pharmaceutical chemists—they who had made the Pharmaceutical Society—(applause)—who had built it up, for the bulk of the money had come out of the pockets of the pharmaceutical chemists. (Cries of "No, no; the chemists and druggists.") Mr. Robinson, in effect, asked them to paint out the words "Pharmaceutical Society," and replace them with the words "Society of Chemists and Druggists." (Applause.)

Mr. GILES passed a compliment to Mr. Robinson on the manner in which he had introduced the subject, although he had rather misled them as to the signification of the figures that he quoted. He (the speaker) had prepared some figures of his own, and he found that in 1883 there were 1,118 Major examinees out of 1,850 pharmaceutical chemist members; in 1893 there were 1,330 Major examinees out of a diminished number of 1,638 pharmaceutical chemist members. It was thus evident that that this was a growing body. On the other side the number of chemist and druggist members was in 1883, 830, and in 1893 there were 647, the number of examinees in each case being respectively 24 and 18. The pharmaceutical chemists were the backbone of the Society. And for what did the chemist and druggist come in but to escape examinations, and to get privileges which otherwise he would not have? Were they going to give the preponderance of members on the Council to those who had shown nothing but a selfish interest in coming into the Society? If there was but one class of members they would have equal privileges in every direction, but when they had two different classes it was by no means an unusual thing to define in what proportion they should return members to the

governing body. Examination certainly was the only test they had of finding out the best men. This was a question in which a great deal was due to the Council; they had given it more consideration than outsiders had been able to in the mass, and they have arrived at a conclusion which he thought was liberal. He thought it was only a matter of grace and courtesy that their guidance should be followed. He regretted he could not agree with Mr. Robinson. If there was a doubt, let them avoid the danger. (Loud applause)

Mr. CAMPKIN thought Mr. Giles had done an injustice to the chemist and druggist members of the Society. He was assured that they were actuated by no such motives. They were men who were in business previous to the passing of the Act, and in order that no injustice should be perpetrated they were allowed to be registered. With regard to the Bill he had heard many opinions expressed, and although the general feeling was favourable to it, still it was considered so modest in its provisions that it was hardly worth while going through so much trouble to get so little. So far it was welcome, and they must consider that legislation must be very gradual, and in that there must be a considerable amount of compromise, and that compromise they might meet upon some common basis. They should, however, be united if they wished their efforts to meet with approval.

Mr. JOHNSON supported the amendment, and pertinently remarked that it was difficult to see why so many words should be needed in supporting it. He could not quite see through the spectacles of the executive, and was afraid that they might be made of smoked glass. He doubted the truth of the remark that the pharmaceutical chemists were the backbone of the Society. [The impatience of the meeting was now so marked that this speaker had to resume his seat.]

The PRESIDENT said the Council did not feel there was any very great censure being passed on the Bill, although the tone of the meeting had not been exactly as he should have liked. When at the time of presenting a previous Bill, three years ago, he had visited many places in the country, not one word had been raised against this clause. He hoped they would not be divided on the matter, and that Mr. Robinson would not press them to a division on the motion. (Applause.)

Mr. ROBINSON said he had not any doubt that they were agreed on the point of doing their best to promote the best interests of the Society, and regretted that he could not withdraw his motion. He should accept the decision of the meeting on the subject loyally, and if he were defeated should certainly do nothing to get the Bill blocked. But he considered that he had done his duty by pointing out that this was a foolish thing they were about to do.

The PRESIDENT then put the motion to the meeting. Fifteen votes only were counted in support, the majority going solid for the Bill.

The motion was therefore negatived.

The remaining business consisted of the appointment of scrutineers and auditors, the latter being appointed as follows:—Messrs. Butt, Lescher, Stacey, Umney, and Yates.

A vote of thanks was proposed to the President and Council by Mr. GILES, and seconded by Mr. ROBINSON, and, this being accorded, the meeting adjourned till Thursday at 3 P.M., when the report of the scrutineers on the result of the Council election would be received.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S ANNUAL DINNER.

The first assembly of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society and their friends took place at the Whitehall Rooms of the Métropole Hotel, where a splendid dinner was provided. The guests numbered over two hundred, about half of whom probably were pharmacists pure and simple. The rest were physicians, members of Parliament, wholesale druggists, manufacturing chemists, and journalists.

The following is the full list of the gentlemen present. It is indeed rather more than full, for it includes the names of several guests who had accepted invitations, but who did not find it possible to be present. For example, the seat on the

President's right, presumably intended for Dr. Russell Reynolds, the President of the College of Physicians, was vacant.

Abel, Sir F., Bart., F.R.S. (Secretary and Director Imperial Institute)	Frankish, W. J., L.R.C.P.
Allen, C. B.	Gadd, W. F.
Armstrong, Professor, F.R.S. (President Chemical Society)	Gange, G.
Arnold, H.	Garrod, Sir A. B. (Physician to H.M. the Queen)
Arrow, J. J.	Gerrard, A. W.
Atkins, S. R.	Glenister, W. J.
Attfeld, Professor J., F.R.S.	Goldsworthy, W. L.
Baiss, A.	Gostling, T. P.
Baiss, W. A.	Greaves, —
Baker, W. V.	Green, Professor, D.Sc.
Barnard, A. P.	Greenish, Professor
Barron, J.	Greenish, T.
Baseombe, F.	Greenish, T. E.
Bell, Dr. James, C.B.	Gregory, A. C.
Birch, H. C.	Grey, T. R., L.L.B.
Bird, F. C. J.	Grimwade, E. H.
Blake, C. A.	Grose, N. M.
Bottle, A.	Hall, H. E.
Bourdas, I.	Hampson, R. (Treasurer)
Bourdas, jun.	Hanbury, —
Bowen, J. W.	Harrington, J. F.
Boyes, A.	Harrison, E. F. (President Chemists Assistants' Association)
Bremridge, R. (Secretary)	Harrison, J.
Bremridge, Harding, B.A., B.Sc.	Hart, Ernest, M.R.C.S.
<i>British and Colonial Druggist</i>	Harvey, W.
<i>British Medical Journal</i>	Hayes, Dr. J. P. S.
Broad, Arthur	Hayes, W. (President Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland)
Broad, —	Herman, G. E., F.R.C.P. (President Obstetrical Society)
Burroughs, S. M.	Hicks, A. Braxton (Coroner for S.W. London)
" Friend	Hills, Walter
Burden, E. M.	Hodgkinson, C.
Bush, E.	Hodgson, C. R., B.A. (Secretary College of Perceptors)
Butt, E. N.	Holding, J.
Carteighe, M. (President)	Holmes, E. M. (Curator)
Carter, R. W.	Howe, F. G.
Cassie, R. J. F.	Hubbard, Dr. H. W.
Castle, J. W.	Hulke, J. W., F.R.S. (President Royal College of Surgeons, and of the Clinical Society)
Chaney, H. J. (Standards Office)	Humphrey, John
Chater, A. J.	Ince, J.
<i>Chemist and Druggist</i>	Jones, G. E.
Christy, T.	Jones, G. T.
Clarke, R. Feaver	Jones, Adpar
Collier, H.	Kingan, D.
Cooper, Albert	Kirk, Snowden
Cottie, Wyndham, M.D.	Kohlsmat, H. H. (of Chicago)
Crookes, W., F.R.S.	<i>Lancet</i>
Cross, W. G. (Vice-President)	Lansdown, G. A.
Curnow, Dr.	Larner, Major F.
<i>Daily Graphic</i>	Lescher, F. H.
<i>Daily News</i>	Lloyd, J.
Dalby, Sir W. B. (President Medical Society of London)	Lockyer, W. W.
Dampney, R. S.	Loughurst, B.
Davidge, H. N.	Lucas, E. W.
Davies, T.	Luff, Dr. A. P.
Davis, W. A.	Mackey, J. A. D.
Donaldson, J. B.	Mackey, J. B.
Drury, S.	Makins, G. H., F.R.C.S.
Duckworth, Sir Dyce (Treasurer Royal College of Physicians)	Maish, J. R.
Dyer, J. T. Threlton, O.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S. (Director Royal Gardens, Kew)	Martin, C.
Easter, E. J.	Martin, N. H.
Eastes, Dr. G. (President Harveian Society)	Martin, R. R.
Edden, T. L.	Martin, T. C. W.
Ekin, C.	Martindale, W.
Ewing, J. L. (Chairman of the Executive, North British Branch)	Mathews, Henry
Farquharson, Dr. R., M.P.	Mathews, J. H.
Farries, T.	Mendeleeff, Professor D. (University of St. Petersburg)
Flux, C. W. L.	Mercer, C. A.
Foster, Professor Michael, F.R.S. (Secretary Royal Society)	Mercer, F. M.
Foster, Sir Walter, M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary Local Government Board)	Meyjes, A. C.
Francis, G. Bult	Moon, H.
Francis, W. H.	Moore, —
	Morris, —
	Morson, T. P.

Naylor, W. A. H.	<i>Standard</i>
Paul, Dr. B. H.	Stevenson, Thomas, M.D.
Pavy, F. W., M.D., F.R.S. (President Pathological Society)	Stewart, Professor C. (President Linnean Society)
<i>Pharmaceutical Journal</i>	Stickland, G. G.
Phillips, A. J.	Stickland, W. H.
Phillipson, Professor G. H., M.D., D.C.L. (President British Medical Association)	Stroud, T. W.
Pinchin, W. J.	Tanner, A. E.
Preston, P.	Taplin, J. W.
Pulford, A.	Tanbman, R.
Ransom, F.	Taylor, G. S.
Reeve, A. (of Melbourne)	Thorpe, Professor, F.R.S. (Director of the Laboratories, Somerset House)
Reynolds, J. Russell, M.D., F.R.S. (President Royal College of Physicians)	Thurston, J.
Richardson, W. A.	Thurston, S.
Richardson, W. I.	Thrupp, G. H. (Master Merchant Taylors Company)
Ridgwell, J. B.	<i>Times</i>
Ringer, Professor S., M.D., F.R.S.	Townson, T.
Robbins, J. H.	Trimmer, E., M.A. (Secretary Royal College of Surgeons)
Robbins, P. J.	Tyrer, T.
Roberts, Dr. F. T.	Umney, C.
Robertson, G.	Umney, J. C.
Robinson, C. J.	Walker, H.
Robinson, R. A.	Want, W. P.
Robinson, W. P.	Ward, J. S.
Rogerson, W. J.	Warren, W.
Rucker, Professor, F.R.S. (President Physical Society)	Watson, T. D.
Rimbolt, T. J.	Webb, E. A.
Russell, Dr. W. J. (President Institute of Chemistry)	Weston, S. J.
Savory, A. L.	Whiffen, T. I.
Schacht, G. F.	White, Edmund
Selley, John	Whitehead, W.
Sheard, A.	Wilbe, Dr. Haydock
Shepherd, Will	Wigginton, A.
Shillcock, A.	Williams, A.
Smith, D. F.	Williams, W. Lloyd
Smith, P. J. (Worshipful Master of Society of Apothecaries)	Wing, A. J.
Spilsbury, J.	Wink, J. A.
Squire, P. W.	Wilson, C. E.
Stamp, E. B.	Wood, Sir H. Trueman, M.A. (Secretary Society of Arts)
Stanford, E. C. C. (President Society of Chemical Industry)	Wootton, A. C.
	Wretts, J. R.
	Wright, A.
	Young, J. Rymer

SPEECHES.

The speeches after the dinner were much briefer, and it must be added less interesting than usual. Professor Mendeléeff, the most eminent man in the assembly, contented himself with a few words in French occupying less than half a minute in delivery. Sir W. B. Foster, M.P., the Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, made a happy little speech, saying nothing in the most approved style of Parliamentary Secretaryship. His namesake the Cambridge Professor who in memory of the witty speeches he has previously given at the Pharmaceutical dinner-table, secured a specially warm greeting, gave a bare taste of his quality, only whetting the appetite of his audience, and concluded almost abruptly. The Irish President excited some lively enthusiasm by his scarcely veiled references to political topics. The sponsors for the medical profession had evidently not made oratory a study, and Sir Dyce Duckworth, Sir Frederick Abel, and Mr. Thistleton Dyer, whose opportunities came too late in the evening, spoke amidst a growing tumult of conversation.

After a businesslike grace, and an equally concise recognition of her Majesty,

POLITICS.

The PRESIDENT, in proposing "The Houses of Parliament," said that the toast would be received by pharmacists as loyal citizens of the country with cordiality and enthusiasm. They might differ in politics and as to the forms of government generally—the chemist and druggist did like to differ much more than any other member of the community that he was acquainted with. He would not say anything about the Houses of Parliament. The nation had made them wise already, and anything the Pharmaceutical Society had to say would not make any difference. They

were loyal to them when once elected. They appreciated the self-denial of those who undertook the nation's work in Parliament. (Hear, hear.) In connection with the toast he associated the name of the physician who, in addition to his professional practice, had at the same time fulfilled with satisfaction the duties of a member of Parliament and that of Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board—Sir Walter Foster.

Sir WALTER FOSTER, M.P., replying to the toast, said he gratefully recognised the toast proposed. The House of Lords was an institution with which he had not many connections. (Laughter.) The political party to which he belonged was, he believed, from what he read in the daily Press, not particularly enamoured with the doings and traditions of that great assembly. Whatever might be their views, however, he thought they were all proud of it as an institution created by Englishmen. In reference to the House of Commons, he thought its members deserved from the country gratitude for the hard work which they had performed. (Oh, oh.) He did not know any assembly that spent greater energy or a greater amount of time in producing small results. (Laughter.) The Government had as many lives as a cat, and when they came to the ninth they might be able to give way to a better Government able to do better. (Laughter and loud applause.) He had been a humble member of the Commons, but at the same time he had never ceased to be a practical member of his profession. He still remained a physician among the physicians of the country because he found in that work the best and happiest and most grateful relief from his political duties. He thanked them heartily for the toast. (Loud applause.)

PHYSIC.

Mr. W. GOWEN CROSS, Vice-President of the Society, very briefly proposed the toast of "The Medical Profession," coupling with it the names of Dr. J. W. Hulse, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and of Professor Phillipson, President of the British Medical Association.

Mr. HULKE, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, rising at the left of the President, expressed very sincere thanks on behalf of the medical profession. That profession, he observed, formed a link with the profession of pharmacy. Where would medicine be, he asked, without the remedies prepared by the pharmacists, and where would pharmacy be but for the offices of the medical profession in giving the sister craft an opportunity for the preparation of those remedies? And then, without waiting for an Irish echo (had there been one on the premises) to answer an approving "nowhere," or giving his hearers time to conjure up visions of the dispensing doctor, the worthy surgeon plunged into reminiscences of his boyhood, and contrasting these with the present condition of pharmacy, drew from them a realisation of the enormous part the Pharmaceutical Society had played. The President, he added in conclusion, had mercifully concealed the ordeal of speechmaking they had prepared for him until he had peacefully enjoyed his dinner.

Professor G. H. PHILLIPSON, who was seated in the second place to Mr. Carteighe's right, next returned thanks. As President of the British Medical Association, he felt proud at the evidence of kindled feelings between his Society and the very important body whose guest he was that evening. Their gathering was an indication of the power and the influence of the Pharmaceutical Society, not only in London, but in all the cities of the United Kingdom.

During Professor Phillipson's discourse, which was delivered (the speaker being a gentleman of mature age) in somewhat slow tones, and in a voice which failed to encompass the large hall, outbreaks of hilarious conversation kept flickering up among the denizens of the outlying districts. The President's face reddened, and "Order, order," "Silence, gentlemen," with like reproofs, issued from his lips. The toast-master also assumed a dictatorial and indignant bearing, but even his loud calls for quietness failed to extinguish the animation. Hence, before proposing the next toast, that of

SCIENCE,

Mr. CARTEIGHE felt it necessary to make a few semi-humorous observations in that tone of blunt good-humour with which he knows how to charm his audience. "Gentlemen on the left-hand side," exclaimed the President, "and

gentleman on the right hand side, if you don't behave I will talk to you to-morrow. Your enjoyment, gentlemen, will come to-morrow! You're not here to enjoy yourselves, if you please, but to listen to the respect we pay to the medical profession. And now, having, as I hope, got you into proper condition, I will drink, gentlemen, to 'Science,' upon which I look as a thing which it is not for ordinary beings like ourselves to understand, but to worship, love, and adore. Allow me to associate with this toast the name of the distinguished Russian chemist, Professor Mendeléeff, whom I will ask to reply for the physical and mathematical side of science. On the other, the biological, side I will ask Professor Michael Foster, the Secretary of the Royal Society, to respond." Amid loud applause, Professor IVAN MENDELÉEFF, of the University of St. Petersburg, rose from his seat about five places to the President's right. All eyes were fixed upon the striking figure, whose long grey locks fell upon his shoulders, and expectation ran high of the speech which was to fall from the distinguished guest. But Professor Mendeléeff disappointed his hearers. Smiling and howing with evident gratification he simply said, in French, which, like every educated Russian, he knows as his mother tongue:—*Messieurs, je ne peux pas parler l'Anglais. Je vous remercie tous du fond de mon cœur. C'est tout ce que je peux vous dire. Je vous remercie.*"

Professor FOSTER laboured under no such difficulty of expression as the foreign guest. "Gentlemen," said he, "I don't often differ from your President. Whenever I do I lose. But I venture to tell him that it is superfluous to ask me to respond after your Russian guest. The pangs of an after-dinner speech are always softened, I think, when I have to address your Society. You seem to diffuse a subtle substance in the air which renders speaking easier. I ask you, Mr. President (although you have just told us that you are only an ordinary kind of person), is not this distinction between the physical and the biological sides of science something beneath the notice of the Pharmaceutical Society? You are based upon things chemical, you make your reputation, and many of you make your fortunes—(no, no!)—by your chemical ability. But you do so by acting upon living beings. And is not that living being a mere vortex of elements, arranged according to a periodic law, which the Mendeléeff of the future will disclose? Speaking on behalf of many men of science, I feel that science is sufficiently rewarded by your drinking the health of our great brother of Russia."

IRELAND.

The PRESIDENT, again rising asked the assembly to drink health, long life, prosperity, happiness, and good will to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, and to its distinguished President, Mr. Wm. Hayes, who was present, and would respond to the toast. The toast was responded to amid loud applause.

Mr. WM. HAYES, responding, said he had no adequate speech to convey to them his feelings for their kindness in inviting him (the unworthy President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland) to be present with them, and so heartily and warmly drinking health and prosperity to their little brother in the remote part of the kingdom. (Applause.) Although they were separated by the sea and by Act of Parliament—(no, no)—they were united in one thing at least—they were members of a country which, though divided in some respects, he trusted would continue to be the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) At all events, during this generation. (Laughter.) At some future time, perhaps, when they as Irishmen were able to conduct their business better than they were now, they might feel that they could agree to differ, and might manage their own affairs. But so far as Irishmen were concerned who had anything to lose in Ireland at the present time, they desired to be united with the Kingdom. (Applause.) As reference had been made to the Parliament which was doing so much and yet so little, he could not but remind the friends who were present representing the Government that they had in Ireland a strong and united people who were determined that they would not be governed by those who were unable to govern themselves. (Applause.) The task of disuniting Ireland from Great Britain was a much more serious one than they imagined. (Hear, hear.) It would give him much pleasure in conveying to the members of his Society in Ireland the kindness with which they had received the toast which had been so kindly pro-

posed by the President, and he trusted they would be drawn together not merely as members of the same profession, but as members of the United Kingdom. (Applause.) They in Ireland would endeavour, as far as they could, to keep that unity of which at the present time they had the advantage. He again thanked them. (Loud applause.)

THE SOCIETY.

Sir DYCE DUCKWORTH, in proposing the toast "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the health of the President," said he could not forbear to remind them how this toast was proposed twelve months ago in the room by his honoured chief, Sir Andrew Clark, who had since passed to his rest. Speaking of the Pharmaceutical Society, he remembered in his student days how he was led to have a very great veneration for it, because the work which was performed by it was very often brought before them as students when they were studying pharmacy and materia medica. There were great names mentioned with the Society in those days, such names as Pereira, Redwood, Bentley, and others who were happily with them to-day. (Applause.) The Society had done excellent work and had made extraordinary progress. The work that had been done in its great laboratories had travelled over the whole of the British Empire, and had been appreciated by other countries. He was sure they were proud of its great *officina* at 17 Bloomsbury Square, which had sent out so many splendid preparations which they knew and appreciated every day. He also referred to the young men who came to them from the Society. He had two of them as his own pupils, both of them exceedingly distinguished, and one of them likely to distinguish himself much more in the future. (Applause.) Not long ago Sir Benjamin Richardson, in a certain periodical, expressed himself to the effect that pharmacists ought to be allowed by law to prescribe across the counter. (No, no.) He would throw down the gauntlet at once to Sir Benjamin Richardson, and would challenge him to come into that room and affirm the statement. He knew how Sir Benjamin would be received. (A Voice: "We don't wish it.") He was quite sure they would repudiate that recommendation entirely, and Sir Benjamin would find himself in a minority of one. That was not their work—they knew it was not their work—and they did not wish it to be their work. They had something much better to do, and they did it. (Laughter.) He was glad that the Society had the courage of its convictions, and to know that they were vigorously prosecuting persons under the powers of the Act who sold poisonous drugs to a poor, ignorant, credulous public, and that they followed this out to courts of law, and obtained satisfactory verdicts in respect to those matters. They recognised the importance of the Society now, when they were about to construct a new Pharmacopœia, which he expected would be a very remarkable one. It should, he thought, contain the best formulæ and the best preparations of the best drugs that are used by all physicians. The toast was accepted with much enthusiasm and the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow."

Mr. MICHAEL CARTEIGHE (President) thanked them on behalf of himself and the Society. He also thanked Sir Dyce Duckworth for speaking in such amiable terms of the work they were doing. The words which they received from those associated with them in the higher walks of medicine and science were words which they as druggists should take to regulate their daily thought. Unfortunately, they did not possess a charter like those ancient bodies to which Sir Dyce Duckworth belonged, giving them powers to deal with those who did not regard what they considered a normal code of ethics, but whether they did or did not it was open to every one of them to practise in his own personal qualification, in his own business, the highest ethics that even Sir Dyce Duckworth would not dare to say were not as they ought to be. (Applause.) But they would have to deal with these matters in the future, probably under a new President. (No, no.) He might, in fact, deal with the subject as a valedictory address. (Laughter and "no, no.") He failed to see why a man who had been twelve years their President could not say pretty much what he liked. (Laughter.) Passing on the President proposed the next toast—that of "The Guests," coupling it with the names of Sir Frederick Abel, Mr. Thistleton Dyer, of Kew Gardens, and Professor Sidney Ringer, who replied, after which those guests who remained adjourned to the coffee-room. Thence—homewards.



The Ameer's Physician.

A CHAT WITH DR. JOHN A. GRAY.

"THERE'S another letter this morning from a pharmacist who wants to go out to Afghanistan to do the Ameer's dispensing," said the chief editor. "That makes the sixth since we published that editorial note about Dr. Gray's experiences at the Court of Cabul. Supposing you went to interview the doctor about the prospects which Afghanistan is likely to offer to a man of venturesome spirit and a heart for any fate, but with little else in his pocket than the Pharmaceutical Society's diploma? The doctor is sure to have a fund of interesting information. Try to tap it."

Dr. J. A. Gray, late physician to his Highness, readily acceded to my request for an interview, and one of the first May mornings found me seated in the cheerful dining-room of his house at Twickenham, where he is at present enjoying the fruits of five years' arduous labour among the Afghans.

"Prospects!" repeated the doctor, shoving aside a huge pile of photographs and a bundle of manuscript indicating the advanced state of preparedness of a book on his experiences. "Possibly a European chemist might keep himself alive in Afghanistan, though I doubt it; but the initial difficulty would be to get into the country—Cabul is almost as difficult a place for a stray traveller to reach as the capital of Thibet itself. There is scarcely a more inaccessible place on the face of the earth."

THE COUNTRY.

"This," continued Dr. Gray, piling a few big books on one another, "is Afghanistan. To the north of it are the Russians, and there is no communication that way. All the five years I was in Afghanistan I never heard of a single Russian subject entering the country; and the Oxus, which forms the boundary on that side, is certainly never crossed by Europeans. West you have Persia, into which a few passes debouch. Through these, in former times, the Afghans used to sweep down upon their neighbours for loot, but that has now been stopped. You see, Afghanistan is a very poor country, without industry to speak of, and to the Afghans an occasional raid upon the fatter surrounding regions was almost an economical necessity. How they get on without these little additions to their national income I really don't know. North-east are the Pamirs, an inaccessible no-man's land; south is the desert of Beloochistan; and, lastly, eastward lies India, from which there is one principal road into Afghanistan—viz., that through the famous Khyber Pass. This road is closely watched, and no European, unless able to disguise himself as efficiently as the late Captain Burton or the Anglo-Indian official in Mr. Kipling's story, can pass unchallenged. The Ameer doesn't care about foreigners wander-

ing about promiscuously in his country. All Europeans entering his service are now engaged by Mr. Martin, his Highness's agent, who is on his way to England. Persons desirous of entering Afghanistan through the Khyber Pass must apply to the Indian Government, by whom the request, together with a description of the applicant and a statement concerning his business, is forwarded to Cabul. If the Ameer approves of the traveller's admission, the applicant is furnished with a passport, and a guard of the Ameer's soldiers meets him at Peshawur. By the way," said Dr. Gray, "the Khyber" (I particularly noticed the guttural way in which he pronounced the first two letters of "Khyber," just like a German "*ch*")—"the Khyber is quite a show-place. Twice a week excursion parties from Peshawur are allowed to enter it up to a certain point, the Hill Tribes having made an arrangement with the Indian authorities not to molest the sightseers. On the five other days of the week excursionists can only go at their own risk, and few care to do so."

This, however, was drifting away somewhat from the subject, and I therefore, by a slight interpolation, switched the doctor's current of thought back upon the pharmaceutical line.

THE DRUG-TRADE.

"Prospects? No, there are no prospects whatever for a British pharmacist in the Ameer's country. The natives are very poor, and as for the Europeans, there have never been enough of them there to keep a pharmacy going. When I left Cabul, at the end of 1892, the British colony numbered a round dozen, but since then nearly all have left. A Parsee firm of merchants, with headquarters in India, kept, I think, a branch establishment in Cabul at the time of my sojourn there, but even they couldn't make the venture pay; and you may be sure that where a Parsee doesn't make a living, no European will succeed. It is awfully hard to squeeze money out of an Afghan. You have no idea of it!

"For all that you must not think, however, that there is no commercial intercourse between Afghanistan and India; but most of the imports are goods bought by the Ameer's agents in India—silks and other stuffs, machinery, and so forth. While I was in the Ameer's service I ordered considerable quantities of drugs. The lists had to be made out in Persian (the Court language), and were signed by the Ameer. Of course the commoner drugs all have Persian equivalents, but when it came to describing, say, Burroughs & Welleome's tabloids in that language, a good deal of circumlocution was required, and I don't think that his Highness can have had a very accurate idea what the order represented. Still he always signed, and I always received what I asked for. The tabloids, by the way, had not yet arrived when I left Cabul."

"Where do the Ameer's Indian agents buy the drugs?"

"I do not know the name of the firm, but no doubt they order them from a native house in Bombay; and you may be sure they are wide enough awake always to buy in the cheapest market.

"The Afghans export sheepskins to India, also carpets. No, *this* carpet is not an Afghan one," smilingly added the doctor, observing my involuntary glance at the bright Oriental carpet on his dining-room floor. "Then they send a good deal of fruit out of their country. They grow splendid peaches, apricots, and grapes: the fruit-garden round my house at Cabul was really a lovely one, and parts of the country are very fertile."

"How long were you in the Ameer's service?"

"Five years. I was one of the first Europeans engaged. At the time I was holding a hospital appointment in London, and I heard of the billet quite by chance. It took me some time to fit myself into my new surroundings, but gradually I seemed to lose all interest in European life, and, had it not

been that at the end of three years I went home on furlough and married while in England, I might be in Afghanistan now. But with Mrs. Gray at home I was anxious to leave the country at the end of my engagement, and so, when my time was up, the Ameer and I parted on the best of terms, his Highness making me a liberal present at parting."

DR. GRAY'S ASSISTANTS.

"Had you any medical assistants with you?"

"Two Hindustani medical men worked under me, and Yahya Khan, my Armenian interpreter, who is represented, along with Abdurrahman, the guard, in this group-photograph, acted as dispenser. A thorough good man he was for his work. I believe he is still in Cabul. There was also another Indian in Turkestan who figured as a medical man and a pharmacist, but he had very little knowledge of either profession. I doubt whether he knew carbonate of ammonia from morphia. At one time he had some practice. If his patients recovered he received the credit of the cure, and if they died—well, it was the hand of God! I believe this man had once been a hospital dispenser in India, and bought a diploma from another native who was dying, and assumed his name.

"The Afghan physician-pharmacists, or hakims, are supposed to follow the Unani, or ancient Greek, system. They never change their methods, although within the last few years they have commenced to use certain European drugs, such as chloral hydrate and quinine. The last-named they give in almost homoeopathic doses—2 grains at a time—in intermittent fever, which is common, and assumes a very malignant character, in Cabul. Of course, under these conditions of administration the drug is of very little use.

"The native drugs are the same as used throughout the East, but I must confess that I do not know very much about such of them as are not also used in Western materia medica. You see there is no regular drug-bazaar in Cabul, and it is not easy, therefore, to learn much about native remedies.

"The medicines which the Ameer ordered for me in India generally reached me after one or two months. I usually kept a good stock, but sometimes the supply of sulphate of magnesia or carbonate of ammonia would run short, for these drugs were always in great demand. I should tell you that, although I was expressly engaged as body-physician to his Highness, I was nearly two years in the country before I was called in to attend to Abdurrahman Khan professionally. Not that the Ameer was not in want of medical attendance until that time—on the contrary, he frequently suffered from gout and minor ailments—but an Oriental is naturally suspicious to a degree, and I suspect that, before entrusting himself into my hands, my employer was anxious to judge of my professional capacities."

THE HAKIMS.

"Was there ever any friction between yourself and the native physicians?"

"Of course, the Hakims did not care about my presence in their country, and had it not been for the protection extended to me by the Ameer personally, I might not have returned to the outer world at all. As it was, they did not dare to attack me openly. They did their best to prejudice the populace against me, telling them that I used deadly poisons in my practice, and so on; but their intrigues did not have much effect. I may tell you that the Ameer, shortly after my arrival, directed me to open a free dispensary for the poor, who came in such numbers that I could hardly manage to get through the day's work within twenty-four hours. I have every reason to believe that his Highness would sometimes send me patients specially marked out by himself, though of course without my knowing that they were special cases—the object being to watch the results of my treatment. The outcome appears to have

satisfied the Ameer, for, as I told you, in course of time he called me in. He was suffering from a bad attack of gout, and the Hakims, according to the good old rule of the East, had first given him several purges and then bled him freely and plunged his gouty foot into ice and water. I believe that at first the Ameer tried to compromise between the Western and Eastern systems, alternately following the treatment prescribed by me and resorting to that of the Hakims. It was only after I had respectfully explained that under these conditions my task was almost hopeless that he confided himself entirely to me—fortunately with good results. Abdurrahman is a man of fine presence and great intellect—he is undoubtedly excellently suited for his difficult position, and his rule, though mild according to Oriental ideas, is that of an autocrat pure and simple. Towards myself his conduct was always marked by the greatest consideration and courtesy. It is the rule in the East, from time immemorial, that the physician, before administering medicine to a prince, tastes some of it himself; but Abdurrahman never asked me to do this, excepting on one occasion, when he was just recovering of his gout and called me in to advise him about a certain ‘wine’ which he had just received. The wine turned out to be the strongest kind of Russian brandy, and I explained to his Highness that, if he decided upon drinking strong spirits, old Scotch whisky would be a much better thing to take. He procured some of it, and then invited me to show him how to take it. That ‘peg’ was the only medicine I ever tasted before the Ameer.

ABDURRAHMAN AND HIS COURT.

“Abdurrahman generally wears a morning suit of European make (the English tailor, by the way, was one of the last Britishers to stop in Cahul). He rarely smokes, and then only a cigarette. This is his portrait,” added Dr. Gray, turning over the leaves of a sketch-book and pointing to a page bearing the drawing of a fine masculine head, full-bearded, straight-nosed, and showing great force of character. “Of course it is against the orthodox Moslem law to draw images of persons, but the rule is by no means strictly observed by the more enlightened classes. Here is a photograph of the Ameer’s eldest son, and here” (showing a child of about five in full military dress and wearing a large fur hushy) “is the youngest.

“I was called upon several times to prescribe for the ladies of the Court, and very difficult work it was, for my patients were separated from me by a curtain, and only put out a hand or foot for the purposes of diagnosis. By the way I was once called in to attend to a lady of high social position. Before I went I was told that she was in the habit of taking chloral every night, and that her usual dose was 70 grains. This, I was told, I should have to give to satisfy my patient. I did so, though with what apprehension I need scarcely tell you, and although she slept soundly that night, I myself did not close an eye until I had ascertained next morning that my patient was all right. Gradually I worked down the nightly dose to 40 grains, but then she began to protest that the allowance was insufficient.

“I sometimes attended upon private patients of the Afghan aristocracy, but in each case the consent of the Ameer had to be asked, and it was considered a high honour for a subject to be allowed to call in the services of the King’s private physician. Among the lower classes I found none of that objection to the swallowing of medicine in the form of alcoholic tinctures which existed in a marked degree in the higher social ranks. On the whole, however, all took very kindly to European remedies, and, but for the general poverty of the country and the difficulties in the way of private import trade, it is not impossible that a business could be worked up in Western pharmaceutical goods.

TURKESTAN.

“Of the general scarcity and extraordinary value of hard cash I will give you just one instance. While I was in Afghanistan, the low-lying sandy plain in the north-west, to which the Ameer had marched during the Isbak rebellion, one of my native compounders, who had been very hard worked, applied for a fortnight’s holiday. I granted the request, whereupon the man begged for some financial assistance. I consulted my interpreter about the amount I should give. ‘Oh, let him have a rupee,’ said he; ‘the fellow will do gloriously on that.’ A rupee he accordingly got, and was deeply grateful for the liberal allowance. Ha, ha!” laughed the doctor at the recollection of the incident; “fancy going for a fortnight’s tour with one-and-fourpence in your pocket!

“That Turkestan business was one of the worst of my Afghan experiences. There was a large military camp, in which disease raged virulently. Every morning I rose at daybreak, and at once galloped off to the hospital. Then I went on my rounds, and from noon till 6 P.M. I saw patients at my home in an underground room, the only place where the heat was not absolutely unbearable. In the evening, what with the work and the heat, I was so exhausted that I had no strength left for anything but lying down and going to sleep.”

CUT OFF FROM THE WORLD.

“What about Cabul?”

“Oh, in Cabul my quarters left nothing to be desired, and, save on special occasions, I was not overworked. The worst part of the life was the terrible monotony. I received letters from home, of course, but no books or periodicals were ever allowed to reach me—no, not so much as a single number of *The Graphic*. They are terribly suspicious about papers in Cahul. Why, I don’t know. The Ameer’s agents in India carefully collect all Press articles about Afghanistan, and send translations of them to the Ameer. At first most of the English lived together, but that plan did not work well. I acquired separate quarters, and after a while Mr. Collins, the Ameer’s geologist, joined me. Collins was an ardent photographer. He has taken most of the pictures you see here; but the practice of photography is not looked upon favourably in Afghanistan, and even my sketch-book was continually inspected, the Ameer asking for all drawings to which he took a fancy. Mr. Collins found plenty of useful minerals in the country, but the Ameer did not seem to care much about coal or iron; gold and rubies was what he expected his geologist to discover, and their absence in paying quantities disappointed him.”

CABUL.

I looked over the photographs on the table, and picked up a large view of Cahul. It seemed a city of the dead. The huge palace or fortress in the centre, seemingly roofless, reminded me of the lines in “Omar Khayyam”—

They say the Lion and the Lizard keep
The Courts where Jamshyd gloried and drank deep;
And Bahram, that great Hunter—the Wild Ass
Stamps o’er his Head, but cannot break his Sleep.

But for the mountains in the background, the huddled appearance, and the general want of variety about the buildings, the place might have been another Nineveh or Persopolis.

“It’s not so bad as you would think,” chimed in the doctor, noticing my evident disappointment. “The houses are not at all built so closely as they seem, there are many fine gardens, and the city is lively and cheerful enough. That enormous wall in the centre is the palace of the mother of the Sultana, or Chief Queen. The house is built round the

wall, inside, and has a very large garden. It is arranged like all the larger Afghan houses, somewhat in the style of a fortress. When the big gates are shut and the walls manned it is not difficult to hold such a place against a mob of rioters. My own house was built in the same style. The lady who owns it is of royal blood herself: she is the daughter of the late Ameer Dost Mohammed, the grandfather of the present ruler of the country. Cabul's worst feature is its unhealthiness. The Cabul valley is water-logged and thoroughly malarial, and when, two years ago, a severe cholera plague befel it, 'twas a marvel any of us survived to tell the tale. The Court at once withdrew to Paghman in the hills. The Britishers remained, and not one of them was attacked, but the Cabulis died by thousands. But I must tell you about the Ameer's workshops, and so a truce to the cholera! You know that Sir T. S. Pyne is at the head of the Ameer's technical enterprises. He employs mostly natives, who are excellent workers under European guidance. A narrow-gauge line of railway connects the workshops (which are quite in the ordinary style of a European engineering-works) with the Palace, but the engine that serves it is hardly used more than twice a year. Most of the workshops are devoted to the manufacture of war-material, but the Ameer has also erected a complete set of coining-apparatus, and now strikes nearly all his own coins. I have several handfuls of new and old Afghan coins here. You will notice that the machine-made pieces, though harder and better-stamped, are by no means so nicely finished as some of the old hand-made coins. Then they make soap at the workshops. What I have seen of it was not a success according to European ideas, but as the Ameer had supplies of it sent down to the Bazaar with orders that the people were to buy it, it will probably find a market. The Afghans, though they bathe frequently, do not use soap in their ablutions, but a good deal is employed for washing clothes, accoutrements, harness and so on.

"What! half-past one?" said Dr. Gray looking at his watch as I took up my hat. "Well, we've had a long chat—I hope it will interest the chemists. I have done a good deal of lecturing lately and I find that the public generally have forgotten almost all about Afghanistan, if they ever knew anything worth mentioning of it!"

SOME FORMULÆ—GOOD AND BAD.

THE title seems a little risky for such a reputable journal as THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, but we have not been at the business since the end of the fifties without knowing that it were mere foolishness to place our seal on every formula which is given to the world. The occasion of these notes is the receipt for review of the third edition of a German book of formulæ, entitled "Chemisch-technische Specialitäten und Geheimnisse," by C. F. Capaun-Karlowa, which is published by A. Hartleben, of Vienna and Leipzig, at 2m. 50pf. The book shows here and there the characteristic common to most recipe-books—viz., evidence of mechanical compilation and lack of thought in printing obviously impossible formulæ. This will be seen in several instances which we quote, but we have found it, on the whole, a book well worth the money to those who can read German. It is one of quite a large library of chemico-technical books published by Hartleben, and like some similar books published in France they are produced at remarkably low prices.

The examples of formulæ which we quote from Mr. Capaun-Karlowa's book are chiefly those which appear to be of English or American origin:—

Aeme Soap-powder.—Contains 58.47 parts of sodium carbonate, 26.1 parts of powdered soap, and 15.39 parts of water. [This is an analysis apparently. Dried carbonate of soda $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and dried soap $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., would make the article.—ED.]

Antifer.—For removing ironmould. Equal parts of oxalic

acid and alum melted together at 12° C, and formed into cakes, which should be wrapped in paraffin-paper and then in tinfoil. [The temperature of fusion seems to be uncommonly low; but it must be remembered that oxalic acid decomposes readily, and this is to be avoided.—ED.]

Barmenit, a preserving salt, is said to be composed of common salt, 49.95; boric anhydride, 27; and water of crystallisation, 22.5 per cent. [Say table salt, 6 parts, and boric acid, 4 parts.—ED.]

Brilliantine (fixative).—Olive oil, 1 kilo. (fl. xxxviii.); spermaceti, 300 grammes (xxxss.); oil of bergamot, 25 grammes (fl. ji.); oil of cloves, 2 grammes (zss.); French geranium oil, 10 grammes (zjij.). [It is a mistake to call this "brilliantine." It is a good *crystallised pomade*.—ED.]

Butter-perfume.—The flavourings usually sold for butter and cheese are said to owe their property to coumarin. Tincture of tonka bean, or a solution of coumarin in spirit and water, serves the purpose.

Butter-powder.—Bicarbonate of soda, with 1 per cent. of turmeric.

Carbolineum-substitute.—Borax, 100 parts; caustic soda, 50 parts; water, 1,000 parts. Boil together, and while hot add shellac, 450 parts; carbolic acid (40–45 per cent.), 200 parts. Make a uniform mixture. [Carbolineum is a German speciality, for which we have had inquiry.—ED.]

Champion Spice is said to be composed chiefly of coarsely-powdered fenugreek-seed, with coriander, caraway, anise, and asparagus fruit, and a smaller proportion of drugs (barks and roots), which help to give the sweet and aromatic taste a slight astringency.

Cognac-essence.—Ethanolic ether and ethyl nitrite, of each 30 grammes; oil of wine, 10 grammes; acetic ether, 120 grammes; proof spirit, 180 grammes. [All the liquids should be weighed, and may be taken in drachms.—ED.]

Furniture-polish.—Five hundred grammes of white wax is to be boiled with 2 litres of potash solution until it is of *salve-consistence*, and then coloured with soot (*Russ*). [This is an extraordinary paragraph. We wonder what the polish of the "furniture" will be like after an application of the paste.—ED.]

Ink-extractor (Perry's).—A pencil the "lead" of which is made of melted oxalic acid.

Japanese Cleansing-cream.—White olive-oil soap, 125 grammes (zivss.); strong solution of ammonia, 125 grammes (fl. zv.); rectified spirit, 60 grammes (fl. ziiss.); glycerine, 30 grammes (fl. zj.); sulphuric ether, 60 grammes (fl. zjij.); water to 4 litres (Ovij.). Dissolve the soap in a litre of hot water, and when cold add the rest of the ingredients. [This looks like our old friend "Lightning Cleansing," which has been going round the world for fifteen years. It may have been tinkered by some enterprising Jap during its travels.—ED.]

Jetoline.—Jacobsen's old impracticable formula for this is given.

Kid-reviver (for cleansing gloves).—This is made in paste form by heating together 300 parts strong chlorinated-lime solution, 30 parts ammonia solution, 450 parts soap-shavings, and 600 parts of water. [Better to melt the soap in hot water, then add the other ingredients.—ED.]

Ladies' Blacking.—Glue, 125 grammes (zivss.); soft soap, 30 grammes (zj.); logwood, 250 grammes (zix.); isinglass, 7.5 grammes (zj.); indigo, 3.5 grammes (zj.); vinegar, 725 grammes (xxv.). Boil altogether over a gentle fire, restoring the water lost by evaporation. Finally strain. [This will be as tough as indiarubber, considering the quantity of glue present, which is about ten times more than enough.—ED.]

Melanin, an indelible marking-ink, is said to be a powder containing about 5 parts sulphate of copper, 6 parts chlorate of potassium, 6 parts sal ammoniac, 5 parts aniline hydrochlorate, and 5 parts of gum arabic.

Rust-preventive Composition, made by Jones & Co., Sheffield, is a composition containing wax, fat, turpentine, and peroxide of iron to colour it.

Tobacco Sheep-dip.—Tobacco, 15 kilos. (48 lbs.); sulphur, 5.5 kilos. (16 lbs.); lye, 1.5 kilos. ($3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.); water, 50 kilos. (21 gallons). Boil the tobacco in the water, press and strain. To the infusion add the other ingredients.

Washing and Cleaning Crystal.—Carbonate of soda, with 1 or 2 per cent. of borax.

Pharmacopœia Rymes.

WE printed last week a first instalment of eighty-five verses on B.P. processes, formulæ, descriptions, and tests. We now complete our collection, which, in our opinion, is the best of its sort which has ever been brought

together. At all events, we find that so many clever rhymesters have contributed to it as to render the award of merit a very difficult one on this occasion. The general excellence occasions our embarrassment.

Pulveres.

There are three powders one in three—
Pulv. antim., cinnam., jalapæ.

J. H. Payne, Nottingham.

Pulv. Ipecac. Co.

Pulv. ipecac. co. or pulv. Dover :
To one of pulv. opii learn.

You'll eight of pot. sulph. soon discover,
And one of pulv. ipec. discern.

W. Griffith, Dalton-in-Furness.

After a romp take pulv. ipecac. comp.,

And this is the way you should fix it :

Parts—of opium one, of pulv. ipecac. one,

Eight of sulphate of potass., and mix it.

R. Bryer, c/o Mr. C. G. Catterall, Leeds.

Pulv. Jalap. Co.

Jalap, ginger, cream of tartar,

Mix together in a mortar :

Calculate, and then you'll see

Of jalap there is one in three.

A. Parry, Cardiff.

Pulv. Opii Comp.

Opium-powder, ounce and half :

Two black pepper ; ginger, five :

Half gum tragac. ; carui, six.

Sift these powders first ; well mix.

Lastly, rub in mortar lightly.

Keep in bottle, stopper'd tightly.

Duan Ole.

If you always want to know

How to make pulv. opii eo.,

You must use pulv. tragac. (gum),

Pepper (black), and opium.

Ginger, also carui fruit,

In this mixture you must put.

Stanley Ashford, High Street, Exeter.

If you would make pulv. opii co.,

For these ingredients you must go :

Opium, ginger, pepper black,

Caraway fruit, and tragac.

Mix these thoroughly, pass through a sieve.

In stoppered bottle let it live.

Sambuci.

Pulv. Rhei Co.

Of rhubarb, 2 ; magnesia, 6 ;

Of ginger, 1. These lightly mix.

Isolanian.

Just learn this rhyme, and you will know

The form of pulvis rhei co.

In all proportions true.

Magnesia, six parts are enough ;

Of ginger, one is *quantum suff.* ;

Of rhubarb-root, take two.

A. I. Freeland, Kilworth, Leicester.

If you wish to mix

Pulvis rhei eo.,

Take light magnesia, six ;

Ginger, one ; and rhubarb, two.

To mix, sieve, and bottle spare no pains.

For a dose, take twenty to sixty grains.

Swallow.

Old Gregory's powder's a trouble to make—

For the patient a bother to mix.

Some tinct. aromat. is the best cure for that,

While the formula's easy to fix :

Of ginger and rhubarb, take parts 1 and 2 ;

Of magnesia levls, take 6

C.

Pulv. Scammony Co.

If you want your bowels to go,

Scammony, jalap, and ginger O !

Revoll.

P. Scamm. Co. and P. Kino Co.

What will make the bowels to go ?

Scammony, jalap, and ginger, O !

And what will stop excessive flow ?

Cinnamon, opium *plus* kino.

A. Livesey, Glasgow.

Of the next group we may remark that the senna preparations and sulphur contributions are disqualified. The former is not a rhyme, and the latter is too long. The senna sentence is, however, a useful aid to memory.

Saccharum Lactis.

Saccharum lactis pure should be ;

Greyish-white in colour,

In lumps irregular, taste gritty,

Hard, without an odour ;

Sol. 1 in 7 of water cold,

Or 1 in 1 of water boiled.

F. A. U. Smith, Moseley.

Senna Preparations

Mist. sennæ co. Senna

Tr. sennæ Makes

Confection sennæ The

Inf. sennæ Constipated

Syr. sennæ Irishman

W. White, 24 Twickenham St., Belfast.

Succi.

The B.P. juices, recollect, don't take up much

"brain room"—

They're belladonna, dandelion, hemlock, henbane,

broom.

You add 1 part of S.V.R. to every 3 of juice,

Preserving all the virtues of the plant for future

use.

A. N. Mitchell, 13 Taunton Place, N.W.

Sulphur Sublimed and Precipitated.

Brothers twain, but mark the difference,

One is soft and free from grittiness,

Its colour grey and its downward gait

Give it the name Precipitate.

Brother Sublime is gritty and green,

Above the fire it comes on the scene.

Yet both in burning react the same,

Giving SO₂ and a bluish flame.

Both also disappear when heated,

And as sublimed both then are treated.

Wm. Ramsay, Dundee.

THE TEST VERSES

which follow are a small but useful collection:—

For Arsenic.

If you wish arsenic to detect

In some solution you suspect,

This, Reinsch's test, the student calls.

Acidify with HCl,

Add copper foil and boil it well,

The arsenic on the metal falls.

W. Griffith, Dalton-in-Furness.

For Morphine.

On watch-glass test with acid. nit., and if a red

be seen,

Warm, and add some stannous chlor. to see if it's

brucine ;

No violet proves its absence ; then on a portion

clean

A greenish-blue, with ferric chlor. proves it to be

morphine.

T. E. Malins, Sparkhill, Birmingham.

For Salicin.

To some upon a watch-glass add H₂SO₄.

And get a red, which darkens with H₂MoO₄.

Means "salicin," which gives a smell of oil of

meadowsweet

When pot. blethrom. and vitriol dil. with it we

gently heat.

T. E. Malins, Sparkhill, Birmingham.

For Strychnine.

Cover a little of the "salt" with hydrogen

sulphate :

Do same on other part of glass to potas.

bichromate.

Let stand awhile, then draw a line by rod of

glass between,

And an "evanescent violet" shows the presence

of strychnine.

T. E. Malins, Sparkhill, Birmingham.

For Strychnine.

Pure acid. sulph. with strychnine forms a colour-

less solution.

"Now note the changing colours," said the

"Fellow,"

"You add a little 'pot. bichrom.' and give it an

'ablution.'

Forming 'violet,' passing quick through 'red'

to 'yellow.'"

J. Vernon Mitchell,

15 Upper Baker Street, N.W.

Tinctures bulk the largest of any kind of preparation versified ; but we drop out ten cards which describe tinct. cinchon. co. in almost exactly the same form as the verse over Mr. Gray's name. This refers to the verse beginning "Six ingredients you must know." One under "Tinct. Benzoin. Co." has the same *motif*, as the critics say. Evidently there is a stock poem about.

Tincturæ.

Tincture of orange-peel, tincture kino,

Tincture of chloroform, tinct. rhei eo.,

Tincture cinchonæ co., and tincture ben—

All of these tinctures are made one in ten.

J. H. Payne, Nottingham.

Tincturæ Ammoniatæ.

Ammoniated tinctures—note ! a stumbling-block to some—

Guaiacum, valerian, quinine, and opium.

The first two're made with "S. A. Co.," quinine

has liquor ammon. ;

The opium (Scotch) has ammon. fort. Scots like

things strong—no gammou.

This is a favourite question put to "Minors" at

the Square ;

So recollect those tinctures four when you've "to

go up there."

S. J. Keen, Cavendish Buildings, W.

Tinct. Benzoini Co.

Benz. a story has tol'u,

Socotrine in grains a few ;

Rectified alone will do,

Every pint has ounces two.

Vernon, Penge.

Take of benzoin ounces two,
And half an ounce of bals. tolu,
Of aloes Soc. one-sixty grains ;
Ten drachms of storax now remains.
Of spirit. rect. q.s. put in
For a pint of tincture Benjamin.

F. A. U. Smith, Moseley.

Five ingredients, you must know,

Make the tinct. benzoini co.—

Benzoin, storax, S.V.R.,

Socotrine aloes from Zanzibar.

Tolu balsam from the trunk of a tree

Of the Natural Order Leguminosæ.

W. H. Thomas, 82 Stokes Croft, Bristol.

Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.

For tinct. camph. co. or paregoric,
Take forty grains of ac. benzoic.,
Thirty of camphor next we read,
And thirty drops of aniseed.
Let spirit proof your solvent be
To make a pint most carefully.

F. A. U. Smith, Moseley.

Si facere tinctur. camphoræ co. vis
Capias grana quadraginta opii,
Et grana viginti benzoic. acid. bis,
Ac minima triginta anisi olei.
Spiritus tenuioris octarium addo
Trigintaque grana florum camphoræ.

P. L. Ridge, Setby.

Mix thirty grains of camphor gum
With forty grains of opium;
And of aniseed oil take half a dram,
With acid (grains forty) from gum benjam.,
Then to that add twenty ounces spirit,
And each fluid drachm has poison in it.

A. H. Mason, Minehead, Somerset.

Tinct. Card. Co.

$\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of cardamoms and caraway, both
bruised,
2 ounces of raisins from their seeds excused,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of cinnamon, of spirit proof a pint,
Grains 55 of cochineal, powdered with your might.
Then macerate for forty-eight, and percolate and
press;

Mix, filter, and add S.V.T. to make a pint—not
less.

Thos. L. Salter, Bradninch, Devon.

Cardamoms bruised and caraway fruit,
Raisins freed from their seeds;
To cinnamon-bark add spirit proof,
And pulverised cochineal (s).

Plumbago.

Tinctura Chloroformi et Morphinae.

Extract. glycyrrhizæ liq.,
Chloroform and treacle thick,
Spirit. rect., each one ounce net;
Ether two drachms—don't forget;
Ol. menth. pip. but minims four,
Eight grains morphine hydrochlor.,
Half-ounce hydrocyan. dil.,
Syrup to eight ounces fill.

Duan Ole.

Spirit rectified and treacle, liquid liquorice ex-
tract,
And chloroform, each one ounce; morph. mur.
eight grains exact;
Oil peppermint four minims, half-ounce acid
prussic dil.,
Ether two drachms, syrup to eight ounces up to
fill.

Duan Ole.

Of chloroform and spirit. rect., fluid extract of
liquorice sweet,
And treacle, each one ounce collect (don't mix
till the list's more complete);
Of morphia mur. eight grains exact, four minims
of peppermint oil,
Mix with the S.V.R. with tact—let care give suc-
cess to your toil.
Of B.P. prussic acid take four drachms, of ether
two,
With syrup to eight ounces make, mix well, and
it will do.

R. Bryer, Hyde Park, Leeds.

Tinc. Cinchonæ Co.

Red cinchona-bark, moderately fine,
Rad. serpentaria, and proof spirits of wine,
Both coecus and crocus to colour are used,
And orange-peel, bitter, cut small and bruised.

Plumbago.

Proof sp't., red cinchona bark, bitter orange-peel,
Serpentary, saffron, and cochineal.

T. W. Robinson, Hull.

Six ingredients, you must know,
Form the tinct. cinchonæ co.—
Serpentary, bark, and peel,
Spirit, saffron, cochineal.

W. Gray, Dunstable.

Tinct. Gentianæ Co.

Gentian-root cut small and bruised,
Orange-peel ditto (bitter must be used),
Senn. cardamomi, to be bruised only;
Macerate, then percolate with S.V.T.
This is the rule by which you must go
If you wish to make tinct. gentianæ co.

W. H. Thomas, Bristol.

Tinct. Lavand. Co.

Laughing Rose did fall in cinn.,
Nutmegs in her sandals spin.
Nine, one, fifteen, fifteen, thirty,
Every four-ounce will contain.
When a lady's feeling fainty,
Half to one revives again.

Vernon, Penge.

Tinct. Lobellæ.

A young lady, whose name was Ophelia,
Made tincture with powdered lobelia.
Five ounce to one quart
Of proof spirit she brought,
And said, "Ten to thirty should heal yer."

Vernon, Penge.

Tinctura Nucis Vomicae.

"B and S" a tempting liquid stand for,
"B and S" are also in nux vomica—
Brucine and strychnine in this case, alas!
The alkaloids. So tell it to the class
That in an ounce of tincture, we do teach,
We ought to find a half a grain of each.

F. A. U. Smith, Moseley.

Nux vomica ex. one, three, three;
Weigh the grains with careful pains,
Excess avoid, and alkaloid
In every ounce one grain will be.
Schedule, two; dose, a score;
Spirit, sixteen; water, four.

Strike-9.

Nux-vomica tincture, to make it, take heed,
Of extract weigh grains one, three, three,
As solvent, four ounces of aqua you need,
And spirit to twenty "adde."

W. Griffith, Dalton-in-Furness.

Tinctura Rhei.

Rub the cards. with coriand. :
Safe you'll prove with such a hand.

Vernon, Penge.

The remaining cards deal with oint-
ments, wines, valerian, and sulpho-
carbolate of zinc.

Ung. Hyd. Nit. B.P.

Ung. hydrarg. co., mngmentum Scott :
Mix yellow wax and oil while hot;
Then ung. hydrargyri stir in quick,
And camphor ere it gets too thick.

J. H. Shepherd, Derby.

Unguenta.

The base of ointments four you must
Compose of adeps preparatus.
First commence with iodi,
Ung. hyd. nit., hydrargyri;
The remaining one left now, you see,
Is unguentum terebinthinae.

Vinum.

Alkaloidal Ointments.

All those containing alkaloids, in each ounce are
8 grains;
You first dissolve in spirit, to mix them but re-
mains.

But mug. veratrine the list to spoil,
Insists on being rubbed with olive oil.

Vinum.

Ung. Hydrarg. Nit., B.P.

Mercury and acid. nit. by aid of heat dissolve I,
Raised to 2-1-2 degrees, (note NO gas evolved).
Melt the lard and olive oil in deep and spacious
pot,

Pour in the liquid mercury and stir them boiling
hot.

The mixture then should froth and foam—if not
increase the heat;

Keep it stirred till all is cold, and the process is
complete.

H. H. Maidment, Burnham.

Heat acid nit. and hydrarg. till the metal you
discharge.

Then melt the lard and olive oil in porcelain
vessel large.

Now warm up both solutions till they reach a
high degree,

And pour together, mixing well, until a froth you
see.

Keep stirring like the mischief, or at least as best
you can,

Or you shall know, with feelings low, 'twill over-
flow the pan.

Ferrum.

Valerian.

Va-le-ri-an Va-le-ri-an,
Love thee I never, never can.
My mother she—why, almost swears
When father he thy juice prepares,
And when he tries with care and skill
To wrap thee in a tasteless pill.

D. B.

Vina.

All B.P. wines are made with sherry,
"Bar" quinine and ferri cit. :
The latter two with orange wine.

An exam. query—score a hit.

A. Felthouse, Paddington, W.

Vinum Ipecacuanhæ.

Acetic acid fluid ounce, an ounce of ipecac. :
Macerate for forty-eight, in percolator pack;
Exhaust with water, heat till dry, reduce to
powder fine;

Macerate for forty-eight in pint of sherry wine.
Five to forty is the dose; the strength is one in
twenty.

For sickness drachmas three to six I think you'll
find is plenty.

Permang.

Zinci Sulpho-carbolas.

You heat carbolic and sulphuric,
Then with zinc, ox. saturate;
Evaporate and crystallise.

Result—zinc sulpho-carbolate.

Joseph Bannister, Nunhead, S.E.

We have spent a considerable time in weighing the relative merits of the verses which have been printed in this and the last issues. With regret we are obliged to disqualify a few for being more than six lines; a few others are not rhymed; many otherwise excellent verses fail to catch that rhythmical effect which so easily clings to the memory. Where formulæ have been rhymed, we are bound to give the preference to those which indicate quantities over those which only name the ingredients. The difficulties of the versifier are greatly increased by the necessity of harnessing exact proportions in his jingle; but the result, when it can be done, is much more useful.

Adopting, then, these canons as guides to our judgment, we come to the conclusion that the verse best meeting all requirements is the one entitled "Pil. Seillæ Co.," page 689.

The author is Mr. J. H. VERNON, Penge. To him we award the guinea. We reprint the verse:—

Take an ounce and a quarter of squill,
One of ginger, well ground in a mill,
Ammoniacum and soap,
One of each, and I hope
That with treacle you'll make a good pill.

Mr. Vernon sends several other clever verses. We note especially those which appear above under "Tinctures" and the one entitled "Extractum Aconiti."

The best verse, from a poet's point of view, seems to us to be the one on "Morphine" by "Isionian." This contributor (Mr. C. C. BELL, Epworth) sends several other useful verses, and his rhymes on "Lin. Chloroformi" and "Pulv. Rhei Co."

are particularly easy ones to remember. But it is for the one first mentioned that we award a half-guinea.

Another half-guinea is well merited by Mr. T. E. MALINS, Sparkhill, Birmingham, for his "Test" verses; the morphine and strychnine tests are particularly well versified; the salicin-test is less happily presented.

Another half-guinea must go to Mr. W. GRIFFITH, Dalton-in-Furness, particularly for his easily-learned verse on "Reinsch's Test for Arsenic" (above); and several good rhymes sent in by "C." (Mr. CUMMINGS, Dundee), especially the one on "Gregory's Powder" (under "Pulv. Rhei Co.") secure the last of our half-guineas.

We should like to acknowledge many other contributions, but it would spoil the interest in these competitions if everybody got a prize. We must now content ourselves with awarding 5s. each to those named in the next column, which strike us as meritorious in some special manner; and we must ask the ladies and gentlemen whose verses are now passed over to put down this circumstance to the chances of the contest, and to the extreme difficulty of distinguishing shades of merit in such compositions as those we have been studying. We thank them all heartily for their participation, and hope we may send them prizes in some other competition shortly.

Mr. Albert Ager, 16 Lesly Street, Barnsbury, N., who describes himself as "medical poet," sends five postcards, on which he expresses his views on the deficiencies of the Pharmacopœia. The series begins thus:—

I really think indeed there ought
To be a form for rhubarb draught,
With rhubarb, soda, and magnesia,
Peppermint, ginger, salts, ammonia!

In formula mel boracis
Too much glycerine there is;
With honey pure, nearly white,
It makes a compound exquisite!

'Twould be well some form to make
For a children's manna cake,
Which could be made so very nice
Mixed up with a little spice.

These are only specimens of Mr. Ager's rhythmical talents. He sends ten verses in all. Our next correspondent criticises the B.P.:—

About.

("Each pill contains *about* one grain of carbonate of iron."—B.P. Addis., page 25.)
In and around *about* there is obscurity
When iron pill-mass is made into pills,
For when the labour's done there's no security
'Gainst careless chemists who make pills for ill.
"Cum grano salis" let the motto be
At the revision for the next B.P.

Ferrum.

To Gild a Pill.

With a very small portion of liquefied gum
Just moisten the tips of your finger and thumb,
In that roll the pill till you've damped it all over,
Then drop it in coater and screw on the cover;
Revolve for a minute, more or less as you will,
Till the silver inside has well coated the pill.

Nostik

He has had Enough of it.

I'm F. T. B.* with the rhymed B.P.—
I'm full of physic and verse—
The wonders of pharma-chemistry
Have filled my mind perverse.
I'll never more exhaust my store
Of pharmaceutic knowledge
(It will be fine to recall a rhyme
And not rausack a college).

But when I'm ashore in a physic store
What a terrible thing 'twill be
If, instead of the physic, the rhymes I mix,
And send the patient to good old Nick's
To unravel the mystery,
The deep poetic mystery
Of rhyming pharma-chemistry.

W. R. O. C.

Lastly, one competitor, with a prophetic anticipation of our decision, based perhaps on his modesty, perhaps on his poetic judgment, sends us the

* F. T. B., full to the bung.

The 5s. awards are made to:—

H. DYSON, 20 Long Row, Nottingham (for the best of the "Antipyrin and Synthetic Remedies" rhymes);

E. L. MERRETT, 413 Oxford Street, W. (for the "Borax" verse with the chemical formula plan);

"Emp. Cantharidis" Dublin (for his smart lines on p. 687);
"Soluble Glass" Luton (for his verse on the "Green Extracts");

A. N. MITCHELL, 13 Taunton Place, N.W. (for his "Succi" classification);

S. J. KEEN, Cavendish Buildings, W. (for his useful arrangement of the "Tincturæ Ammoniacæ");

P. L. RIDGE, Selby (for his Latin verse); and

"Duan Ole" (Mr. CENTER, Edinburgh) for his well-rhymed formula for "Tinct. Chloroformi et Morphinae." This, as will be noticed, is an eight-lined rhyme, and therefore could not take the prize; but we think we are justified in including it among the extras. Other pseudonymic rhymsters will please send their names and addresses.

We wind up this report by printing a few verses which came with the rest, but which did not comply with conditions, reached us late, or in some other way were disqualified:—

following pathetic lines, set to the air of 'Alas, those chimes':—

Alas, those rhymes so full of promise
Have won me not the Laureate's place;
Still must the "mortar and the pestle"
Hang out unwreathed to public gaze.

I felt that they were full of merit,
And certain to outshine the rest,
But editorial rule, less partial,
Decreed that someone else did best.

CHORUS OF UNSUCCESSFULS.

Then since we've failed to win the guinea,
We'll hope some hapless graduate
May find the lines some small assistance
To get his lesson in his pate.

Anon.

Corrections.

Mr. W. Griffith says the word "last" in his mist. ferri co. rhyme should be "lastly"; in Mr. R. Robinson's verse on compound liquorice powder, the word "mixed" should have been marked for two syllables; and in the emp. cantharidis verse "suet hard" should read "suet, lard."

AT THE COUNTER.

SITTINGBOURNE is responsible for the genius that produced the following recipe:—

1 <i>℥</i> . Oil Turpentine	1 <i>℥</i> . Oil Flint
1 <i>℥</i> . „ Hartshorn	1 <i>℥</i> . „ Naver
1 <i>℥</i> . „ Exeter	1 <i>℥</i> . „ Whale
1 <i>℥</i> . „ Thyme	1 <i>℥</i> . „ Joint Oil
1 <i>℥</i> . „ Swallow	

Mix together and the parts wrapt in flannel.

EDINBURGH customers are not all University graduates, it appears. We assume this from a collection sent us by a chemist in one of the best quarters of that learned city. There are people there who have not mastered the intricacies of ipecacuanha, and get wrecked on "Saddlers" powders. One writes for "Jelly tins lozenges," another for "Tethen powder," and "Borx and hunny." "Com'ortable ilc" and "overated ilc" are among the fantastic descriptions of lin.

camph. "Sight rate MacNeishy" is evidently an invention looked upon with patriotic pride by one purchaser. Among verbal orders our correspondent records "tinker of cats or coos for die rea" (tinct. catechu), "sparkun coal" (sparkling kola), and "koch sweeties for a bad host," which is Scotch for "cough-lozenges for a bad cough."

It was a short correspondence, but there was a world of woe in it while it lasted:—

Sir, would you bekind enough to tell me the best thing for a boil on the face, to get the core out of a boil, the side of my eye. Please write the name of the stuff on this paper in plain figures and I will send back and buy some. thank you.

In the boil kingdom events happen quickly, for within an hour back came this urgent appeal:—

Sir the boil is broke but the core has not come out. Will the ointment draw the core out in two or three hours.

An Edgware Road person was thus afflicted, and the chemist administered the needed comfort.

MR. CUMMING MACDONA, M.P., AND THE
CARBOLIC-ACID QUESTION.

"ARE you satisfied with the result of your efforts so far, Mr. Macdona?" asked a representative of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of the member for Rotherhithe the other day.

"Fairly so," Mr. Macdona replied. "I think Mr. Acland, who speaks for the Privy Council, you know, takes the matter seriously, and I shall expect they will do something."

"But do you think a Bill which would permit any oilman to sell the article as he does now, if he only labels the cup, or the pot, or the tin can, or the ginger-beer bottle, with a poison-label, will be of much use?"

"No; I would much rather see the stuff scheduled in the Pharmacy Act. It ought to be, of course. But, you see,



they say it is used so largely for disinfecting drains, by local boards and institutions that restrictions on its sale would cause great inconvenience."

"But local boards and institutions would buy it wholesale, as they do now. It is only the retail sale that would be restricted. Won't you introduce a Bill on the subject if the Privy Council should ultimately refuse to sanction the scheduling of the poison?"

"I would introduce a Bill, certainly, with pleasure, if the Pharmaceutical Society should think proper to draft one, and would like me to do so. Of course, a private member, and especially an Opposition private member, can't do much with a Bill now. But I will do anything I can to check these horrible poisonings with carbolic acid. At present it seems to me that the best I can do is to call attention to them by means of questions occasionally. You might furnish me with any special facts or circumstances that come to your knowledge on which such questions can be based. I have always put into my questions something about the 'agonising' deaths caused by carbolic acid. They let the word go once; but the other times they have struck it out. The clerks at the table don't like adjectives in questions."

The Church, the Bar, the Kennel, and the House of Commons are the four corner-stones of Mr. Macdona's career. Originally a clergyman (he served in three curacies and held three or four livings), the hon. member availed himself, in 1883, of the provisions of the Clergy Relief Act, and entered as a student in the Middle Temple. He was subsequently called to the Bar, and began Parliamentary life in 1892, when the Rotherhithe Division of Southwark returned him as its member by a majority of about 1,200 over a Gladstonian opponent. Mr. Macdona has held the office of President of the Kennel Club since the foundation of that institution. Bloodhounds are his speciality, but his knowledge of dogs generally is so extensive that the American philocanists invited him to act as judge at their International Dog Show. Other notable events in Mr. Macdona's career are his mar-

riage to an heiress, his extensive travels in South America—partly chronicled in a work of travel, called "Across the Andes"—and the restoration of a church, effected by him at a cost of about 10,000*l*.

PRESENTATION TO MR. EDWARD EVANS, JUN.

On Friday evening, May 18, the leading members of the staff of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., wholesale druggists, Liverpool, comprising the heads of departments and the representatives, entertained Mr. Edward Evans, jun., to dinner at the Junior Reform Club in celebration of his silver wedding. Mr. John Blyton, who has been in the service of the firm for forty years, occupied the chair, and the vice-chair was occupied by Mr. M. Conroy. The guests, in addition to Mr. Edward Evans, jun., were Mr. Edward Evans, sen., J.P., Mr. J. J. Evans, J.P., Mr. William P. Evans, Mr. Morris P. Jones, Mr. Sept. Castle, Mr. E. A. Webb, Mr. F. Nevett, and Mr. Edward N. Evans. There were also present Messrs. G. Brinson, F. A. Chadwick, T. Davies, J. F. Fletcher, H. C. Grimes, J. E. Jackson, W. A. Jones, J. McCaig, C. F. Malvern, A. Mills, W. H. Nall, John Park, J. E. Parker, J. Shacklady, D. Simpson, J. Tirebuck, T. H. Wardleworth, and W. Wellings. After the dinner the Chairman proposed the health of Mr. Evans, and, in doing so, referred to the fact that on May 20 their guest would celebrate his silver wedding. They congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Evans upon the unbroken family circle with which they had been



blessed, and wished them long life and happiness. To commemorate the occasion he desired, on behalf of those present, to ask him to accept a silver tray. The gift is a massive piece of silver, with an elaborately-chased raised border and handles. The Evans coat of arms forms a centre-piece, above which is an inscription recording the presentation, and underneath are the names of the subscribers. Round this special matter is a beautiful decorative floral engraving. Mr. P. Byrne, of Bold Street, supplied the tray, and Mr. J. Tirebuck, manager of the shop-fitting factory of the firm, excelled himself in the production of the case for the safe keeping of the present. It is of beautifully marked old English pollard oak, standing upon four claws, the inside being lined with rich claret-coloured silk velvet, forming a choice specimen of the cabinet-maker's art. Mr. Evans, in acknowledging the gift, expressed his inability to sufficiently express the pleasure he felt at the good feeling which had prompted this action on the part of some of the oldest employés in the firm of which he was a member. He was convinced that the success of the firm was largely due to the strong bond of sympathy which existed between them all.

A WINDOW-DRESSING CAMPAIGN.

MR. J. E. GARRATT, who has been in England on behalf of Messrs. Hance Brothers & White, of Philadelphia, during the past six months or so, to introduce to British chemists and to the British public that firm's "Frog in the Throat!" called in at this office the other day on some business, and in the course of his visit gave us a lively account of his recent experiences.

"Frog in the Throat?" is the distinctly original title of a cough-lozenge which Messrs. Hance Brothers & White have made a great success with in America, and which they have made pretty well familiar by this time to a fair proportion of the inhabitants of the British Isles.

"You can see the peculiar value of such a title for advertising purposes," said Mr. Garratt. "You might see Hance's cough-lozenges announced a thousand times without remembering it, but you would get struck by 'Frog in your Throat!' first time. This was an idea of Mr. Anthony Hance. Hance Brothers & White, as you know, is an old-fashioned, high-class, Quaker firm of manufacturing pharmacists, but Mr. Anthony Hance is a younger member of it, who has introduced some of the more modern methods of selling goods."

Then Mr. Garratt went on to explain their methods of introducing "Frog in the Throat." They like to make arrangements with a chemist who has a good window in a prominent part of a busy town. The chemist must have faith enough to order five gross of $7\frac{1}{2}$ boxes of lozenges, and then Mr. Garratt himself makes the display. The window is entirely decked out with Japanese frogs in all sorts of attitudes.

"These small frogs are made of cotton-wool with a sort of skin backs; the larger ones are of papier-mâché. We have



them from 1 inch to about 3 feet long. We get them all from Japan. It takes a little skill—not much—and some experience to place them and fix their limbs so that they will look natural and animated; but, of course, each time I dress a window I get some new ideas. I try always to catch on to something of local interest. For instance, when this was done for Mr. Cuff, of Bristol, there was a great deal of interest just then in a musical festival, so we adapted groups of frogs to that idea. At Leicester a theatrical performance was all the rage. We had Mr. Woolley's window there, and we took scenes from the drama. Another very taking thing is the lake scene. You see that here on the right of this picture. [That is the one which we reproduce; it represents Mr. Seely's shop at Halifax.] We use a sheet of green cathedral glass, and when it is properly surrounded you can't tell whether it is real water or not. The frogs are seen swimming beneath the surface. We lay real turf round it, and a sloping mossy bank leads up to it. On this we place frogs in various positions. There is one going to work with a shovel on his shoulder; there is one fishing; here is a courting couple, and that one is an amateur photographer taking a snap-shot at them. At Leicester there was some

excitement in the Town Council about the water supply, so we placed an announcement behind the water scene to the effect that the lake would be presented to the Corporation when the show was over. But the football-matches took the best of all. I did Taylor's window at Bradford first. That was before the great match with Halifax came off. The frogs of the two sides were dressed in the respective colours of the teams, and people recognised their prototypes by their positions in the field. At Bradford I put the Bradford goal-keeper with his arms folded and nothing to do; at Halifax the conditions were reversed. It was the Halifax men who won, and there was great enthusiasm all the while in front of Mr. Seely's window. The group on the left in the picture is the football lot."

"What do the middle scenes represent?"

"Various quaint fancies. That middle row I call a love-story in four chapters. In Chapter I. there is a lady frog out for a walk with a parasol, and a gent meets her and falls in love with her. In the next chapter a rival appears on the scene. Chapter III. represents the formal proposal, and in Chapter IV. the couple are married and are taking a walk, a very small froggy in a perambulator being added to the group."

"How many contracts have you had of this kind?"

"Just over twenty. I made seven or eight shows in London, and rather more than a dozen in the provinces." Among the towns casually named by Mr. Garratt as scenes of his triumphs were Bristol, Cardiff, Clifton, Bridgwater, Neath, Carlisle, Newcastle, Bradford, Halifax, Leicester, Croydon, Stalybridge, and Blackburn.

"The essential idea of the thing is that the window will sell goods. A lot of chemists here do not seem to have quite realised that."

"Do they realise it better in America?"

"I think so. Many of them do certainly. Mr. George Evans, who has a lovely shop on Walnut Street, Philadelphia, has told me that he makes his window pay his rent, and his rent is \$5,000 a year."

"What is the character of his display?"

"Always one thing at a time. If you want to make a sensation you must devote the whole window to one thing only. That attracts attention. You get the people in the shop for that article, and you sell them other articles as well."

"Is this your first visit to England, Mr. Garratt?"

"Why, I am not an American; I only left England in 1892. I came from Leicester. I am going back to Philadelphia in a week or two, but I shall soon come back with more new things, and I expect to do a much bigger business here next winter now that I have broken the ground."

THE SEYCHELLES ISLANDS AND THEIR PRODUCE.—In an interesting note on the Seychelles Islands, which recently passed from the possession of France into that of Great Britain, a writer in the *Colonies and India* observes that fifty years ago the exports were cotton, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, coffee, tobacco, maize, rice, cocoanut oil, fish oil, salt fish, cocos-de-mer, cocoanuts, tortoiseshell. Rice and cotton have now completely disappeared as indigenous products with the abolition of slave labour, and the tortoiseshell of the valuable "hawk's-bill" turtle is constantly growing more rare. The staple products now are cocoa-nut oil and vanilla; the latter, representing as it does considerable value in small bulk, finding its best markets in London and Paris. The cocoanut oil is exported to Mauritius and India by small sailing vessels, most of that sent to the former eventually finding its way to India also; not that the latter is by any means the best market, but the oil is exported to Europe in iron drums, which have to be returned empty, and the freights of the Messageries Maritimes Company, which has a monopoly of the trade with Europe, are such that very little Seychelles oil ever reaches the markets of England and France. These freights are in fact a serious impediment to the full development of Seychelles trade, in spite of the excellent and rapid transit of goods by the company's powerful steamers, and render the planters unable to place their copra and cloves in the European markets at the same prices as their more favoured brethren in lands where keen competition reigns between ocean companies, although some diminution has recently been made in the freight on cloves.

REVIEWS

Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association at the Forty-first Annual Meeting, held at Chicago, August, 1893. Philadelphia: Published by the American Pharmaceutical Association.

THIS familiar and always welcome volume is this year woefully belated. We say woefully in all respect, for the frontispiece, a beautifully executed portrait of the late Professor Maisch, and the prefatory notice sufficiently indicate that to the death of the honoured secretary the two months' delay is due. As printed minutes of the annual meeting, the report of which forms a large section of the present volume, are issued to all the members within a month or two after it is held, the delay in the issue is of less consequence. We have already given digests of the more important papers contributed to the meeting, so that we need not again allude to these. We now glance through the reports of the Educational and Commercial sections, and, in spite of the criticism which has been offered by the President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, we see in these much that is of permanent interest and value to all English-speaking pharmacists. For example, there could be no more charming introduction to American pharmacy than the chatty reminiscences which the veteran Samuel W. Colcord gives of the early days of pharmacy in New England. The writer records the struggle for the progress of pharmacy—the disappointments in getting the necessity for education recognised, the difficulties of maintaining education once schools were opened, the efforts to get official standards for medicines established by a national Pharmacopœia—and he tells us, too, that the pharmaceutical body in the early history of the Association had a code of ethics and “defined their idea of professional intercourse between the physician and the apothecary.” The Educational section also includes a speech by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society on examination and education. Dr. R. G. Eccles made some remarkable utterances in the course of an address upon the tariff on medicines. He is one who does not love “German synthetic remedies,” and in the course of his arguments against them he said, “We practically fine the sick for being sick, to the extent of \$1.10 per oz. on all the sulphonal they use, 80c. per oz. on all the antipyrine they use, and 60c. per oz. on all the phenacetine they use. Nor have we even the consolation that this goes to swell the revenues of the nation and lighten the burden of taxation on Americans. Instead of this, it goes into the pockets of foreigners who have absolutely no interest in America or Americans beyond the money they filch from us, because of the anomalous construction of our laws.” We do not suppose the notion is at all general in the States that the American Treasury hands over the taxes on antipyrin and the like to the foreign manufacturers, but we are certainly surprised to find that these remarks by Dr. Eccles were received with enthusiasm. The most notable point about the Commercial section of the report is in the first few lines: “Mrs. Mary O. Miner, of Hiawatha, Kansas, was selected as secretary *pro tem.*” This is encouraging to women pharmacists. There are comparatively few who take an active part in the “brainy” sections of the A.P.A., but the fact that one of them is considered competent to take the secretaryship of the Commercial section is fair evidence of the catholicity of the Association, and the ability of the lady. Mrs. Miner's report is brief.

The volume of “Proceedings” is this year much more bulky than usual, for 600 pages of it are devoted to the “Annual Report on the Progress of Pharmacy,” which has been compiled by Mr. Henry Kraemer, of New York. This part is exceedingly well done, the epitome of subjects being most complete, and the summaries explicit and generally brief. The arrangement is also clever. There are eight sections—viz., Pharmacy, Vegetable Materia Medica and Botany, Animal Materia Medica, Inorganic Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Applied Chemistry, Obituary, and Bibliography. All the sections except the last two are subdivided according to their subject-matter. Thus, Pharmacy has (1) apparatus and manipulations; (2) prescription difficulties; (3) pharmaceutical preparations, from aceta to

vina; (4) proceedings of State Associations; (5) new remedies; (6) general; (7) medical subjects; (8) urine and urine-analysis; (9) bacteriology and ferments; and (10) pharmacognosy. The subjects in each division are arranged alphabetically, so that reference becomes exceedingly easy. We cannot help admiring the thoroughness with which the reporter has done his work, and the catholicity of subject-matter dealt with. Many may consider Mr. Kraemer too catholic. For example, the sixth section of pharmacy contains the titles, authors of, and journals containing papers on educational matter, on pharmacy at home and abroad, on Pharmacopœias, on metrology, on dispensing, on physicians and pharmacists; on poisons, legislation, proprietaries; on proprietors, clerks, women; on dispensaries; on advertising, &c., and a small army of odds and ends which every druggist appreciates the value of. The abstracts in the scientific sections of the report are equally well done, but some of them are brief, and the scientific pharmacist may complain that too much space has been given in the earlier part of the volume to such matters as advertising and sealing-wax, which do not interest him. But the volume professes to be a record of the progress of pharmacy—a most composite calling—and it cannot be complete or real without dealing with the subjects which occur in the pharmaceutical literature of the year, especially in those most thorough exponents of the progress of pharmacy, the “trade journals.” The “Proceedings” contains over 1,100 pages, and is prefaced by an affectionate tribute to the memory of Professor Maisch, who for twenty-eight years was secretary of the Association. It is the largest volume yet presented to the members, and its production is altogether worthy of the Association.

Galerie d'éminents thérapeutistes et pharmacognostes. Par B. REBER, Pharmacien, Genève.

SWITZERLAND is pre-eminently the neutral meeting-ground of International Congresses. In that freedom-loving and polyglot republic the scientific representatives of nations whom a feeling of false patriotism conventionally compels to regard each other as enemies meet upon neutral ground, and can learn to appreciate one another's personal and scientific work from the simple point of view of fellow-searchers after truth. It is, therefore, peculiarly fitting that a Swiss chemist, M. B. Reber, should have hit upon the idea to collect the biographies of eminent pharmacognosists and therapeutists and to publish them in monthly parts, embellished by excellent likenesses of the persons described. Up to the present M. Reber has issued biographies of forty-five men of prominence in the pharmaceutical world. Most of them are printed in German, a few in French, but we believe that they may be had in either language at the buyer's option. The price is 2f. 50c. per five “subjects,” likenesses included. Our own countrymen who have thus far been enshrined in M. Reber's album are the late Daniel Hanbury, who fitly heads the list; the late Professor Bentley; Professor Attfield; Mr. A. W. Gerrard; Professor T. R. Fraser, of Edinburgh; Mr. David Hooper, the British-Indian quinologist; and Dr. C. J. H. Warden, Professor of Chemistry at the Medical College of Calcutta. The fourteen Germans whose biographies are before us include Dr. Hermann Hager, Professor Husemann, and Professor Oscar Liebreich; Professors Flückiger and Schaer represent Switzerland; and France, Italy, Holland, Austria, Hungary, Russia, the United States, and Brazil are each represented by one or more names of men eminent in pharmacy. It is, by the way, curious to observe how the German scientific element makes itself felt in all parts of the globe. Two of the Russian chemists are German-born, the one Australian representative (Baron von Mueller) hails from Rostock, in Germany, there are three German-Americans (one of them Professor Maisch, now deceased), and one German-Brazilian, Dr. Theod. Peckoldt, of Rio Janeiro, whose work on the flora of his adopted country has made his name almost as well known in European botanical circles as it is in his own country.

All the portraits in M. Reber's series are good, and many of the biographies also deserve the same qualification, but others are almost ridiculously bare. Surely something more could have been told of Mr. David Hooper's career than is contained in the twenty lines of biographical essence which accompany his portrait. To make the contrast the greater,

Dr. de Vrij, who follows Mr. Hooper, has eighteen pages all to himself—a space, be it said, which is well filled with an account of the eventful career of the veteran quinologist. As with these two so it is with Daniel Hanbury, who has three pages, while Professor Lückiger is tacked on to his fellow-worker as a kind of accidental pharmacognostical appendage, and is dismissed in a paragraph.

It is to be hoped that in future articles (for the series shows no signs of approaching exhaustion) M. Reber will observe juster limits of proportion. It was a good idea to add to each biography a classified list of the subject's pharmaceutical work. Altogether, M. Reber's venture is one of original conception, and further instalments of his work will be awaited with interest.

Darstellung von Chlor- und Salzsäure. Von N. CARO. Berlin, 1893: Robert Oppenheim (Gustav Schmidt). Pp. 116.

THE number of patents, existing and expired, which have been granted in England, France, and Germany for the manufacture of chlorine and hydrochloric acid from alkali residuals is bewildering. The author has done good service to this branch of chemical technology by bringing together in his monograph a digest of the most important of the processes. These he arranges in five groups: (1) chlorine from ammonia-soda residuals; (2) from Leblanc-Weldon industry; (3) from magnesium chloride in Stassfurt; (4) direct manufacture of chlorine from common salt; and (5) by electrolytic methods. The *rationale* of the processes is discussed; and the text is amply illustrated by engravings.

NEW BOOKS.

THE following new books of interest to readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST have been published recently. Mention of a publication in this list does not preclude a subsequent review of any book.

Andés, L. E.—*Das Conserviren der Nahrungs- und Genussmittel. Praktisches Handbuch für Conservefabriken, Landwerthe, &c.* Illustrated, Small 8vo. Paper covers. Pp. xv. and 423. 6m. (A. Hartleben's Verlag Vienna.)

Behrens, Wilhelm Julius.—*Lehrbuch der allgemeinen Botanik.* Fifth revised edition, with four analytical tables and many illustrations. 8vo Pp. 250. 3.60m. (Harold Bruhn, Brunswick.)

Bower, F. O.—*Practical Botany for Beginners.* Post 8vo. Pp. 276. 3s. 6d (Macmillan.)

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

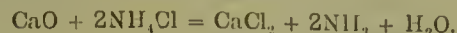
THE Fellows of the Society had on Thursday last week the privilege of offering a cordial welcome to one of their most distinguished foreign members—Professor Mendeléeff. Though not his first visit to England, Professor Mendeléeff had not previously attended a meeting of the Chemical Society. He was therefore requested by the President to sign his name upon the roll, and received an ovation from a full house upon resuming his seat after so doing.

Turning to business, Mr. H. Brereton Baker, B.A., had the ear of a very interested and attentive audience as he detailed, in speech and manner effective by their very simplicity, the results of his work upon that very important problem,

THE INFLUENCE OF MOISTURE ON CHEMICAL CHANGE.

His general plan of campaign was to take substances that combine most freely under ordinary conditions, dry them as completely as possible, and then bring them together. Thus lime and sulphuric anhydride, if brought into contact in the usual way, unite violently; but dry the lime and the sulphuric anhydride, and keep them free from moisture, and no reaction will occur. A tube was shown, in which the SO_3 was actually forming a crystalline layer on the CaO , and the same result was obtained by observing similar precautions in the case of black oxide of copper and SO_3 , no trace even of the white anhydrous sulphate or oxysulphate being per-

ceptible. A second set of experiments was made with lime and ammonium chloride. This is a very difficult combination to investigate, because a trace of moisture induces double decomposition with the production of more moisture—



The ammonium chloride had to be recrystallised eight times before it was sufficiently pure for this research, and then it was resublimed. The experiment was made in a tube with three bulb-like expansions. In one of these the drying agent, P_2O_5 , was placed; in the others the CaO and the NH_4Cl respectively. Upon heating the lime and sal ammoniac any water-vapour present is liberated, and absorbed by the P_2O_5 ; then upon shaking the CaO and the NH_4Cl together, and heating, no reaction occurs, though the NH_4Cl may sublime; the admission of a few bubbles of air brings about the reaction, because of the trace of moisture present in air. Another typical demonstration is that afforded by chlorine and hydrogen in sunlight. A tube divided by a tap into two equal volumes permits of one side being filled with hydrogen and the other with chlorine. Upon opening the tap, and exposing to sunlight, ordinarily HCl gas would result from the minor of the elements. Mr. Baker got his gases dry enough and pure enough to give him only three-quarters of the original as HCl , the remaining quarter being still uncombined after several days' exposure.

With NH_3 and HCl it is possible to prevent combination. No fumes and no contraction in volume are noticed when the dry gases are brought together. The drying of ammonia gas is somewhat difficult. Mr. Baker's method was borrowed from one of Stas's researches, where a powerful desiccating agent, probably K_2O , is obtained by heating a mixture of KNO_3 and CuO . It is quite comparable with P_2O_5 in its avidity for moisture.

Closely allied to this question of chemical union is that of dissociation. Dry NH_4Cl was heated in a vacuum tube, but the tube upon examination did not contain free ammonia and hydrogen chloride. If a soft glass tube be used, it becomes etched, and after heating to 250°C . a residue of NH_3 gas only is found. If hard glass be employed there is no residue, from which it is deduced that no dissociation occurs when the tube and its contents can be thoroughly dried. The latter part of the paper was devoted to a review of the theories of Wanklyn, Dixon, Traube, Vernon Harcourt, and Armstrong on the conditions of chemical change, and finally the author's own views and the experimental support he could furnish were alluded to.

In the discussion the difficulty of obtaining pure chlorine was mentioned. There is no method known which will furnish the pure substance; apparently it is contaminated with some oxy compounds. Mr. Hannay mentioned a case where plant used in the production and compression of chlorine was almost ruined by traces of stannic chloride carried along with the chlorine, the tin coming from solder used in repairing a leak. Dr. Armstrong's remarks were very pithy, and bore upon the electrolytic aspect of the question. It was necessary that in chemical reaction an electrolyte should be present; ordinarily the electrolyte was water, and it opened the question, "What substances other than water are capable of functioning as electrolytes?" AgCl possibly might do so in the presence of H and Cl . The experiments upon the dissociation of NH_4Cl demonstrated that it was possible to decompose the salt without dissociation, and he concluded his observations with the remark that it was a disgrace to chemists generally that we have no explanation of the conditions determining chemical change.

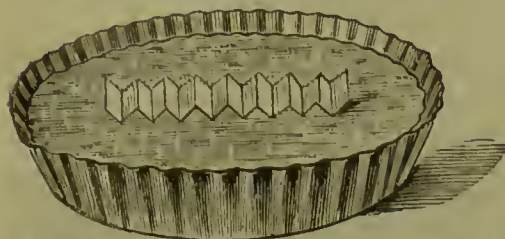
Mr. J. B. Hannay then read a paper on

VOLATILE COMPOUNDS OF LEAD SULPHIDE.

His chief points were that (1) a volatile sulphide, PbS_2O_3 or PbS_2O_2 , is formed, volatile at high temperature, but decomposed as temperature falls; (2) an analogous compound is obtained by passing steam into molten lead; (3) the yield of lead in metallic form is in accordance with the equation $2\text{PbS} + \text{O}_2 = \text{Pb} + \text{PbS}_2\text{O}_2$. The metallurgists present did not receive the new views kindly, and as the hour was late the two remaining papers were taken as read.

A "GENTIAN HABIT" is spoken of in New York. There is only one case of it though, a young man who drinks large quantities of tincture of gentian daily.

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ease, and burn
steadily and tho-
roughly, ensuring
more secure disin-
fection than any
others.

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See page 69, bottom folio.

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Editorial Comments.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S ANNUAL MEETING.

We have never been so unjust to the Pharmaceutical Society as to assume that it is fairly represented by its annual meetings. Year by year these assemblies have been degenerating from serious business-like gatherings to a sort of second-rate Cogers' Hall, open for the discussion of any topic, in any style, and at any length. If we apply this description to last Wednesday's meeting—and to some extent we do—we exempt from such criticism the discussion on one of the clauses of the lately-drafted Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill, or, at least, to the purpose of that discussion, which was quite a proper and natural one to raise on the occasion.

The President, with accurate judgment, devoted his opening address to an exposition of the principal legal questions which the Council had had to deal with during the past year. These constituted by far the most important features of the history of British pharmacy during the past year, and though it was but a poor compliment to the members to presume that such an explanation of events which should have been familiar to them was necessary, we are afraid that, such as it was, it was deserved. Mr. Carteighe made it clear that the balance to the good shown in the financial statement as the net result of the year's law business was a rather shifty asset after all. There is, it appears, a big bill yet to come. Later on, the Society's solicitor, Mr. Flux, added a short but effective statement, indicating with precision the view that he holds with regard to the interpretation of the Pharmacy Act as to the sale of poisons.

Mr. Carteighe's observations on the recent prosecutions of chemists by the agents of the Patent-medicine Vendors' Association for disregard of the provisions of the Pharmacy Act when selling poisons were justified and just. It was right that the official head of the trade should speak clearly on this point. "We have no right," says the President "to prosecute grocers and hucksters for infringements of the Pharmacy Act, and at the same time to act as if we need not ourselves regard the 17th section of the Act. If that is the case our opponents can argue, as they have argued, that the safety of the public is no more assured by restricting the sale of poisonous preparations to chemists than if these articles were sold by grocers." The force of those remarks is in no degree diminished by the consideration that they are almost a paraphrase of comments which we have ourselves felt it a duty to make, and which we regret to believe have excited some resentment.

But we cannot compliment the President on the remaining section of his speech—the most important of the whole. We note with extreme regret and much surprise his observations on the carbolic-acid difficulty. Our surprise is occasioned by our entire inability to perceive the logic of his contention. Mr. Carteighe reports that the Privy Council have not seen fit to sanction the addition of carbolic acid to the schedule, as proposed by a resolution of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, passed in due form as required by the statute. They have not formally stated this, but it has been declared in the House of Commons. This, be it remembered, is the third time that the Pharmaceutical Council has put on record its deliberate demand for the recognition of carbolic acid as a statutory poison. What course, then, should now be adopted? If we understand correctly, Mr. Carteighe's advice is that nothing more should be done. "It is not politic," he says, "to clamour for too much." That is a bit of copy-book philosophy which nobody will dispute. There is no occasion to clamour at all, and if the claim was "too much"—that is to say, if it was unreasonable or not necessary in the interests of the public safety—it never ought to have been made. But the resolution was passed under most influential pressure. The omission of carbolic acid from the poison schedule has become a public disgrace, and all men whose opinions carry any weight on the subject are agreed in supporting the addition. The resolution, having been passed under those circumstances, ought to be now pressed with firmness and earnestness. But, says Mr. Carteighe, with the tone of one revealing a State secret, the Privy Council have a pet scheme in regard to carbolic acid and other poisons. They want to frame a third part of the schedule in which they can name substances which can be labelled "Poison," but which can be sold by anyone. Do you think that would be good for the trade? he asks, with dramatic solemnity.

There is no secret about this pet scheme. It was embodied in a Bill some years ago, and was outlined the other day, in the House of Commons, in Mr. Acland's reply to Mr. Macdonald. Of course it would not be good for the trade, nor would it add much to the safety of the public, and that seems to us the very reason why the Pharmaceutical Council should stand firmly by its own much better proposal. The "Privy Council" means only two or three Whitehall officials who are trying to evade a rather troublesome decision, and a little debate in Parliament would soon dispose of their hesitation. If pharmacists do not insist on being the recognised retailers of poisons their *raison d'être* as a legally organised body goes. The Pharmaceutical Council will perhaps recognise this serious truth when it is too late, as they have recognised the dangers of company pharmacy now that the time for remedying the law as it affects the invasion is, in all probability, past.

Mr. Robinson's motion to amend the draft of the Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill was, as we have said, a perfectly legitimate subject to occupy the attention of the annual meeting. The Council propose, it will be remembered, to render all qualified chemists and druggists eligible for membership of the Society. At present, on passing the Minor, a chemist is only eligible for associateship. He must pass the Major now before he can acquire membership. With that the Council propose to permit not more than ten chemist and druggist members to have seats on the Council. They would retain the preponderating influence for the pharmaceutical chemist members. Mr. Robinson's amendment was to the effect that there should be no limitation of the kind. He argued that as it was desired to induce the chemists and druggists to come in, it was not advisable to attach any sort of mark of inferior rights to the concession. On the other side it was contended that the pharmaceutical chemists were the men who had made the Society, and that they should not take the risk, however remote it might be, of being swamped in their own possessions. This issue was an extremely simple, and we must add a rather insignificant, one. It could have been easily settled, and no important argument omitted, inside of twenty minutes. But at Bloomsbury the subject was contested with wearisome reiteration and much irrelevance for over two mortal hours. Mr. Robinson drowned his case in his own fluency; his speech occupied the time of two ordinary sermons. Those who followed him all strove to extend their remarks to something approaching the same length, interspersing their arguments with autobiographical reminiscences, discursive comments on topics which would have been applicable when the report was under discussion, and bits of buffoonery which would be more suitable to a goose club in a village alehouse than to a scientific society. The meeting decided against Mr. Robinson's motion by a majority of about 6 to 1.

The only alteration in the *personnel* of the Council is the restoration of Mr. Gostling, of Diss, who takes the chair vacated by Mr. Marshall Leigh.

OUR FOREIGN COMPETITORS.

MR. GIFFEN has once more appeared in his favourite part of a statistical Mark Tapley, whose buoyant optimism neither trade depression nor industrial disorganisation can damp. For years our commercial and industrial circles have been disturbed by the fear of a steadily growing foreign competition in the neutral markets of the world, and lamentations of the elbowing-out of our traders by foreigners have become

the merest commonplaces in Consular Reports. Royal Commissioners have inquired into the causes of trade depression and confessed themselves powerless to suggest a remedy. Yet here is Mr. Giffen coolly assuring us that all the talk about our waning commercial supremacy is moonshine, and that, instead of losing her foreign trade, the United Kingdom is actually increasing her commercial transactions with the outer world at a more rapid rate than any one of our chief foreign competitors.

In an official paper lately issued by the Board of Trade, under the portentous heading of "Statistical Tables relating to the Progress of the Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom, and of other Countries, in Recent Years," Mr. Giffen endeavours to prove his comforting doctrine by an imposing array of figures, and he certainly makes out a strong case. Unfortunately, his factors are not altogether trustworthy, because the classification of goods is different in almost every country. Thus, for instance, in our own Board of Trade statistics, British alkaloids, pharmaceutical preparations, patent medicines, and other articles belonging to the drug-trade in its widest sense are lumped together as "medicines," while all crude drugs of foreign origin, re-exported, are classed under "unenumerated chemical products." Foreign statisticians, on the contrary, not only give separate figures concerning all the principal articles of each category, but also place many unenumerated articles under altogether different headings. Another important point is that exports to countries exacting heavy Customs duties are habitually undervalued. Thus, a shipment of 1,000*l.* worth of chemicals from Germany to the United Kingdom would figure at its full value in the import lists of this country, where it is imported duty-free; while a consignment of the same real value to the United States, if liable to *ad valorem* duty, would probably be returned as worth only 900*l.* Obviously, until the official statisticians of different nations agree upon some common plan for keeping their trade accounts, it will be impossible to draw absolutely reliable conclusions from their work.

Mr. Giffen takes the official figures relating to the foreign trade of this country, Germany, France, and the United States for the periods 1884-85 and 1890-92, and compares the two sets of figures in various ways, every comparison leading him to the same optimistic conclusion. In 1884-85, Mr. Giffen says, the total imports of the United Kingdom were worth 320,000,000*l.*; those of Germany, 155,000,000*l.*; of France, 169,000,000*l.*; and of the United States, 126,000,000*l.* In 1890-92 the figures were respectively 363, 206, 179, and 168 millions of pounds, showing an increase in the case of Germany of 33 per cent., of the United States of 33 per cent., of France of 6 per cent., and of the United Kingdom of 13 per cent. The exports from the United Kingdom during the same period increased by 10 per cent., of France by 14 per cent., of Germany by 5 per cent., and of the United States by 26 per cent. The United States, therefore, would seem to have made the greatest progress: but as the growth of its export trade is mainly represented by foodstuffs and raw materials, such as cotton, the United Kingdom can hardly be said to be a sufferer by the commercial expansion of America. Inquiring further into particulars, Mr. Giffen quotes statistics to show that, in the matter of European trade, though we are hard pressed by Germany in the north and centre of Europe and by France in the south, we hold our own, and are still doing a larger volume of business with Europe as a whole than either France or Germany. In this respect things are much the same now as they were in the period of 1875 to 1877, upon which Mr. Giffen reported some years ago. In respect of commerce with extra-European countries also, says Mr. Giffen,

here continues to be no question about the great preponderance of the trade of the United Kingdom. The only one of these countries which imports goods from Germany to an extent at all comparable with its British trade is Chili, which draws 43 per cent. of her imports from the United Kingdom, 22 per cent. from Germany, and 9 per cent. from France. In the import trade of Mexico, Uruguay, and Argentina, Germany and France have a considerable share. Mexico and British North America are the only countries which buy a larger value of goods from the United States than from any other nation. Japan, says Mr. Giffen, draws from the United Kingdom 34 per cent. of its imports, compared with 45 per cent. in 1884-85. During the same period, however, the imports from Germany into Japan have only increased from 7 to 8 per cent. of the total; while those of France and the United States have remained stationary at 5 and 9 per cent. respectively, almost the whole of the increased trade of Japan having been absorbed by India and China. Turning to the United States, we find that the United Kingdom furnished 24 per cent. of the total imports in 1884-85, and furnishes 22 per cent. now; Germany's share has risen from 10 to 11 per cent.; and that of France has declined from 10 to 9 per cent.

The moral appears to be that Germany is gradually, but very slowly, gaining ground in the markets of the world; that we are receding still more slowly; that France is ceasing to be a commercial nation of first-class importance; and that the United States, though rapidly gaining ground in agricultural produce, are losing rather than gaining in manufactured goods. The increased facilities of intercommunication, however, are bringing many smaller competitors into the arena of international commerce, and these are slowly nibbling bits off the huge shares of the two or three giants of international trade. So far as this country is concerned we can hardly expect anything else. It is absurd for a nation which has the largest machinery-making industry in the world to expect to be able to go on exporting millions' worth of machinery, and to continue at the same time to supply the customers who buy this with manufactured goods. It would be interesting to know what our Consuls abroad have to say to Mr. Giffen's figures. Their reports would certainly justify a much gloomier view of the prospects of our foreign trade than that taken by the eminent statistician.

ENGLAND AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THE slowly-revolving wheels of officialism have brought round to us the Report of the Royal Commission for the Chicago Exhibition (British Section). It is a long report, consisting of forty-five chapters and thirty-four appendixes, chiefly historical, apologetic, and statistical. The association of the Society of Arts with the Royal British Commission commenced in June, 1891, when the Council undertook, at the request of the Government, to organise the British Section of the exhibition. A grant of 25,000*l.* was made, and this, a year later, was increased to 60,000*l.*, thus enabling the Commission to offer free space to exhibitors. Great Britain was modest in her outlay compared with her neighbours; Germany had a grant of 170,000*l.*; France, 143,000*l.*; Japan, 126,000*l.*; Brazil, 120,000*l.*; and Spain, 43,000*l.* Imperial Russia provided one of the quaintest pavilions and one of the most popular shows in the Manufacturers' Building on a grant of 9,300*l.*, this being the smallest amongst European countries.

It is interesting to turn from European financial considerations to the larger figures of the exhibition. The total re-

ceipts from all sources were \$28,191,624 (5,640,000*l.*), made up as follows:—

	\$
Subscribed by Chicago City	5,000,000
„ stockholders	5,600,000
Grant by U.S. Government	2,446,642
Admission receipts	10,600,213
Concessions	3,742,683
Miscellaneous	793,107

The total expenditure was \$26,110,330, so that there will be a balance of about \$2,000,000 for distribution amongst the stockholders, “who certainly never expected to receive any of their money back”—a statement of our Royal Commission which should be accepted with reserve. Chicago men do not give millions to things without great expectations. The total cost of the World's Fair to Chicago and the U.S. Government was about 6,000,000*l.* Compared with this the expenditure on the Paris Exhibition of 1889 is insignificant. That exhibition had 25,398,600 visitors, and cost 1,660,000*l.*, while for her thirty million dollars Chicago had just over twenty-two million visitors, of whom 21,477,212 paid.

There are certain figures in connection with the British Section which are worth recording. We had there 306,285 square feet of space, and our colonies 198,516 square feet. The Royal Commission is proud of the latter, because it beats the record. But we fail to see cause for jubilation. Canada had 100,140 square feet of the space, and, considering the proximity of the Fair to our American dependency, a big Canadian show was natural. Of the 2,235 British exhibitors only 597 were in the industrial section, and of these 179 were placed in the Manufacturers' Building. We had occasion, in reporting on the exhibition, to refer to the poor way in which this section was decorated. One-eighth part of the building was occupied by Great Britain and her colonies, and it was the barest part of the huge house. The Royal Commission have realised this, and in an apologetic chapter on “Decorations” they admit the superior attractiveness of the pavilion method of exhibition which characterised all European sections except the British. “It may be a question whether it was not carried to excess in Chicago, and whether the general effect of the main building did not seriously suffer from its being filled up with these interior buildings,” say the Commissioners, but the interior would have been the dreariest desert had it not been for the brightness and magnificence of the pavilions erected by Belgium, France, Germany, Norway, Russia, and Spain; and without Doulton, Hampton, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Lever, and a few other enterprising exhibitors in the British Section, there would have been an utter absence of the artistic in that quarter. But while the Commissioners recognise their shortcomings in a perfunctory way they have not lost sight of the disadvantages of the system of exhibitions adopted, for instance, by Germany. There the collective system of exhibition was adopted, and the individual exhibitor gave way to the general effect.

“It is doubtful whether English exhibitors will ever agree to such a system, but if they do not they must be content to see public attention attracted by the better organisation of their rivals. Trade seems to depend now almost wholly upon advertising; exhibitions are gigantic advertisements, and those nations who utilise them most skilfully get the most benefit out of them.”

It is unquestionably difficult to estimate the profits derivable from such an exhibition as the World's Fair of 1893, but it will certainly go down to posterity as the costliest advertisement the world has ever known, and the Governments of the world have of their national funds to help pay the advertisement!

One other lesson, and perhaps the most important of all, was brought home to the Commissioners by the espionage of Customs officers which foreign exhibitors at Chicago experienced.

“In a protectionist country,” say the Commissioners, “an International Exhibition is something of an anomaly, but that is all the more reason that those who profit by free trade should avail themselves of the opportunity to read the protectionists a lesson. It can hardly be doubted that the evidence afforded at Chicago of the vastly cheaper rates at which many classes of goods could be obtained, were they imported instead of being produced in the country, made a profound impression on many shrewd observers. From this one cause alone we may expect considerable advantage to our trade.”

To which it may be replied that if any section of Americans did not know that a protective tariff made goods dearer until they learned that fact at the exhibition, their shrewdness is hardly worth bragging about.

THE ADULTERATION OF CLOVES.

ZANZIBAR cloves, like many other kinds of Eastern produce, have long been going from bad to worse in the Mincing Lane sense. At their present quotation of less than 2½*d.* per lb. for fair quality the broker and commission merchant have to turn over double the quantity of material to keep up the sum of profit to the figure of a few years ago, the speculator has so often lost money over his deals in the spice that he shrinks from further handling an article which appears to have “no bottom in it,” and the essential-oil manufacturer, who counts for something in the clove-trade, has been compelled, by the exigencies of competition, to reduce his quotations for *Ol. caryoph.* to a figure at which honesty has almost ceased to be a profitable policy.

The main reason of the fall in the price of cloves appears to be the excessive supply. The present crop is said to have been the biggest ever brought to market in Zanzibar, and, unless it is succeeded by one or two very much smaller harvests, or the demand for cloves, which is fairly constant, should undergo a sudden increase, it is difficult to see where an improvement is to come from. To some extent, however, the depreciation of Zanzibar cloves is also traceable to the practice of mixing the flower-buds with stems, earth, or other impurities, or moistening them to increase the weight. This abuse has been greatly on the increase in Zanzibar during the last few years, and is said to have assumed dimensions which seriously threaten the reputation of the drug in the chief markets of the world, London and New York.

We are glad to hear that the authorities of Zanzibar have at last made up their minds to render the adulteration of cloves punishable by law. They announced this determination in the *Zanzibar Gazette* on April 19, in which appeared the following proclamations, in Arabic and alleged English, of the reigning Sultan and the ruling British agent:—

PROCLAMATION.

From

HAMED BIN THUWAIN BIN SAID,
Sultan of Zanzibar.

Be it known to all our subjects that no person is permitted to adulterate good cloves with bad, or to mix with them any stems, seeds, or water, or anything that will lessen their value, neither are they to bring forward adulterated or inferior cloves for payment of duty in kind on good cloves.

Copra or dry cocoanuts are not to be adulterated or mixed with bad stuff.

Any infringement of our above Order or Decree shall be punished by our Government by a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees (Rs. 1,000), and other severe punishment for disobedience to our above Order or Decree. Take notice of the above.

Dated 12 Ramajan 13th.

(Sgl.) HAMED B N THUWAIN

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

I propose, subject to the approval of her Majesty's Government, to make a Regulation in conformity with the above Decree as regards the adulteration of Cloves; this Regulation will be binding on all British Subjects and British Protected Persons.

(Sgd.) W. B. CRACKNALL,

H.M. Acting Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General.

Zanzibar, April 11, 1894.

H.H. Hamid bin Thwain is, of course, a particularly interested party in the matter, inasmuch as his revenue is largely made up of the yield of the heavy export duty on the spice, which is generally paid in kind. The Sultan's cloves are now sold periodically by public auction, and it is only natural that he does not like to have stems and rubbish foisted upon him in lieu of his lawful tithe. Enactments similar to those now made with regard to cloves have been enforced for some time against the adulteration of india-rubber passing through the East African ports, and are said to work well. Public opinion in Zanzibar appears to be sanguine that the clove-adulteration proclamation will be equally successful. It is said that Mr. Fitzgerald, the expert who inspected the soil and cultivation of the island at the request of the late Sir Gerald Portal, and to whose report we referred at the time of its issue, thought that the Zanzibar and Pemba cloves were intrinsically not inferior to those cultivated in Penang, and only required proper treatment to fetch the same price.

AN ESSENTIAL-OIL CATECHISM.

IN our issue of January 20 we printed a circular issued by Mr. Charles M. Caughy, U.S. Consul at Messina, to the essential-oil exporters in his district. Mr. Caughy, in the laudable desire to shed light upon the dark places of the Italian essential-oil business, thought that the best way of doing so was to put straight questions. Two of the six formulated by him would certainly have been thought rude, if not inquisitorial, by any body of traders less above suspicion of tampering with their wares than the Sicilian oil-manufacturers. The result of Mr. Caughy's inquiries appears to have justified his candour. His circular has been answered by eleven firms, embracing, he says, every manufacturer and exporter of prominence in Messina, and the variety of replies to the questions is sufficiently entertaining to deserve recording in our columns.

To the Consul's first question, whether any absolutely pure essential oils are made in and shipped from Messina, eight firms answer in the affirmative, though most of them qualify the statement by saying that only a small proportion of the oils exported are shipped pure; the other three are inclined to believe that pure oils are practically never exported. Messrs. Ferd. Baller & Co. observe that there is always a doubt regarding the purity of bitter oil of orange. Messrs. Cailler, Walker & Co. say that a great deal of pure essence is shipped, "but doubt whether any of it goes to the United States" (a nasty one for the Consul this), while Messrs. Giov. Restuccia & Co. claim that they supply only the best qualities, and that their brand is well-known, particularly in America, on account of its fragrance and purity. Mr. Ign. Siles also says that pure oils are exported to the United States, and we should be relieved to hear that they and Messrs. Cailler, Walker & Co. have cleared up their contradictions in a peaceful and satisfactory manner.

The second question—viz., what is the lowest price in gold at which absolutely pure oils can be exported to the U.S.?—is of less general interest than the first, but it is nevertheless worth noting how widely the answers differ. Scarcely two agree. Nine firms give definite replies, and we have in the sub-

joined table reduced all their quotations to sterling value per pound, f.o.b. Messina:—

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bergamot	7 5	7 2	6 3	7 6	9 6	8 3	8 9	7 9	7 0
Lemon ..	4 0	4 3	4 2	3 10	4 6	4 6	4 10	5 0	3 10
Sw. orange	4 4	4 9	4 9	4 5	4 9	4 9	5 5	5 5	4 2
B. orange ..	7 2	6 7	—	4 6	12 0	7 2	6 1	7 9	7 0
Mandarin	19 7	12 9	—	14 2	40 0	20 0	—	20 0	24 0

Thus the quotations, given almost simultaneously, of nine wholesale dealers in the same city vary by 30 per cent. in the case of lemon and sweet orange. This is not an unreasonable margin, and even a 52-per-cent. difference in bergamot may be allowed, by a stretch of charity, to pass without comment. But how is it that in the two oils which are of small commercial importance compared to the others there is such an enormous difference in the quotations? Why does Mr. Arthur A. Barrett want 12s. per lb. for "absolutely pure oil of bitter orange" which Messrs. A. Grill & Co. are prepared to supply at 4s. 6d. per lb.—a difference of 267 per cent.? and why, in the name of all the turpentine, should Santi de Pasquale & Figli so generously offer to supply "absolutely pure" mandarin oil to the Americans three hundred and fourteen per cent. below Mr. Barrett's quotation? Surely there is no graduation possible in the meaning of "absolutely pure." It must be that the mandarin-oil business is the one trade carried on upon altruistic principles. "To what countries are the best grades of essential oils exported?" is Mr. Caughy's third question. The replies to this inquiry exhibit the same pleasant diversity as those to all the others. Two firms place the United States at the head of the list, three others state distinctly that the United States, as a rule, import the most inferior kinds, chiefly because they will not pay the price for good qualities. France is mentioned first by five firms, four place Germany (Cologne and Leipzig) in the second rank or bracket it with France in the first, and two mention the United Kingdom as the buyer of the purest essential oils. Mr. Arthur A. Barrett imparts the following interesting information:—

"A refiner of turpentine in a large way of business in Messina recommends the addition of 5 per cent. of his refined turpentine for Paris, 10 per cent. for Grasse, 25 per cent. for London, 30 per cent. for Marseilles, and 15 to 20 per cent. for New York."

Mr. Barrett also points out that

"It is a general rule that cold countries actually prefer an essence that is largely adulterated, and it is an undoubted fact that adulterated essences have even taken prizes at exhibitions in preference to pure essences exhibited at the same time. I account for this by the well-known fact that the odour of nearly all perfumes in a concentrated form is not agreeable, but becomes so on dilution. Thus essence of lemon diluted with a nearly odourless turpentine has a pleasanter smell than the genuine article. In the same way a bouquet formed of a mixture of essence of bergamot with essence of orange and lemon is decidedly pleasanter than pure bergamot by itself."

The Consul himself appears to have been bewildered by the contradictoriness of the replies, as well he might, and the only moral he is able to point is the rather obvious one that if you want good quality you must pay the price. It may be assumed that the idea has also occurred to him (though he does not mention it in his report) that each exporter would naturally name the country with whom he chiefly trades as the one which buys the purest goods.

The next question—"What are the chief adulterants of essential oils?"—does not leave room for much difference of opinion. "Turpentine and mineral oils" is the almost

unanimous chorus. A few interesting details, however, are given. Messrs. W. Sanderson & Sons, for instance, point out that the usual adulterants are: For bergamot, turpentine essence of lemon and orange, and distilled oil from the dregs of essences; for bitter orange and mandarin, sweet orange. Mr. Barrett says that

"The finest essence of orange goes to Germany, which is the largest consumer of the article. Bitter orange and mandarin are adulterated almost solely with sweet orange, of which they often contain 75 per cent. Bergamot is more adulterated than any other essence, and the following adulterants are in common use: Essences of lemon, sweet orange, turpentine, mineral oil, resin, pitch, and peppermint. Peppermint is, of course, only added in small amount, and pitch is used as a colouring-matter. Stearine in the form of candles is also introduced occasionally, and increases the bulk and weight without affecting the odour."

Rape oil is also mentioned as an adulterant.

The sixth and last question, asking for a description of brands used by the firms addressed, is not of general importance; but the fifth, in which the Consul blandly inquires whether the addressees "have any brands which they will guarantee as free from adulteration," has brought some curious answers. Ferd. Baller & Co., Santi de Pasquale & Figli, and A. Grill & Co., boldly guarantee all their oils; W. Sanderson & Sons aver that theirs are, "to the best of our experience," the purest obtainable; Heinr. Kloth has a "1^{re} 1^{re} Zest" quality (whatever that may mean), which he declares to be pure; and Fratelli de Pasquale & Co. have some brands which they will guarantee. The same process of reasoning that enabled the poet to explain that the Spanish fleet could not be seen because 'twas not in sight allows Cailler, Walker & Co. to say that "they can guarantee the real pure essence as free from any adulteration." John Sofio & Co.'s delicacy forbids them to answer the question and Mr. Barrett, as an exporter, is deterred by modesty from pointing out any absolutely genuine brands.

At the end of the report Mr. Moore, a London professional analyst, who has opened a branch in Messina, observes that the Consul's action has caused a stir in the market already, one firm having commenced to sell essences on analysis, and others being anxious to do so. That would no doubt be a desirable end of the agitation, but, unfortunately, our present chemical knowledge of the constitution of Sicilian essential oils is not yet sufficiently accurate to achieve that object.

THE SPREAD-EAGLE PHARMACOPŒIA.

The *Western Druggist* has got hold of the idea that the "Imperial British Pharmacopœia" is to be published because "the acknowledged superiority of the U.S. Pharmacopœia, 1890, to any foreign Pharmacopœia, and the favour the adoption of the metric system will receive from the French-Canadians, suggest that in a few years the majority of Canadian pharmacists will be pharmaceutically annexed to the United States through the use of the U.S. Pharmacopœia." We are assured that "the imperial feature will have but little hold on our Canadian brethren," and "before the next revised edition of the British Pharmacopœia is issued the U.S. Pharmacopœia will be fairly planted in all North America on the strength of merit, and not because it is adorned with any cabalistic weapons or mottoes of *Hon soit qui mal y pense!*" "All North America" is rather a large phrase. It may be taken to include Mexico and the West Indies, where the U.S.P. is not yet official, and we are accustomed on this side to imagine that the link between Canada and Britain is somewhat stronger than that between Canada and, say, Chicago. Our contemporary misses the

point, however. It is intended that Canadian pharmacists will have a share in compiling the "Imperial British Pharmacopœia," and it will be made official in Canada, and by the Canadians, when it is published. We are inclined to think that Canadians will prefer that.

CREOSOTE OR CREASOTE?

Dr. Charles Rice returns to this question, which he so satisfactorily discussed some time ago. In the *American Journal of Pharmacy* he points out that Reichenbach, who discovered the product, called it "kreosot," and this is justified entirely by Greek usage, of which Dr. Rice gives many examples in his paper. The point of the whole, however, is the last sentence:—"The spelling 'creasote' appears now only in the British Pharmacopœia, and in various unofficial works of reference, price-lists, &c. All other Pharmacopœias spell the word with 'o.'" We hope this will meet with consideration in Oxford Street. Since Dr. Rice first called attention to this matter we have spelled the word with the "o," and have never received any complaint from philologic pharmacists.

A SICILIAN CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Giacomo Ecora & Co., of Messina, are much in advance of the times. They not only anticipate the era when English shall have become the language of the world, but they go further, and have already begun to write their business announcements in that kind of Volapuk or Lingua Franca which will, no doubt, ultimately be evolved from the contact between modern English and the respective idioms of the foreign nations who will by-and-by adapt our tongue as a means of general intercourse. There is not very much resemblance between the future English, in which Messrs. Ecora write, and the tongue of Shakespeare; but it is interesting to trace the gradual development of our present language in the firm's communication, which seems to relate to some extension of their factory:—

With the present we permit us to make you know, besides we have enlarged & furnished of good machines our Establishment for the Essences in Messina, we are coming in the determination to set another Fabrik in Sta. Caterina (Reggio-Calabria) to work much largely our Essential Oils & we can furnish excellent genuine qualities.

We use to make the Essences the first selected fruits to have Essences of much flavor & taste, contrarily to our competitors, which use the sluttish fruits and their have not good Essences with feeble flavor & taste.

We take us the liberty to submit to you our very convenient prices for our finest Essences & we quote you:

Finest Sup. Lemon Oil ..	at
" " Sweet Orange ..	"
" " Bergamot ..	"

p: english pound c.i.f. London in Coppers of 2 - 5 - 10 - 12 - 15 - 20
25 - 28 - 50 - 100:

If you want we send you the original.

Photographie of our Establishment in Sta. Caterina, to make you see the manner to work the different Essences.

Awaiting the favour of your kind commands we remain, Gentlemen.

AMERICAN INSTITUTES AND DIPLOMAS.

We have received a letter from the "National Institute of Pharmacy" of Chicago, U.S.A., and we hope we are sufficiently sensible of the honour. The National Institute of Pharmacy conducts a very successful postal system of instruction in pharmacy throughout the United States, and its director, Mr. C. S. Hallberg, is an able and popular man. Mr. Hallberg, however, seems to be considerably put about because he has received a letter, apparently from an Englishman now residing in California, who asks him if he could take the diploma of the Institute by passing the final examination and paying the full fees. The Californian correspondent says he has passed the first examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of England, and also holds other certificates. This seems a reasonable enough question, but Mr. Hallberg is indignant, not only with this one gentleman, but apparently

with the whole British nation. "We have been in receipt," he says, in his letter to us, "of quite a number of similar communications, invariably from Canadians and Englishmen, and usually from persons of hyphenated family names." This last bit is very severe on the Smith-Browns. The Institute's wrath is so stirred that the director becomes a little incoherent. He says, "The conditions and terms of the Institute are so well known in the States that no native or alien from the Continent of Europe ever makes any proposition to secure a diploma." Which seems to be about as logical as if we should say that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is so well known in Great Britain that the Emperor of Russia has never asked for our advertising-rates. The Institute scarcely knows "what this love of honours among Englishmen may be attributed to. Such propositions are humiliating to us," and therefore we are asked to inform Englishmen and Canadians that "the Institute bestows no diplomas, confers no degrees." It simply runs this postal course, and gives certificates. We are not sure that we could always distinguish between a certificate and a diploma, and we are anxious to protect Mr. Hallberg from the attacks of Britishers with hyphenated names, from whom he has suffered so much. But we may remind him that our misguided countrymen can plead extenuating circumstances. "The National Institute of Pharmacy" is a splendid title for the office of a postal system; quite an inspiration of genius. And its inventors must not complain at having to suffer the penalties which genius imposes.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE RESEARCH.

In our issue of March 17 we published the names of the members of the advisory committee appointed in connection with the scientific and practical research department of the Imperial Institute. In a memorandum just issued by the Institute it is pointed out that that corporation has no funds available for providing for the conduct of research work, but that the Institute hopes that, by furnishing the material for investigation, the assistance of competent workers at public institutions or connected with commercial establishments might be secured for the carrying on of research. This hope has been accomplished to a small extent, but a great mass of material is still awaiting investigation. Drugs constitute a very important exhibit in the Indian and colonial sections thus the Indian section contains about 350 substances said to be employed medicinally, and the Ceylon section 250, of which 60 only are common to both collections. Some of these are well known to European pharmacy, while others are used solely by native hakims in the East, and there can be little doubt that many of the drugs in the latter category merit examination as to their therapeutic value. The Government of India is especially desirous that certain of the drugs of this class should be examined, such as *Podophyllum Emodi* root, ipecacuanha, the tubers of *Ipomoea turpethum*, and *I. purga*, and several varieties of the drug known as salep misri. The colonies exhibit a much smaller assortment of drugs than India and Ceylon, but several of these appear highly interesting, and may come to rank as valuable therapeutic agents. The essential oil of the Murray pine (*Pinus callitris verrucosa*), a product of Victoria, is said to be stimulant and diuretic; the Australian sassafras is reported to be valuable in cases of heart-disease; while for the oil of *Melaleuca uncinata* are claimed properties similar to those possessed by cajuput oil. Opium, of which there is a small sample in the Victorian collection, is a recent product of the Australasian colonies, and an investigation may be needed with reference to the correctness of the statement that Victorian opium contains 10 per cent. of morphia. An interesting collection of barks, said to possess medicinal properties, comes from British Guiana. These barks, of which only the native names, for the most part, appear in the collection,

may be worth a careful study. Among them are reputed remedies for fevers, dysentery, diarrhoea, coughs; antidotes to snake-bites and bites of various insects; antidotes to poisons, sundry purgatives, hitters, and dressings for ulcers. Ambitious pharmacists need, therefore, have no difficulty in obtaining plenty of uninvestigated material to work upon, but it is worthy of note that there are few novelties in all these collections, most of the drugs having appeared in exhibitions during the past dozen years.

A NEW ELEMENT.

We are always suspicious about announcements regarding discoveries of new elements: so many of them turn out to be mares' nests. The latest is a nameless element discovered by K. J. Bayer in French bauxite, and the grounds of novelty are peculiar colour-reactions which the new element, or its acid, gives. We are accustomed to get a great deal more proof than that for elementary existence; such, for instance, as the isolation of the element, its physical properties, niche in the periodic scale, &c. But none of these things does Mr. Bayer venture to give. He says that the acid of the metal is a yellowish-brown infusible body, which dissolves in water to form an intense gold-yellow solution, and on neutralising with ammonia the colour is changed to olive-green. The neutral solution gives the following precipitates:—With barium chloride, greenish yellow; mercurous salts, bright straw-colour; silver nitrate, greenish; magnesia mixture, greenish crystalline precipitate, becoming yellow in acids; molybdic solutions, white on warming; sulphuretted hydrogen, in alkaline solutions red colour, in acid a brown oxysulphur salt of the metal, with precipitate of sulphur in violet solution. Potassium ferrocyanide, a very delicate reagent for vanadium and molybdenum, gives neither precipitate nor colour. These reactions are interesting, but seem to us to point to a compound of two heavy metals rather than a new element.

PHARMACY IN JAPAN.

The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* contains some interesting particulars on pharmacy in Japan, communicated by Professor Ogata, of Tokio. Medical students, says that authority, must have followed an eight-years' course at a Japanese University before they are permitted to present themselves for the medical qualifying examination. A few of the most promising graduates are annually sent to Germany by the Japanese Government for further training, and these men upon their return are usually appointed University professors. As a rule, the offices of physician and pharmacist are combined in the same person. Nearly all medical men do their own dispensing, and are paid, not for their professional visits, but for the medicine supplied by them. The average charge for medicaments is about 2½d. per day. The Japanese medico-pharmacist usually keeps two or three assistants, who prepare the medicines for him. Efforts have lately been made to separate the medical and the pharmaceutical professions, but so far without much result, most of the medical men opposing the change. The Japanese practice of sending annually a batch of young physicians to Germany no doubt accounts for the esteem with which German medical and pharmaceutical methods are regarded in Japan, and for the modelling of the Japanese Pharmacopœia upon a Teutonic pattern.

STRANGE HAPPENINGS OUT WEST.

Mr. Alexander von Gunther, druggist, Juneau, Alaska, is a man who has distinguished himself matrimonially. His first wife was Miss Ernestine Schneider, and after a period of happiness, &c., she obtained a divorce. Mr. von Gunther did not give up hope of his first love, and his second espousal is Miss Ernestine Schneider, the same lady. They literally waited the turn of Fortune's wheel—the monster

Firth Wheel, now part of the attraction at the Midwinter Fair, San Francisco. They took their tickets, stepped in, and came out after the revolution man and wife once more. Juneau, the town to which the happy pair will return, is noted for other things. There has been a "whisky war" since last July, the result of which is that the breweries have been closed, and the druggists have been selling both whisky and beer on physicians' prescriptions only, which sometimes called for ten gallons at a time. This was resold by saloon-keepers. This pretty arrangement might have continued for years, but, unhappily, the druggists and saloon-keepers became jealous of each other, and there was a fight between them when the *Pacific Druggist* closed its news-column—from which we borrow. We cannot help regretting the disaster, for the occurrence of such prescriptions as

Spt. frumenti Cong. x.

indicates the existence of a malady which may be fruitful of research to the pathologist, who, we take it, would be the proper man to call in when gallons of whisky are about.

ANALYSIS OF 12,000 PRESCRIPTIONS.

Eight years ago we asked chemists throughout the kingdom to assist us in determining what the medicines are which chemists dispense, and, in response to our request, we received 13,000 prescriptions. Of these we took 10,000 and analysed them, the results being published in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* for April 24, 1886. The report was interesting, and, as we pointed out at the time, the analysis was capable of giving a good indication of the official articles which are little used, and non-official articles which are much used, and the returns in both cases are valuable in anticipation of Pharmacopœia revision." Mr. W. Martindale, F.C.S., has this week published in pamphlet form (Lewis, 2s. 6d.) an "Analysis of Twelve Thousand Prescriptions," and it gives us an opportunity of comparing his results with our own, and thus seeing whether there has been any change in the more popular articles. Mr. Martindale's prescriptions have been dispensed in Aberdeen, Bournemouth, Carlisle, Cork, Oxford, and in his own pharmacy in London. The prescriptions were dispensed "antedecent to the 1st ultimo," whatever that may be, for there is no date. Our prescriptions were obtained from over a hundred towns in the United Kingdom, and they were dispensed during the first three months of the year. The following are "the dozen highest scores" in Mr. Martindale's list and in ours (which we have increased to the 12,000 ratio to make the figures strictly comparative):—

C. & D.		MARTINDALE.	
1. Spt. chloroformi ..	1,023	1. Spt. chloroformi ..	1,117
2. Potas. brom. ..	860	2. Tr. nucis vom. ..	991
3. Vin. ipecac. ..	834	3. Glycerinum ..	875
4. Spt. ammon. arom. ..	678	4. Sodii bicarb. ..	807
5. Quiniæ sulph. ..	673	5. Syr. aurantii ..	795
6. Sodii bicarb. ..	666	6. Spt. amm. arom. ..	675
7. Ammon. carb. ..	660	7. Quin. sulph. ..	598
8. Liq. ammon. acet. ..	655	8. Vin. ipecac. ..	504
9. Glycerin. ..	654	9. Potass. bicarb. ..	463
10. Syr. aurantii ..	642	10. Aq. chloroformi ..	437
11. Tr. nucis vom. ..	552	11. Ammon. carb. ..	397
12. Potas. bicarb. ..	534	12. Acid. boric. ..	330

The most notable point in this comparison is the absence of potas. brom. from the second column; it scores only 365 in Mr. Martindale's analysis. Otherwise the comparison shows that the analyses are remarkably alike, but we hope to look into the matter further. Mr. Martindale dedicates his pamphlet to the General Medical Council. We are glad to have such support as his in a work which we consider useful to the Pharmacopœia revisers, as well as interesting to the trade. But Mr. Martindale should have acknowledged us as the pioneers of the idea. Was there any reason to suppose that the Medical Council needed more figures?

ELECTION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL.

EARLY on Thursday forenoon a batch of scrutineers, consisting of Messrs. Leo Atkinson, D. R. Jacks, Jas. Spillsbury, A. E. Tanner, Wm. Arkinstall, J. C. Hyslop, John Holding, Wm. Fletcher Gadd, F. Basecombe, J. G. Atkinson, Wm. Warren, Edwd. B. Stamp, J. H. Shacklock, Ernest J. Eastes, Ernest Goulding, R. Fisher Young, I. Bourdas, W. Prior Robinson, Henry C. Birch, and P. J. Robbins, with Mr. Edward N. Butt as chairman, were engaged at 17 Bloomsbury Square counting the votes which had been sent in for the election of fourteen members of Council. Shortly after 3 o'clock their labours were concluded, and the result was declared to be as follows:—

Storrar, David, 228 High Street, Kirkealdy	1,754
Johnston, John, 45 Union Street, Aberdeen	1,690
Martindale, William, 10 New Cavendish Street, W. ..	1,687
Atkins, Samuel Ralph, Market Place, Salisbury ..	1,662
Cross, William Gowen, Mardol, Shrewsbury	1,661
Hills, Walter, 225 Oxford Street, W.	1,626
Newsholme, G. T. Wilkinson, 74 Market Place, Sheffield	1,625
Martin, Nicholas Henry, Northumberland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne	1,623
Schacht, George Frederick, 52 Royal York Crescent, Clifton, Bristol	1,607
Abraham, Alfred Clay, 87 Bold Street, Liverpool ..	1,531
Harrison, John, 33 Bridge Street, Sunderland	1,537
Grose, Nicholas Male, 8 Temple Street, Swansea ..	1,492
Gostling, Thomas Preston, Market Hill, Diss	1,383
Richardson, Jno. George F., Elmfield, Knighton, Leicester	1,340

Bateson, Thomas, 23 Stricklandgate, Kendal	1,235
Campkin, Algernon Sidney, 11 Rose Crescent, Cambridge	913

The CHAIRMAN having declared that the first fourteen gentlemen named would, with the seven remaining in office, constitute the Council, a vote of thanks was accorded to the scrutineers, and the meeting adjourned.

DISTILLATION OF SANDAL-WOOD OIL IN INDIA.—The distillation of sandal-wood oil in India is effected by the wet process in temporary sheds erected in or near the forest. The still used is the ordinary native one, consisting of three pots—viz., two large ones, doing duty respectively as boiler and condenser, and a third, a small copper one, which is inverted into the mouth of the boiler and is practically the cap of the still. This is fitted with a copper or bamboo tube about 4 feet long and having a bore of about 1 inch, which carries down the vapour into the condenser. The boiler, which may be of metal or ordinary earthenware, holds about 56 lbs. of sandal-wood chips with about 6 gallons of water. On one side of the boiler is a small opening which can be stopped and through which fresh water can be added as the water inside evaporates. The condenser is made of copper and has a capacity of about 3 gallons. Its mouth is stopped with leaves and coarse grass, and it is suspended on a forked piece of wood by its contracted neck inside a wide earthenware trough filled with cold water, which is constantly renewed. Several such stills, usually twelve, are fixed in a row over a common furnace made of mud or unburnt bricks, and fed from the back under each boiler. The wood is shred into fine chips with a small sharp adze. As the condenser fills gradually with water and oil, the latter is skimmed off (twice or thrice in the twenty-four hours) and emptied into a cistern or narrow tank kept in a corner of the shade. Only a small quantity of oil is obtained at each skimming. The fires burn night and day, and a single charge of wood takes about twenty-one days to part with all its oil. The working season lasts ten months, during which, however, owing to constant holidays and slackness on the part of the men, the boilers are charged only about nine times. The wood of the root contains the largest quantity of oil, and is said by the natives to yield, according to its quality, from 11 to 4 per cent. of its weight of oil, although European distillers have never been able to get more than 2 per cent. The sapwood is too poor in oil to be of any use.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re H. GILBERTSON & SONS, 11 St. Andrew Street, Holborn, Druggists' Sundriesmen.

At a sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court, held on Tuesday last, before Mr. Registrar Linklater, J. Dowell, A. B. V. Taffs, and Richard D. Dixon, trading in partnership as above, attended for public examination upon accounts showing total liabilities 16,874*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* (unsecured 12,150*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*), and assets 4,018*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. A. H. Wildy (Official Receiver) conducted the examination, Mr. Westcott appeared for the trustee, Mr. Parker for Colonel H. Gardner and other creditors, and Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Ord, and other creditors attended in person.

In reply to Mr. Wildy (Official Receiver), the bankrupt Dowell (whose examination was first taken) stated that prior to 1888 he had held for nine years an appointment in one of the leading London firms of druggists' sundriesmen, Mr. Taffs, one of the partners with witness, having also been employed by the same house. Mr. Dixon was a qualified chemist carrying on business at that time as a druggists' sundriesman in a small way at Camberwell. They agreed to enter into partnership together for the purpose of acquiring the old-established business of druggists' sundriesmen then being carried on at Old Bailey under the style of H. Gilbertson & Sons. That was in August, 1888. A partnership was entered into, but no deed was signed. The business of H. Gilbertson & Sons had been established for over 100 years, and the then proprietors desired to retire from it. Having entered into a verbal agreement with Messrs. Taffs and Dixon, witness and his prospective partners set about raising the needful money with which to acquire the business. They undertook to pay 1,000*l.* in 1888 and the balance of the purchase-money, as well as the valuation of the stock and fixtures, by quarterly instalments of 100*l.*, the total purchase-price amounting to 3,670*l.* An accountant was instructed to value the business and inspect the books, and that gentleman reported that a net profit of 700*l.* per annum had been made. Personally neither witness nor his partners had any capital, and in order to secure the right to the business they had to raise the 1,000*l.* by means of advances. A sum of 500*l.* was borrowed from witness's solicitor (Mr. Westcott); a further 350*l.* was lent by Mr. W. Dowell (witness's brother); and the remaining 150*l.* was borrowed by witness from Mr. Davidson, a personal friend. In November, 1888, they borrowed 1,500*l.* from the Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Company, and with that money repaid Mr. Westcott and Mr. Davidson. After making those repayments of principal and interest, and paying the costs of the Reliance Company, they had a balance of 700*l.*, which was treated as working capital. Although they secured the right to the business as from August, 1888, they did not actually take it over as a going concern until January 1, 1889, and the partnership between them only actively commenced at the latter date. On commencing it was agreed between them that witness should have the general supervision of the business, correspondence, and counting-house. Between August, 1888, and January, 1889, the business was removed from Old Bailey to St. Andrew Street, Holborn, the removal being effected by the vendors, who were the then proprietors. Witness did not remember the rental of the Old Bailey premises, but knew they had paid 300*l.* a year for the St. Andrew Street place. Mr. Dixon brought in stock subsequently ascertained to be worth 400*l.*, and Mr. Taffs introduced a small quantity of stock and his experience. Witness introduced as his share a small quantity of stock, and later added a legacy of 250*l.* which he received. Under the terms of the partnership-deed, the profits were to be equally divided, but each partner was to draw a fixed annual sum of 300*l.* from the business, which was continued under the same style as before—viz., H. Gilbertson & Sons. The purchase-money was made up of goodwill, 2,000*l.*, and stock, &c., 1,500*l.*, and the balance remaining still unpaid was 1,410*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* Shortly after commencing the business they found the working-capital was insufficient for the proper conduct of the business, and they accordingly commenced to borrow further money. Various sums, amounting in all to 2,500*l.*, were borrowed at different times from Dr. W. R. White, the rate of interest

being 6 per cent. per annum up to 2,000*l.*, and 10 per cent. on the other 500*l.* A loan of 200*l.* from Mr. Letchford at 4 per cent. had been partially repaid, that gentleman being a creditor for 68*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Mr. Ord claimed in respect of 150*l.* lent at 5 per cent., and Mr. J. Hodgson had advanced 700*l.* at 5 per cent. Messrs. White, Letchford, and Ord took the firm's promissory notes as security for their debts, and Mr. Hodgson advanced the money without asking for any security. By May, 1891, the firm had borrowed from Colonel Henry Gardner certain money which by deed was to be increased to 2,000*l.* by means of instalments, extending up to January 1, 1892. That deed, which was signed by all the partners, provided for the payment of interest at 5 per cent. until the whole of the 2,000*l.* had been advanced, after which Colonel Gardner was to receive one-eighth share of the profits every succeeding January 1, to which date the accounts of the firm were made up. It was further provided that no repayment was to be made or demanded until seven years had expired.

The firm was also allowed an overdraft of 1,000*l.* on the London and Midland Bank, secured by the guarantees of four persons unconnected with the firm. That overdraft formed a portion of the present indebtedness. Further sums of money had been borrowed from Mr. H. Diprose, whose claim now amounted to 2,104*l.* At first the only security given to Mr. Diprose was a promissory note. The interest charged by that creditor was at the rate of 15½ per cent., and if the interest was not duly paid each quarter, the amount due was added to the principal, and interest charged on the total. Without taking into account the sums advanced by witness and his brother, the firm had borrowed 8,550*l.*, the whole of which had gone into the business. In July, 1893, Colonel Gardner gave them notice that he would withdraw the whole of his money in consequence of default in the payment of interest. At that time they had repaid 175*l.*, and Colonel Gardner commenced an action to recover his money, eventually obtaining a judgment in February, 1894. An arrangement was then made whereunder Colonel Gardner allowed the firm one month's further time, to give them an opportunity of selling the business to a limited company.

The month having expired execution was issued under Colonel Gardner's judgment, and possession was taken at the private residences of each partner, in consequence of which the petition was filed. Mr. Diprose knew of the pressure exercised on behalf of Colonel Gardner, and in July or August, 1893, asked the firm for further security, the result being that they eventually gave him an assignment of all the book-debts then owing and afterwards becoming due to the firm to the amount of his debt and interest. No notice of such assignment was given by Mr. Diprose to the firm's customers until eight days before the receiving order was made. The insolvency was caused by want of capital, which necessitated the borrowing of money at high rates of interest, and by the notice of withdrawal of Colonel Gardner's money that had been put into the business. To the best of witness's belief no net profit was made by them in the business until the last twenty-one months of the trading, although, when they took it over, it was shown that a net profit of 700*l.* per annum had been made at the Old Bailey premises. In reply to a former question, witness had stated that he could not remember the rent of the premises at Old Bailey; but he now recollected that those premises were the property of Messrs. Gilbertson, who only charged themselves a nominal rental. They (witness and his partners) consequently had to provide for an increased rental, in addition to which each partner drew 300*l.* per annum, and interest had to be paid on borrowed money almost from the beginning of the trading amounting latterly to 600*l.* a year. The use of the borrowed money was to enlarge the scope of the business very materially, and to increase the turnover from 5,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* per annum, the gross profit upon which was estimated at 5 per cent. They were able to meet the trade bills up to November, 1893, but were never able to pay the whole of the cash claims had they been called upon to do so. The books of account kept in the business included cash-book, bought and sold ledgers, journal, bill-book, and subsidiary books. No capital account had been kept, and they consequently could not exactly state their financial position three years ago. The first balance-sheet was prepared in June, 1892, and showed a surplus of 1,535*l.* In that document the goodwill,

which had been purchased for 2,000*l.*, was put down at 6,000*l.*, and, as witness had since discovered, an error of 2,320*l.* had also been made. It followed that instead of a surplus there was a deficiency at June, 1892; and that the balance-sheet could not be regarded as correctly showing the position at that date. Witness was ill for three or four months prior to the filing of the petition, and his work had naturally fallen somewhat behind; but the whole of the information was contained in the books, and he would be able to amend the deficiency account on the statement of affairs. Another balance-sheet, dated June, 1893, showed a small surplus of 464*l.*; but there, again, the goodwill was taken at 6,000*l.*, and in January, 1894, when it was reduced to 2,300*l.*, the accounts showed a deficiency of 2,544*l.* It now appeared that liabilities to the extent of some hundreds of pounds had inadvertently been omitted from the balance-sheet of January last, thus further increasing the deficiency. They did not keep a stock-book, but the stock was gone through every year. The business was almost entirely a credit one, the length of credit given varying from one to six months. They dealt in a very large number of articles, and, as they did not keep an extensive stock, they occasionally purchased goods from other wholesale houses, for which purchases ready cash was often required. When Mr. Diprose sought to enforce his security by taking the book-debts, the business became crippled for want of ready money, which ceased to flow in. The goodwill of the business was injured by giving the assignment to Mr. Diprose, as the latter ultimately notified the same to the firm's customers. It was not until November, 1893, that witness and his partners realised their insolvency, but witness admitted that in spite of that knowledge they continued to trade, and had since contracted some fresh liabilities. Their reason for so doing was that they expected to pay off Mr. Diprose's claim, and thus get rid of the heavy interest payments, and by still further increasing the business to make a larger profit. They also hoped to arrange with Colonel Gardner to liquidate his claim by paying a sum on account and other sums later out of profits. It was quite true that when they went to get assistance from Mr. Diprose they knew him to be a money-lender who charged high rates of interest, but they had then exhausted all other sources of obtaining money. Witness admitted that his drawings had been somewhat in excess of the 300*l.* agreed to be drawn by each partner, and explained that the overdrawings were for personal expenses he incurred in connection with the business. The books showed that the net profit on the trading since June, 1892, was 2,095*l.*, that the partners' drawings for the same period amounted to 1,964*l.*, and the payments for interest on borrowed money to 1,207*l.* Witness had never failed before nor made any previous arrangement with his creditors.

In reply to Mr. Westcott the witness said he borrowed 200*l.* from his wife in October, 1893, and handed the money over to the firm to enable them to meet a trade bill then falling due. The firm never gave notice to the creditors that they were about to suspend payment of their debts, nor had they ever been served with any proceedings in bankruptcy. It was not until the day upon which the petition was filed that witness had any idea that the firm would become bankrupt. Six weeks prior to that date they had arranged with Colonel Gardner to hold over his claim, and with Mr. Diprose to refrain from notifying the customers of the assignment of the book-debts. It was explained to both of those creditors that negotiations were in progress for the sale of the business as a going concern.

Mr. Westcott stated that the trustee required an adjournment to enable him to examine some additional accounts that had been furnished by the debtors.

Mr. Parker next questioned the witness regarding the notices which Mr. Diprose sent out to the firm's customers in March last. He asked that the other debtors (Taffs and Dixon) should be ordered out of court whilst his examination was proceeding, but the learned Registrar pointed out that the debtors, being parties to the proceedings, had a right to be present the whole time.

In reply to further questions by Mr. Parker witness said the firm still held certain agreements to which some value was attached. One was to act as London agent for Mr. Tomlinson. The whole of those documents were in the hands of the trustee.

By Mr. Tomlinson: The 200*l.* borrowed by witness from his wife in October, 1893, was not repaid until the early part of last February, although it was to be repaid almost immediately. The delay was owing to witness's illness in the meantime. At the time such repayment was made certain renewals of bills given to Mr. Tomlinson were falling due, but were not met at maturity, and formed part of the present indebtedness of the firm.

By Mr. Ord: The same solicitor acted for both Mr. Diprose and witness's firm.

Mr. Taffs was next examined, and stated that he had heard the answers given by Mr. Dowell, and with a few exceptions he could corroborate them. The financial arrangements of the firm were left entirely in Mr. Dowell's hands, and witness had charge of the working branch of the business. Since the receiving order was made he had worked under the directions of Mr. Ogle, the special manager, and had been engaged in making up certain preparations. Witness knew nothing whatever respecting the books of account or the firm's financial position, but relied entirely upon Mr. Dowell in those matters. He was able to say that the business had grown very fast in spite of the great depression in trade. It was true that his drawings had exceeded the agreed amount, but that was due to the peculiar mode of drawing. He used to draw money from the cashier as he required it, and had not kept any account of the amount so drawn, the result being that he had somewhat exceeded the 300*l.* agreed upon. He had objected to the assignment of the book-debts, and remarked at the time that it was like "signing their lives away." (Laughter.) This was his first and only failure.

By Mr. Westcott: Witness introduced no capital into the business, but brought in his experience in compounding various articles used in the business. The directions, &c., were in a recipe-book belonging to witness.

Mr. Westcott: What have you done with that book?

Witness: I have "conveniently" lost it. (Laughter.) His reason for so doing was that it contained a great many memoranda of his own which had never been used in the business, and he naturally objected to making his personal secrets public property. He considered that a man's brains were his tools. (Laughter.)

Mr. Westcott asked the learned Registrar to order the witness to hand over the book to the trustee, but was told to take the matter to the Judge, it being no part of his Honour's duty to adjudicate upon questions between debtors and trustees. The witness was at the same time cautioned that by "conveniently" losing the book he might be held to be concealing property belonging to the estate, and thus render himself liable to imprisonment for committing offences under the Debtors Act.

The debtor said he had no wish to do anything against the wish or direction of the Court, but he must refuse to give up to the trustee the recipe-book or to supply him with a copy of the prescriptions contained therein.

His Honour suggested that the witness should have the book sealed up and handed over to the Official Receiver for custody until the trustee had brought the matter before the Judge.

Mr. Taffs promised to adopt that course. He was also questioned by Mr. Parker respecting certain missing stock-sheets, and denied all knowledge of their whereabouts. To the best of his belief they were sent in to the office, and he saw no more of them.

Mr. Dixon was also questioned. He had heard the evidence of his partners, and practically agreed with the answers given to the various questions. He was a qualified chemist, and for two years prior to the partnership he had traded as a druggists' sundriesman at Camberwell. No liabilities of that trading were now outstanding. When he entered into the partnership with Dowell and Taffs he closed the Camberwell business and removed the stock to Holborn as his share of the capital. His branch had been to travel and obtain orders. Since the receiving order was made he had brought in to the special manager all the orders he had obtained. He knew nothing of the high rate of interest to be paid to Mr. Diprose until the arrangement had been actually made by Mr. Dowell. Witness had never failed before.

In reply to Mr. Parker, the witness said he had transferred to his brother certain Lamplough shares in consideration of 30*l.*, the amount that had been paid upon them.

The public examination was then adjourned to June 19, Mr. Dowell undertaking to file an amended deficiency account within a fortnight.

Re JOSEPH ABBOTT, 98 Queen Street, Exeter, Chemist and Dentist.

THE following are the principal creditors in this bankruptcy:—

	£	s.	d.
Carnall, —, Exeter	26	0	0
Dart, —, Exeter	47	7	3
Depree, —, Exeter	15	5	6
Forri, Shapland & Co., London	17	19	2
Gordon, J., Exmouth	59	0	0
Hayman, —, Exeter	17	10	0
Marquiss, G., Swansea	90	0	0
Pike, —, Bristol	71	5	0
Rendall, —, Torquay	569	13	0
Ross, J. and G., Exeter	16	19	10
Wilson & Francis, London	31	13	0
Western Finance Association, Bristol	36	0	0

Partly-secured Creditors.

Bankers' Claim	46	1	1
Worthington, —, Exeter	300	0	0

Re FRANK LINTON MEADOWS, late of Wandsworth, Chemical-manufacturer.

THE usual summary of accounts in this case was issued to the creditors on Wednesday last, together with the observations of Mr. E. Leadam Hough, Official Receiver. The total liabilities are returned at 3,236*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* of which 1,050*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* are expected to rank, against assets estimated to produce 61*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* According to the observations of the Official Receiver, the debtor, who has been adjudged bankrupt, states that from 1886 to August 1891, he traded as chemical manufacturer, under the style of "Hill Bros. & Co.," at Phipps' Wharf, Wandsworth, S.W., in partnership with various persons; that subsequently he carried on business alone, but in October last sold it to a limited company, the sale consideration being 1,000 fully paid *l.* shares, and appointment as manager and secretary for 5 years, at a weekly salary of 4*l.* and 10*l.* per cent. of the profits. He estimates the value of the goodwill, plant, and stock-in-trade transferred to the company at between 900*l.* and 1,000*l.* Of the above-mentioned shares it is stated that 60 were sold for 40*l.*, and 320 transferred to his solicitors in settlement of a claim of about 230*l.* for money lent, and that the others are held by creditors, one of whom is the bankrupt's father, who holds 420 against cash advances. Of the unsecured liabilities, about 95*l.* is due in respect of law costs, whilst 300*l.* represents borrowed money, the balance, with the exception of a trifling amount, being trade debts incurred during the bankrupt's trading.

At the first meeting of the creditors held recently, the Official Receiver was deputed to act as trustee and wind up the estate in bankruptcy. The public examination of the bankrupt is appointed for May 23.

Re JOSEPH WADDINGTON GRAVES, The Chain, Sandwich (Kent), Chemist and Druggist.

THE public examination of this debtor took place at the East Kent Bankruptcy Court (Canterbury), on Friday, before the Registrar (Mr. Walter Furley). In addition to the particulars given in our last issue, debtor stated that he had tried to make his business a success, but had failed. He had a wife and half a dozen children. He never made out a balance-sheet, and did not keep any book of account. It had been a struggle all through his business career for him to pay his way. His weekly earnings averaged 2*l.* per week, but latterly had fallen to between 20*s.* and 25*s.* Dr. Hardman, solicitor, appeared for debtor, and the examination was closed.

IF Shakespeare's ghost ever hears of the drug-firm of Sherry & Wormwood in business somewhere in New Hampshire, he must become convinced that there is something in a name.—*West. Drug.*

REPORTS OF COMPANIES.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED).—The twenty-eighth annual report of this company states that, besides a severe drought in Uruguay, the company has had to contend with very great difficulties in obtaining a sufficient supply of cattle for the manufacture of the necessary quantities of their extract particularly in consequence of the revolution in Brazil. Cattle were dear, and so lean that they only obtained a very small yield of extract, hides and tallow. The net profit for the year amounts to 52,967*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; to which the directors propose to transfer 27,852*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* from the reserve, leaving that fund at 100,000*l.* An interim dividend of 5 per cent. has been paid, and a further dividend of 10 per cent.=40*s.* per share, is now proposed, being, with the interim dividend, equivalent to interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, with a bonus of 9 per cent. per annum (both free of income tax). One thousand pounds is to be carried to the employes' provident fund, and a sum of 5,926*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* is to be carried forward to profit and loss new account.]

GEORG EGESTORFF'S Salt-works in Hanover put out, from their two factories, 41,659,514 kilos. of salt in 1893, against 40,713,815 in 1892. The total sale of salt for cattle-feeding, domestic use, and industrial purposes was 43,779,698 kilos. The output of ultramarine in powder, balls, and cubes, was 852,550 kilos., the sale 855,783 kilos.; the sale of various other dyes 204,560 kilos. The expenses connected with the compulsory condensation of sulphurous acid have somewhat lessened the profits of the colour-factory.

THE annual meeting of shareholders of the "Coffee and Cinchona-growing Company, Paligaran," of Java, was held in Amsterdam the other day. The directors' report, which was adopted, announced a loss on the trading during the year 1893 of 28,143 florins, the chief cause of this being the continued decline in the price of cinchona bark. The company, on December 31 last, owned 2,157,828 cinchona, and 310,820 coffee trees.

A PROSPEROUS COMPANY.—The subjoined figures, which are an abstract of the balances of the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik for the last six years, will be scanned with interest. The figures are given in marks (shillings):—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
Carried over ..	952,613	898,023	910,046	913,487	933,484	936,471
Profits on goods ..	5,634,786	6,713,956	7,285,950	7,345,169	8,815,513	8,803,702
Interest ..	205,226	205,279	229,934	190,432	204,916	230,560
Gross profits ..	6,842,626	7,817,259	8,425,967	8,449,038	9,953,914	9,970,734
Losses ..	20,009	20,935	28,394	57,207	—	—
Business expenses	1,047,548	1,031,661	1,083,205	1,130,453	1,297,386	1,331,793
Net profits ..	4,822,455	5,866,639	6,404,320	6,347,940	7,723,043	7,702,463
Ditto, including amount carried over ..	5,775,086	6,764,632	7,314,366	7,261,427	8,656,527	8,638,937
Written off ..	1,225,440	1,317,320	1,395,833	1,369,888	1,338,601	1,531,140
Dividend ..	2,750,000	3,300,000	3,630,000	3,630,000	4,455,000	4,555,000
Per cent. dividend	16½	20	22	22	27	27
Reserve ..	277,201	372,432	418,348	415,305	555,944	—
Bonus to directors, staff, and workmen ..	554,403	744,864	836,697	792,749	1,070,510	—
Set aside for workmen's purposes ..	—	—	120,000	120,000	300,000	—
Carried over ..	838,023	910,046	913,487	933,484	936,471	—

FOR the first time for many years the shareholders in the Western Java Cinchona Company (West Java Kina Cultuur Maatschappij) must go without a dividend. The annual meeting of the company was held in Amsterdam on May 2, and on that occasion the directors stated that the result of the year's trading for 1893 was a loss of 10,819 florins, or over 900*l.* This was due almost entirely to the ruinous prices of cinchona-bark, the average selling-price of the company's produce having only been 3-82*c.* per half-kilo. per unit in 1893, against 5-65*e.* in 1892. The average percentage of sulphate of quinine in the company's bark was 4-27, against 4-02 in 1892. In view of the unfavourable results of the business the directors have given orders to reduce the amount of bark harvested.

Legal Reports.

WHAT IS AN OPEN SHOP?

At the Exeter Court, on May 15, before Judge Edge, the case of the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* Hornsey was again mentioned. The defendant is a watchmaker, and the plaintiffs sought to recover two penalties of 5*l.* each, alleged to have been incurred by the defendant on December 23, 1893, and on January 5, 1894, respectively, by keeping an open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding a poison. The defendant sold a preparation, called "Hornsey's Devonshire Specific," which admittedly contained corrosive sublimate, but it was argued for the defendant that, as he kept the article in a hack shop, and did not in any way advertise it, but only supplied it when asked for, he had not committed the offence alleged. His Honour had adjourned the case until the May court, to enable the parties to consider a suggestion by his Honour that he should amend the plaint by charging a sale on January 5, to which the defendant should plead guilty; but the Judge pointed out that, in the event of his suggestion not being adopted, judgment would be entered for the defendant, with costs, with a stay of execution for twenty-one days, to enable the plaintiff Society to appeal if so advised. The case being called,

Mr. Flax, who appeared for the plaintiffs, in answer to the Registrar, said he had no application to make, but was merely present out of respect to the court.

Mr. Dunn (for the defendant): I have been served with notice of appeal. Therefore I have nothing to say with regard to the suggestion you made at the last court.

His Honour: I adjourned the case *pro forma* until to-day for the purpose of enabling you to consider the suggestion thrown out.

Mr. Flux said the appeal had been entered under advice. It was a public matter.

His Honour: It seems to me it is an appeal upon an error of procedure. It appears to me such appeals decide nothing, as I have already pointed out in my judgment that, if proceedings had been taken for the sale, then, in my opinion, there could have been no answer. The defendant is a poor old man about 70 years of age, and I do not know what public benefit will be derived from punishing him. It is, however, a matter for the officers of the Society.

Mr. Flax assured his Honour that there was no desire on the part of the Society to unduly oppress the defendant.

Judgment was entered for the defendant, with costs.

THE SYPHON DIFFICULTY.

In the action of Shelvey *v.* Leach, lately reported from the Brighton County Court, the plaintiffs, a limited company, of Brighton, sued J. P. Leach, of Crawley, formerly a chemist at Shoreham, for the sum of 20*l.* 15*s.*, for syphons and case not returned. Defendant had been agent at Shoreham for the plaintiffs, and alleged that it was agreed he was not to be responsible for the return of the empties, but said that, with the exception of the last consignment, all had been returned through Mr. Page, the carrier. The case had been adjourned for the attendance of Mr. Page.

His Honour said that, from the defendant's own evidence, he must hold him responsible for the syphons he had not returned.

Mr. Page said the arrangement was that he took the full syphons to the defendant, charging Messrs. Shelvey for the carriage, but the empties were taken back without any charge. He kept no account of the empty syphons taken back.

His Honour said he was sorry he had asked to hear the evidence of the carrier, who had been brought from Yorkshire, as it did not help him a bit.

Defendant produced a book kept by his assistant, containing entries of the returned syphons.

His Honour held that delivery to Page was delivery to Messrs. Shelvey, and found that all the syphons had been returned except the two dozen which were handed over by he defendant to his successor.

Judgment for the plaintiffs for 3*s.*, which was admitted without prejudice to the right of the plaintiffs to have returned to them two dozen syphons and one case left by the defendant in his successor's hands. Costs did not follow judgment.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS AT OLYMPIA.

In the Chancery Division, on May 22, before Mr. Justice Chitty, Mr. Cutler mentioned the action of the Apollinaris Company (Limited) against Olympia (Limited), and moved for an injunction to restrain the defendants, their servants and agents, until the trial of the action, from further issuing or continuing to publish a statement that the Johannis Company are sole contractors for natural mineral waters at "Constantinople" and the Imperial Institute, or either of those places. The defendants had now agreed to treat the motion as the hearing of the action, and consented to a perpetual injunction and to pay costs. Counsel said he had affidavits to show that the statement complained of was untrue.

Mr. Burman Smith, on the part of the defendants, said the parties had arranged for an order, the plaintiffs consenting not to ask for damages.

His Lordship made the order accordingly.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN *v.* BRIGGS—LAUDANUM SINE OPIO.

At the Wandsworth County Court on Monday last, before His Honour Judge Lushington, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain sued Robert Heron Briggs, trading at the drug-stores, 65 Battersea Park Road, Battersea, to recover the sum of 10*l.*, being two penalties of 5*l.* each for the sale of poisons on two occasions, he not being a registered chemist and druggist under the Act.

Mr. Grey was counsel for the Society, and Mr. G. Aplin Nichols, solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

The first witness called was John Partridge. He said he resided at Brixton. On March 10 last he called at 65 Battersea Park Road, Battersea, which was to all appearances a chemist and druggist's shop. The words "drug-stores" were over the shop. He asked for two-pennyworth of laudanum and soap liniment in a bottle. Defendant served him.

Defendant (excitedly): That is a lie. I did not serve you.

Witness, continuing, said on March 27 he again went to the shop of the defendant and purchased a similar quantity of laudanum and soap liniment.

Ernest John Eastes, analyst, said he had received the bottles produced and had analysed them. He found a proportion of opium in each, which was within the schedule and was a poison. In each bottle was enough poison to kill an adult.

Defendant, examining the bottles, said they came from his shop, but he could not say that the contents did.

Edward Stocker, poor-rate collector of the parish of Battersea, said the premises were in the name of "Briggs" up to a recent date, when the defendant had the words added "& Co."

Mr. Grey said this was all the evidence he offered, and he submitted that he had shown that the defendant had kept open shop and sold poisons. Handing his Honour the list of registered chemists and druggists, Mr. Grey pointed out that the defendant's name did not appear therein.

Defendant was then called, and produced the indentures of his apprenticeship, which he served in Newcastle. He had been for twenty-nine years in chemists' shops. He sold the laudanum, but it had no opium in it. It was a preparation he had made himself of burnt sugar, and was laudanum *sine opio*.

Mr. Eastes, recalled by his Honour, said he had never heard of such a preparation as laudanum *sine opio*.

His Honour thought the defendant had been guilty of the two offences alleged against him, and imposed the full penalties—viz, 5*l.* in each case. Judgment was entered accordingly.

DO CHEMICALS AFFECT THE TELEPHONE?

A NOVEL and interesting point was raised in the Sheffield County Court on Wednesday, in an action brought by the

National Telephone Company against Messrs. Norris Brothers, chemical-manufacturers, Doncaster and West Stockwith. The claim was for 50*l.*, balance of rent due for the use of a telephone, and there was a counterclaim for the same amount for damages alleged to have been sustained through the defective working of the instrument. There was no denial that the amount of the claim was due under the contract between the parties, but it was held that the special circumstances of the case destroyed the plaintiffs' title. Mr. Wilkinson, for the defendants, stated that the contract sent to Messrs. Norris for signature was accompanied by a letter from the company, in which they stated, among other things: "We guarantee that the communication between your offices and works will be absolutely satisfactory to you, and that any repairs, should there be any, will be attended to at once by the company." The contract was signed in March, 1889, but it was a year before the wires were put up. From the very commencement the communication was unsatisfactory, and in consequence the company deducted 10*l.* from the first year's rental. During the succeeding three years the communication continued to be most unsatisfactory, and no fewer than 118 letters were sent calling for a remedy, but with no result. Much business inconvenience was consequently felt. Counsel contended that the letter alluded to became part of the contract.

Evidence was called in support of this statement, the witnesses being cross-examined by Mr. Ellison with the view of showing that the imperfections of the service were caused by the presence of the chemicals in Messrs. Morris's manufactory.

Mr. Ellison stated that he had thirteen witnesses to call, and that he wished to address the Court. Thereupon it was mutually agreed to adjourn the further hearing to a date to be arranged.

SELLING A DISPENSING-BUSINESS—CLAIM FOR COMMISSION.

In the Westminster County Court on Wednesday, before Judge Lumley Smith, the Scholastic, Clerical and Medical Association sought to recover the sum of 32*l.* 10*s.*, being commission alleged to be due for professional services rendered to a Mr. Hobson in connection with the sale of a business at Harrogate. The case for the plaintiffs, as put forward by evidence, was that in September of last year a Mr. Squires, who was the uncle of the defendant, called at the plaintiffs' place of business, and, acting on behalf of the defendant, gave instructions for the sale of his nephew's business at Harrogate. Full particulars were given in writing, and the reason for defendant giving up his business at Harrogate was stated to be that he was about to take up a partnership at Scarborough. Several willing purchasers were in due course put into communication with the defendant; but, in consequence of his having failed to carry out the negotiations for the partnership at Scarborough, he refused to sell his business at Harrogate, and consequently the plaintiffs' efforts were all thrown away. They now claimed, however, to recover the full amount of their commission, on the ground that they had earned it by introducing a willing purchaser whom the defendant had thought fit to reject. The defence was that the plaintiffs were not to be paid commission unless the defendant took up the partnership at Scarborough, as in the event of the latter negotiations falling through the defendant would not want to sell his Harrogate business.

His Honour said the defence was a most curious one, and the onus of proof was on the defendant. He (the Judge) did not think the plaintiffs ever undertook to do the work on the terms put forward by the defendant, and therefore judgment would be for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, with costs.

PERFUMED HAIR is the correct thing for American girls just now. One who has tried all the ways of doing it, says the best way is to have a mob cap of soft, thin silk made and lined with cotton that had been thickly sprinkled with sachet powder. After weekly shampoos the cap is worn for an hour, and a delicate indistinct fragrance is imparted to the locks which is the epitome of daintiness.

Trade Notes.

MANUFACTURERS of pharmaceutical specialities who may be thinking of exhibiting them at the forthcoming Bristol meeting of the British Medical Association will find an official announcement of the exhibition among our advertisements this week.

MESSRS. G. B. KENT & SONS, of Great Marlborough Street, W., inform us that they have improved the film-negative storage-album to take sensitive films after exposure, by placing the album in a light-tight box. By this means the amateur going on his holidays can take films in their original packets, and, after exposure, pack them in the numbered envelopes in the album, and replace the album in the light-tight box, the films thus arriving safely at home. "Our Town Traveller" reported on some of Messrs. Kent's photographic novelties last summer. Mr. Arthur B. Kent is an enthusiastic amateur, and he gives the photo fraternity the benefit of his originality in this way.

A ROYAL TESTIMONIAL.—The following is a translation of letter which Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. have received from the Minister to the Royal Household of the King of Italy:—

Reference No 2,462.

The King's Secretary's Office,

Rome, April 18, 1894.

The King, my august Sovereign, was pleased to receive most graciously the presentation of a portable field medicine-chest prepared at your factory, which, through your agent, Mr. Enrico De Giovanni, was presented to his Majesty on the occasion of the recent International Medical Congress held at Rome. His august Majesty has fully appreciated the utility of said medicine-chest, designed with intelligent care and attention, and has charged me with the duty of conveying to you his royal thanks for this voluntary testimony of loyalty and sympathy with the House of Savoy.

I take this opportunity, while fulfilling so honourable a duty committed to my charge, to assure you of my very great respect.

(Signed) E. POZZIO VAGLIO,

Lieut.-General, Minister to the Royal Household.

Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

The medicine-chest presented to the King was fitted with "tabloids" of compressed drugs, and is similar in every respect to the chests the firm have supplied to several great expeditions.

Business Changes.

MR. R. W. DUNN, chemist, 186 Dalry Road, Edinburgh, will shortly open a branch shop in Gorgie Road.

MR. J. M. PIRIE will commence business as a chemist and druggist in the course of a few weeks at 121 Gilmore Place, Edinburgh.

MR. FARMER, of Spilsby, asks us to state that the transfer of his business to Mr. Brooklebank reported in this list on April 21 was not completed.

MR. ARTHUR B. BARKER, A.P.S., chemist and druggist has purchased the business carried on for the past fifty years at Market Place, Heckmondwike, by Mr. Atkinson.

MR. J. A. ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh, has leased central premises, 50 Broad Street, Fraserburgh, N.B., and will begin business there as a chemist and druggist on June 1.

THE style of the firm of Dyer & Rankin, chemists and druggists, Klerksdorp, Transvaal, has been altered to George Rankin & Co. The business will be continued as before.

MR. W. A. WRENN, F.C.S., has purchased the old-established chemist's and druggist's business carried on at 5 East Street, Taunton, by Mr. E. J. Harris, and the business will in future be conducted at 15 East Street, under the style of Messrs. Gregory & Wrenn.

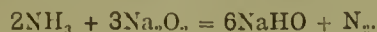
MAY'S DRUG-STORE (LIMITED), of 15A Highbury Place, N., and 47 Old Broad Street, E.C., have opened a shop at 3 West Street, Reading, under the management of Mr. T. Burnett. The fittings were supplied by Messrs. Joseph & Co., Old Street, London.

Scientific Notes:

Chemistry, Pharmacy, Botany, Materia Medica, &c. Original, Selected and Translated.

AMMONIA AND SODIUM PEROXIDE.

WHEN sodium peroxide is treated with dry ammonia gas it at first turns yellow, and a small quantity of oxygen is given off. It then fuses, becomes brown, and froths up, giving off at the same time large volumes of practically pure nitrogen. Caustic soda, sodium nitrite, and nitrate are found in the residue, and the main reaction is according to the equation



Michel and Grandmougin have made a study of this, and also the action of ammonia on other peroxides. With the barium compound no nitrite or nitrate is produced; manganese peroxide is reduced to Mn_2O_3 with liberation of nitrogen and water, and with lead peroxide ammonium nitrate and nitrite and nitrous fumes are produced.

PYCNANTHEMUM LANCEOLATUM.

THIS is one of a genus of plants which grow somewhat abundantly in various parts of the United States, and which are used as domestic remedies on account of their warming properties. *P. incanum*, e.g., is known as "mountain mint" or "wild basil," and *P. linifolium* as "Virginia thyme." *P. lanceolatum* resembles the latter closely in properties, but its leaves are larger and longer. It is also called "mountain mint." It has been examined chemically for the first time by Mr. Harold C. Barker (*Amer. Jour. Phar.*, lvi., 65), who found in the whole plant (minus the root) the usual plant-constituents and about 1.5 per cent. of a pure yellow ethereal oil, with an odour resembling pennyroyal (*Hedeoma pulegioides*) and sp. gr. 0.9361. The oil commenced to boil at 150°C ., but the constant boiling-point was found to lie between 210° and 216°C . Mr. Barker records certain colour-reactions, none of which appears to be specially distinctive, but the constitution of the oil was not definitely determined.

MELTING-POINT OF COCAINE.

MR. JOHN M. FRANCIS, one of Parke, Davis & Co.'s chemists, is of opinion that the published variations in the melting-point of cocaine hydrochlorate is due, in many cases, to difference in the degree of heat applied, or the length of time during which the alkaloid is subject to its action. He has never been able by any means of purification to obtain a sample of this salt which had a melting-point as high as 200°C . under any circumstances. The U.S. Pharmacopoeia fixes the melting-point at 193°C ., but this is exceedingly difficult to obtain. For instance, the following figures were obtained with two samples of great purity, the conditions of experiments being in all cases the same:—

C.			D.		
No.	Time : Minutes	Melting-point	No.	Time : Minutes	Melting-point
1	22	191°C .	1	15	192°C .
2	28	184°C .	2	23	184°C .
3	33	182°C .	3	34	182°C .
4	37	180°C .	4	37	178°C .
5	47	178°C .	5	40	176°C .
6	53	177°C .	6	42	174°C .
7	60	175°C .	7	53	171°C .
			8	60	169°C .

From these results Mr. Francis concludes that cocaine hydrochlorate is easily decomposable by heat, and that this decomposition sets in before the melting-temperature is reached, and that therefore this salt does not have a melting-point, but rather a decomposition-point, which varies greatly according to conditions.

We may add to the foregoing that the melting-point is given as 181.5°C . in the Italian Pharmacopoeia, in Watts' "Dictionary" it is put down at between 181° and 185°C .,

Hesse gives 185 – 186° , and Kinzel has recently expressed the opinion that a well-purified cocaine hydrochlorate should have a melting-point of from 201° to 202°C .

ESTIMATION OF PHENOL.

CARRE'S colorimetric method depends upon the conversion of phenol into picric acid, and comparison of the solution with a standard one. The process is conducted as follows:—10 grammes of pure phenol is weighed and made up to 1 litre with dissolved water, and from this solution others containing 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, .8, .6, .4, .2 and .1 grammes of phenol is prepared. Twenty-five cubic centimetres of the solution containing the phenol to be estimated (taken after dilution, if necessary) is heated in a small flask on a steam-bath for one or two hours (generally one hour). Five cubic centimetres of nitric acid is added, and, the standard solutions being treated the same, a preliminary trial shows which of the standard solutions approximates to the sample being tested. To obtain greater accuracy 20 c.c. of soda solution is added to the contents of the flask after heating, and the liquid is made up to 50 c.c., filtered, and compared in a colorimeter with the standard solution to which it is the nearest in tint. Mr. H. E. Carpenter has made the process the subject of a thesis presented to the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy (*New Eng. Drug.*), and he concludes that for the use of the pharmacist it is a most excellent method, and one that, with little apparatus and little time needed, is productive of the most satisfactory results.

ALKALOIDAL COLOUR-TESTS.

UDRANSKY has proposed a series of tests depending upon the use of a solution of 5 drops of furfural in 10 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid. A small piece of the alkaloid rubbed with 2 or 3 drops of this mixture in a porcelain basin with a glass rod produces the following colours:—

Atropine.—Brown, but not characteristic.

Aconitine, brucine, and colchicine.—The glass rod is seen to turn brownish, but the reaction is not characteristic.

Strychnine gives a dirty-brown colour, and on warming dark green. On adding a few drops of water a dirty-blue, passing to violet, is obtained.

Morphine and codeine give a reddish-brown colour, becoming violet-red on warming. The colour of the mixture disappears quickly.

Veratrine gives a reaction passing from yellow through olive-green to blue, changing later to sap-green and blue.

Sabadilline gives the same colours as veratrine, only they are slightly purer.

Papaverine gives a brownish colour, passing to dirty violet.

Quinine forms a dark brownish-green mixture, which becomes green, then brown, on warming. On standing, the colour goes back to green.

Conine and nicotine give brownish colours, which are not characteristic.

TEST FOR OLIVE OIL.

HERR FRANZ MUSSET suggests a curious test for olive oil (*Phar. Central.*). In a $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. test-tube or phial put 2 drachms of the sample and introduce about $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain of dried phosphorus. Cork up the phial, and dissolve the phosphorus in the oil by means of the heat of a water-bath. Allow to cool, stop up the phial with a plug of cotton-wool, and set aside for twenty-four hours in a place where the oil will not freeze. If the oil is pure, at the end of twenty-four hours it will show whitish opaque streaks, which at the end of forty-eight hours settle round the sides and bottom of the vessel to form a quite clear ring of a yellowish-brown colour. If the oil contains 10 per cent. of sesame oil the streaks formed at the end of twenty-four hours are still white; but it is not difficult with careful inspection to notice some yellowish ones amongst them, and at the end of forty-eight hours the stripes are all yellow. The greater percentage of sesame oil there is present the sooner does the characteristic yellow colour appear, and very large percentages—e.g., 50—give a perfectly brown ring in a day or two. Moreover, if to the mixture a single drop of tar be added and allowed to fall to the bottom, then $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm of solution of ammonia is mixed with it, the pure oil is not changed in colour, while that adulterated with sesame becomes brown in the course of twenty-four hours. We have not tried the test, but it seems one which should be useful.



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., May 24.

Smyrna Opium Telegram.

Our Smyrna correspondent telegraphs on Wednesday night, May 23:—There has been another important reduction here in the price of opium this week. Thirty cases current manufacturing quality have been sold for export to the States at the rate of 8s. 5d. per lb., f.o.b., or 8d. below last Wednesday's quotation.

The Liverpool Market.

Our Liverpool correspondent, writing on May 22, says that *African ginger* has declined in consequence of heavy arrivals, and 36s. per cwt. is now asked for good root. The movement in *Sierra Leone chillies* has continued, further large sales having been made. The tenacity of holders has been rewarded, and an advance of quite 2s. 6d. per cwt. has been established, 32s. 6d. per cwt. now being asked for bright red. In *Gum, Soudan sorts* have met with a little more inquiry, and some bids have been refused, sellers being firm. There is also more enquiry after *Niger* and *Brazilian* descriptions. *Honey*: Cable advices from America speak of the failure of the *Californian* crop, and little or no *Chilian* is arriving. There is no quotable change in values, but holders are very firm in their views. *Castor oil* is again easier at 2½, ex quay for good seconds Calcutta, and 2¼ ex store, but sellers are limited, and an upward movement is again looked for.

The American Market.

Our New York correspondent writes, on May 16:—Continued tariff uncertainty tends to prolong the period of hand-to-mouth purchases. Industrial activity, however, is more pronounced, many establishments having resumed or increased production, though the coal strikes are a disturbing influence in many localities. There is no speculative demand for goods, and the market has been dull, with few important features to note. *Acid (Oxalic)*: Outside lots continue to press for sale; 6½c. ex wharf has been named, and 6¾c. ex store. The market does not appear to be influenced by the higher cables from abroad. It is quite evident that importers, anticipating a more rapid advance in values, "bit off more than they could chew," and supplies are likely to be in excess of wants for some little time. The *Noordland*, from Antwerp, had 34 casks. *Balsam Copaiba*: There is but little to note. Prime Central American is obtainable at 32c. to 32½c.; Para, 35c.; and Angostura, 40c. to 41c. *Balsam Peru* is steadily advancing, and to-day \$1.85 is quoted. Stocks here are being gradually reduced. *Balsam Tolu*: Values have not changed materially, though the market may be quoted a trifle firmer, at 24½c. to 25c. *Tonca Beans*: Considerable quantities of Angostura have changed hands, at prices ranging from \$1.55 to \$1.75; and later sales are reported at \$1.80, with \$1.82½ now quoted as an inside figure. *Vanilla*: The most sanguine reports do not place the new crop at over one-third of last year's. The article appears to be in a very strong position, and prices are quoted firmer, at \$6 to \$12, and cut at \$5 to \$6.

Beeswax continues in moderate supply, with prices steady at 28½c. to 29c. *Sulphate of Copper*: The unprecedented demand for export and home trade has caused a further depletion of stocks, and buyers are experiencing some difficulty in filling large orders. All the stock available at 3½c. has been taken up, and 3¾c. is now quoted as an inside figure. The high prices, it is thought, may check further large purchases for export. The *Wieland*, for Naples, took out 75 packages. *Canary-seed (Smyrna)* has declined to 2¾c., at which figure some large sales are reported; on higher cable advices the market is firmer, with 2½c. generally asked. *Cascara Sagrada* is unchanged, and there are no important transactions to report; prime 1893 bark is still offered at 5c. Holders on the Pacific coast are not canvassing for orders, being confident of better values later on. *Celery-seed* is easier at 17c. nominally, with prospects of a material decline within the next thirty to sixty days. New crop is offered at 11c. for forward delivery. *Coriander-seed* continues extremely scarce. The limited stocks held here are closely concentrated, and prices have been advanced to 8½c. *Cloves* are more active. The low prices appear to have stimulated buyers. Sales are reported of about 1,000 bales at 5c. to arrive, after which sales the price declined to 4¾c.; at the latter figure about 4,000 bales were picked up, which tended to strengthen prices, and at the close 4¾c. was bid for round lots. *Gum Chicle*: Some lots are moving into consumption at 26c.; large buyers are not bidding over 25c. *Gum Kino* has been further advanced, and \$1.15 to \$1.20 is now required for the limited quantity held here. *Oil of Cloves* is lower owing to the weakness in clove-buds, quoted at 45c. to 47½c. in 5 lb. bottles. *Oil of Peppermint*: There is no change in the situation and no decided tendency to the market; H.G.H. \$2.82½. Western in bulk \$2.30 to \$2.35; and Wayne Co. \$2.40 to \$2.45. Sanderson's oils of *Bergamot*, *Lemon*, and *Orange* have been reduced to \$2.15, \$1.35, and \$1.40, respectively. *Oil of Spearmint* declined to \$1.65. *Oil of Tansy* also lower at \$1.75 to \$1.80. *Oil of Wormseed* (Baltimore) is now offered at \$1.10, and Western at 95c. *Oil of Wormwood* is easier at \$1.90 to \$2 for Western, and \$2.15 to \$2.20 for Wayne Co. *Opium*: The market may be characterised as a waiting one. Buyers naturally anticipate a lower range of values, hence are not making purchases beyond their immediate wants. Holders are endeavouring to bolster up their disappointed hopes with the belief that \$1 per lb. duty will be reimposed before the bill is finally disposed of. \$2.17½ is the quotation to-day. *Quinine* is firm at figures that have been ruling for some time past; there is a moderate inquiry for consumption, but the market is devoid of any speculative demand. Round may yet be obtained at 21½c. For *Goldenseal Root* there is only a light demand, but prices are steady at 21c. or 20c. at interior points. In *Jalap* there is very little transpiring, buyers and sellers being apart in their views; 18½c. is the nominal quotation. *Mandrake Root*: Prime fall dug is scarce and held at 4c.; some fibrous spring dug can be had at 3½c. *Sarsaparilla (Mexican)* is firmly held at 8½c. for prime quality; some inferior goods may be had at 8c. The *Concho*, from Mexican ports, brought 64 bales, 50 bales of which were sold previous to arrival. *Senega* is without noteworthy feature and quiet at 37c. to 37½c. for Manitoba, and 38c. for prime Minnesota; crop reports may be expected within the next 60 days when some development can be looked for. *Serpentaria* declined to 30c., bids of 29c. would doubtless be entertained. *Carnauba wax* is easier under the influence of liberal arrivals, quoted at 16c. to 20c. The *Clement*, from Para, had included in her cargo 225 bags. *Japan wax* declined to 7½c. The Makers' Association has advanced the price of *Paris Green* 3c. per lb. to 20c. for 5 tons in arsenic kegs, with a graded advance of 1c. to 3c. according to quantity.

The Hamburg Market.

Our correspondent, writing on May 21, observes:—Business has been again dull in the drug-market, and little is moving. There has been hardly any alteration in the range of prices during the last few weeks, and people only cover their immediate requirements. There have not been any auctions, and none are announced for next week. The export drug-trade is also exceedingly dull, a few large lots of goods offered, including one of *Cevadilla*, at 165m., remained unsold. The scarcity of money is also much felt, and there

are no indications of improvement, the Bank discount being still 3 per cent. English *Carbolic acid* is offered at 1.42m. per kilo. If the hot weather continues, there is no doubt but that this article will again command fancy prices. Up to the present the supply covers the demand, but it is well to be prepared for an emergency. Japanese *Peppermint oil* is offered at the present moment at 21.50m. to 22m. per kilo., but the supply is limited. There have been shipped from Japan, since November, 1893, up to February 11 this year, to Hamburg 224 cases (10,173 catties), and to London 44 cases (1,875 catties). American peppermint oil is quoted at 12.50m. per lb. *Camphor*, in bells, at 3.25m. per kilo. Several lots are expected from the Japan Camphor Company. *Rectified spirits of wine* have again fallen in price, and are offered to-day at 17.50m. per 100 litre at 100 per cent. *Balsam Peru* offers at 16.75m. per kilo., and, as there have been no fresh supplies, the scarcity of B.P. quality still continues. *Borax* is still quoted at 22s. 6d. per cwt., but it is rumoured that there is a prospect of a still greater reduction. *Castoreum* (Canadian) at 270m. per kilo. *Pot. iodine* can be bought at 24.50m. per kilo. *Chilian saltpetre* is a little more steady, and slightly increasing in price; it is offered at 9.60m. per 50 kilos.

The Sicilian Drug-market.

Our Messina correspondent writes on May 16:—The lemon-crop this year has been a very large one, and the manufacture of essence of lemon is now concluded. There remains a very large quantity of essence for disposal on the market, consequently prices have reached a level which they had not touched for some years. Good brands of *Oil of lemon* are being offered at 3s. 9d. to 4s. per lb., whilst common shipping quality has been sold as low as 2s. 4d. per lb., sales of intermediate qualities being made at prices according to quality. All interests concerned in the Sicilian essence industry have had a bad season, but the principal loss this year has fallen upon the owners of lemon-trees, the value of lemons having gradually fallen from the beginning of the season, until at present they scarcely pay for collection, and in many cases they have been left on the trees. At this period of the year, however, the lemons are useless for making either essence or juice; large quantities have been preserved in brine for candied-peel making, but owing to the low price of both essence and juice the system which was so largely introduced last year of extracting both juice and essence from the peel, and shipping the almost valueless skin, has this year been almost discontinued. Considerable interest has been evinced here in an attempt which is being made to perfect a machine for partially superseding the expensive system of hand-pressing that is now in vogue for the manufacture of essence, and it is probable that by next season a considerable number of these machines will be in use. For the present prices are so low as to encourage speculation, and it may confidently be expected that the low figures now ruling will not be obtainable at the beginning of the new season. Owing to the fall in exchange on Italy (which is now 27.75 instead of 28.50) there has been a rise in the quotation for *Concentrated lemon-juice*, and buyers for the moment will probably find it convenient to purchase from London speculators rather than direct from Messina. Juice is now quoted here at from 14l. to 14l. 5s. prompt delivery. Owing to the high price of coal this year, and also to the enhanced value of oaken pipes, it is probable that next year there will be a good deal more citrate of lime manufactured instead of concentrated lemon-juice. *Manna*: Good qualities are getting scarce and most merchants quote with reservation as to quality. Prices have advanced, and are now as follows:—Large flake, 2s. 7d.; small flake, 1s. 3d.; sorts, 8d. per lb.; f.o.b. Sicilian ports. *Sulphur*: Owing to the rise in exchange flowers are quoted 5l. 9s., roll 5l. 0s. 6d. per ton c.i.f. English ports; the local prices remain unchanged.

The Adulteration of Sicilian Essential Oils.

Our Messina correspondent writes, that on Friday, May 18, Signor Boselli, in the Italian Chamber of Deputies in Rome, questioned the Government on the adulteration of essential oils. According to Deputy Boselli the present crisis in the Sicilian trade in *agrumi* (oranges and lemons) is due, to a large extent, to the adulteration which is practised in the manufacture of essence of lemon, orange, &c., which seriously

diminishes the consumption of the fruit for this purpose. The Minister to whom the question was addressed promised, in reply, to enquire into the extent and manner of the adulteration. Signor Fulci, another Deputy, continuing on the same subject, observed that three new factories had lately been opened for the production of genuine essence, but owing to the competition of the adulterated article, they had been compelled to close their doors; he suggested that the present heavy duty on French turpentine should further be greatly increased. This, he said, could easily be done, as the consumption of this article for other purposes than the adulteration of essential oils was insignificant, and no important genuine industry would be affected by an increase in the duty. Signor Boselli, however, pointed out that so long as the present commercial treaties are in existence, the duty on turpentine cannot be altered without causing international complications, and the matter was allowed to drop for the time being.

Liquorice-root.

This month's *New Bulletin* has an interesting note on liquorice-root. The now gradually dying cultivation of the plant in England is first referred to, particularly as regards the liquorice-gardens north and north-east of Pontefract, between that town and Knottingley. Then the more important liquorice-industry in Russian Central Asia is touched upon. On this subject an interesting letter from Vice-Consul D.R. Peacock, of Batoum, is quoted. According to that authority the average payment for the right to dig liquorice-root in his district is at the rate of from 30s. to 50s. per acre. The diggers, who are paid at the rate of 1s. 2d. per cwt. of root delivered at the nearest railway station, dig upon an average about 1½ cwt. per man. The fresh root loses about 65 per cent. of its weight in drying.

The Grasse Flower-crops.

The gathering of rose and orange flowers in the Grasse district is now proceeding. As a writer in a French journal puts it, who appears to look at the belching forth of measureless volumes of a *fumée noirâtre* and its concomitants as a glorious sign of civilisation and progress:—"Every day one beholds the arrival at our factories of enormous hoards of roses and orange-flowers, and the lofty chimneys of the works do not cease from spreading through the air torrents of a blackish smoke, indicating the feverish animation which reigns in the laboratories, where an army of workmen and workwomen toils from early morn until night has fallen." In the middle of the month the flower-boiling business reached its zenith of activity. It is now already on the wane. The season's orange-blossoms and roses are mostly gathered in; by the end of May the last of them will have yielded its essence to fat or steam. Neither the rose nor the neroli crop will be quite so large as had been anticipated. Continued hot weather during the gathering and an almost complete want of early morning dew, have prematurely killed many flowers. In spite of these drawbacks, the crop promises to sum up as a "bonne-moyenne," or fair average one, and as the dealers' wants are slight there is sure to be enough. A correspondent writes on this same subject:—"Until a couple of years ago the orange-flower crop was always looked forward to with pleasurable expectancy, because it was looked upon as the most profitable crop of the year, and the first which gave the farmers a chance to obtain a little ready money. But the price of orange-flowers has now fallen to 25 centimes per kilo., or just about a penny a pound, and at that figure the growers can barely make good their outlay. The annual output of flowers has risen from a few tons to over 10 tons, the number of trees having been increased by thousands every year."

ACID (CITRIC).—The price has fallen further this week, and it is now possible to buy B.P. quality at 1s. 3d. per lb. Concentrated juice offers at 13l. 15s., f.o.b., from Messina.

ACID, SALICYLIC, AND SALICYLATES.—During the last few weeks we have repeatedly, in these columns, referred to the dangerous position of the salicylic-acid market. The not unexpected move on the part of the convention has come at last, with a thoroughness that has taken by surprise most people connected with the trade. Salicylic acid was,

on Wednesday, reduced by 1s. 6d. per lb., or about 30 per cent., and all the salicylates have been proportionately lowered in price. The following are now the convention quotations (per lb., ex warehouse, London):—

	1-lb. Paper Parcels	1-lb. Boxes	7-lb. Tins	1-lb. Bottles
Salicylic acid, powder ..	s. d. 3 10	s. d. 4 0	s. d. 4 0	s. d. 4 2
" " crystals ..	4 4	4 6	4 6	4 8
Salicylate of soda, powder ..	4 0	4 2	4 2	4 4
" " crystals ..	5 10	6 0	6 0	6 2
Salic. acid, physiol. pure ..	—	7 0	—	7 2
Sal. of soda, physiol. pure ..	—	—	—	8 2

Cases of fifty-six 1-lb. bottles, or one hundred and twelve 1-lb. parcels or boxes free. The same prices are charged for deliveries of not less than 56 lbs., ex ship, by direct steamer from Continent, at any port of the United Kingdom, at buyers' option. For quantities the following discounts are allowed:—Two per cent. for 28 lbs. in one lot, 4 per cent. for 56 lbs. in one lot, 6 per cent. for 1 cwt. in one lot, 8 per cent. for 2 cwt. contract over 6 months, 10 per cent. for 8 cwt. contract over 12 months, 12 per cent. for 20 cwt. contract over 12 months. It remains to be seen whether the outside makers will be able to cope with this unexpected reduction in price.

ACID (TARTARIO).—A dull market. English brands are offering at from 10½d. to 11d., foreign crystals and powder at 10½d. to 10¾d. per lb.

ALOEES.—Neither *Cape* nor *Curaçao* aloes was offered at sale to-day. Of *Zanzibar* variety a new arrival of 29 cases in skins from Aden, partly soft, of fair flavour, and running from brown to dark in colour, was offered. This variety has been very scarce lately, and is held for firm prices; 10 packages sold at 82s. 6d. to 85s. per cwt. for good, and 45s. for ordinary quality. Of *Zanzibar* aloes in tins 107 packages were shown, but all bought in, there being apparently no demand for this kind at present. A new parcel of 96 kegs *Socotrine* aloes from Bombay, rather poor flavour, brown colour and soft, was bought in at 75s. per cwt.

AMBERGRIS.—The only parcel shown to-day was a small tin of black ambergris, fair flavour, and in somewhat small pieces. It was bought in at 45s. per oz.

ANNATTO.—Unaltered. Seven packages fair Ceylon seed, shown at auction to-day, were bought in at 4d. per lb.

ASAFOETIDA.—Although 94 cases, from the Persian Gulf and Bombay, were catalogued for sale to-day, only 10 sold at from 20s. to 24s. for ordinary, partly strong and blocky, quality.

BALSAM (COPAIBA).—Three casks thick, clear, brown Bahia balsam were offered, and one sold at 1s. 6d. per lb.

BALSAM (PERU) is firmly held at 7s. 6d. per lb. Six cases to-day were bought in at 8s. There have, however, been a good many arrivals recently, and a fair quantity must be in existence, both in London and on the Continent.

BENZOIN.—Fine *Sumatra* gum is in strong demand and realises almost fancy figures. A small lot of fine white almondy, very slightly false-packed seconds realised from 9l. 2s. 6d. to 9l. 5s. per cwt. to-day, an advance of from 10s. to 12s. 6d. per cwt.; for good seconds, bright almondy centres, reddish sides, 6l. 15s. was paid; ordinary kinds, however, are rather easier; badly false-packed seconds, fair almondy centres, 92s. 6d.; ordinary seconds, brown sides and false-packed ends, few almonds in centre, from 60s. to 70s. per cwt. There was a fair supply at auction. Of *Penang* benzoin 16 cases sold at from 75s. to 80s. for fair almondy seconds; this shows a slight decline in value. Of *Palembang* gum 68 cases were offered, of which about one-third found buyers at 10s. 6d. per cwt. for very common stuff, mostly consisting of wood; good seconds are held for 37s. per cwt.

BUCHU.—Unaltered. Long, narrow, green leaves are held for 9d. per lb., at which figure they are said to be selling privately. Of round leaves 49 bales were shown, of which about one-half sold, at 3½d. per lb. for fair green to yellowish mixed, slightly stalky quality. This shows a

steady market. For another lot, a bid of 2½d. per lb. was refused.

CALAMUS.—Peeled calamus-root is now quoted at 26s. per cwt.

CALUMBA.—Very slow of sale, and in abundant supply. The whole of what was offered to-day, was bought in at nominal prices.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—It is said that the market in China is quite demoralised, and the position of the drug in London certainly appears to bear out that assertion. We are informed that 100 piculs China (Formosa) camphor have changed hands privately this week at 67s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms, May-June shipment, and that offers are anxiously solicited for other parcels. At auction the uneasiness of holders was demonstrated by the offering, without reserve, of 252 cases China camphor. The whole of this sold at from 70s. to 71s. per cwt., a drop of about 7s. 6d. per cwt.

CANNABIS INDICA is about 1d. per lb. cheaper, at least, if a sale at 3d. per lb., which was made subject to approval, be established. About 140 robbins were offered, and a portion of these, consisting of rather stalky brown to greenish tops, realised 3½d. per lb.

CANTHARIDES.—New *Russian* flies are offered at 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. No *Chinese* cantharides were offered at auction to-day.

CARAWAY-SEED.—At auction on Wednesday 290 bags fair small Dutch seed sold without reserve at 25s. 6d. to 26s. per cwt.

CARDAMOMS.—A fair supply of cardamoms was offered at to-day's auctions, the total amounting to about 320 cases. Fully three-fourths of this supply was disposed of at very full to rather dearer rates for medium to fine qualities, while ordinary kinds sold at irregular, but generally lower, prices. The following is a synopsis of the business done:—*Ceylon-Malabar*: Medium full round brownish, 1s. 9d.; small palish round, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; long and brownish, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.; small brown, 1s. 4d. per lb. *Ceylon-Mysore*: Fine bold plump pale, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d.; bold yellow, 3s.; medium ditto, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d.; medium to bold long pale, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 9d.; fair small to medium yellow, 2s. 5d.; smaller ditto, 2s. to 2s. 2d.; small pale to brown, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; partly-split medium yellow, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; ordinary small and brownish from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Seed realised from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Sales have been made privately lately at 28s. per cwt. for fair bright quality; for two lots offered to-day 29s. was asked.

CASCARILLA.—In fair supply, which meets with excellent demand, although slightly irregular and somewhat easier prices were accepted to-day. Good medium to bold silvery quill realised 42s. per cwt.; rather thin brown ditto, 38s.; and slightly silvery to brown mixed thin pieces, from 25s. to 35s. 6d. per cwt. Eighty-five packages were shown, of which 71 found buyers.

CASSIA FISTULA.—Twenty bags of fair, but somewhat wormy, Java pods, imported *viâ* Amsterdam, were bought in to-day at 30s. per cwt. They are said to represent the residue of the recent imports.

CHINA-ROOT.—Twenty-two baskets imported *viâ* New York of pale appearance sold at 17s. per cwt. to-day.

CHLORATE OF POTASH is lower, the official quotation having been reduced to 6¾d., both for prompt and for June-August delivery. It is evident that the principal manufacturers have been undersold for some time.

CINCHONA.—The offers at to-day's auctions consisted of 81 packages, all of which found buyers. *Guayaquil-Lora*, just imported from Payta, in Peru, rather young, papery, and broken quill, realised from 10d. to 1s. per lb.; damages, 9d. per lb. *Lora* quill, slightly mixed with Huanoco, good long brown, brought from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d.; damaged, 11½d. *Huanoco*, also damaged, from 5d. to 10d. per lb.

CLOVES are lower. Fair *Zanzibar* quality has sold at 2½d. per lb. for June-August, and 2½d. per lb. for July-September.

COCAINE.—Next to the drop in salicylates the chief feature of interest in the drug market has been the sudden reduc-

tion of 4s. per oz. (equal to about 22½ per cent.) in the price of hydrochlorate of cocaine. From a minimum of 18s. per oz., the quotation for the article (in parcels of at least 100 oz.) has been lowered to 14s. per oz. Smaller quantities are being offered at 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. per oz. For 1-oz. bottles 3d. per oz. extra is charged. Delivery must be taken within three months from date of contract.

COCA-LEAVES.—Fourteen cases good greenish-brown leaves from Ceylon (Huanoco character) sold to-day at 10d. to 11½d. per lb.

COLOCYNTH.—One bag of rather dark, broken Turkey pulp sold at 4½d. per lb. to-day.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Quiet, at 62s. 6d. per cwt. for best white French crystals, and 64s. to 64s. 6d. per cwt. for powder.

CUBEBS.—The market is exceedingly dull, and sales could only be effected at lower prices. It is said that fine bold bluish berries are selling privately at 55s. per cwt., but at auction that figure was certainly not obtainable, and the bulk of the parcels offered was therefore bought in—siftings at 12s. 6d. per cwt. Nineteen bags small bluish stalky mixed and somewhat mouldy berries from Singapore sold, subject to approval, at 45s. per cwt. If the bid is accepted, it will mark a reduction of about 5s. in the value of the article.

CUTTLEFISH.—A parcel of common dark broken bone from Bombay sold, subject to approval, at 1½d. per lb., and for 30 boxes small to bold mixed fair palish berries from Bombay 2d. per lb. was accepted.

DILL-SEED.—A parcel of 10 bags from Bombay sold, subject to approval, at 12s. per cwt.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Good quality, which is rather plentiful, sold at a reduction of from 5s. to 10s. per cwt. to-day, 7l. 15s. being accepted for hard saucers, partly of good bright colour, and 7l. for a somewhat inferior lot of *Socotrine* gum. Fifteen cases sold at low prices, fair drop at from 30s. to 57s. 6d., common dust and siftings at 12s. per cwt.

ERGOT OF RYE.—Five bags very wormy Russian ergot sold to-day, without reserve, at 9d. to 9½d. per lb. For three parcels of fine Spanish ergot from 11d. to 1s. per lb. is required.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—Thirty bags pale seed from Bombay brought 7s. 3d. per cwt.

GAMBOGE.—Plentiful. Of about 50 cases offered to-day 27 were forced off, mostly without reserve, at a decline of about 7s. 6d. per cwt.; fine picked lean pipe, of bright orange fracture, realising 10l. 17s. 6d.; small loose pipe, 10l. 10s.; fair, partly cakey and broken pipe of good fracture, 9l. 12s. 6d. to 9l. 15s. (subject to approval); and ordinary cakey lump, of fair fracture and poor appearance, 8l. 15s. per cwt.

GINGER.—*Jamaica* ginger fell 2s. to 3s. per cwt. at the spice-auctions, when 459 packages were offered, and mostly sold, at 59s. 6d. to 64s. for ordinary dull, small, and lean; 66s. to 70s. for medium washed to bleached; 84s. to 86s. for good bleached; and 106s. to 118s. per cwt. for fine to superior. *Cochin* root is dull of sale, and easier. Good bold A-cut brought 81s.; fair bold washed rough, 55s. 6d.; cuttings and tips, 43s. 6d. to 53s. per cwt.

GUM ACACIA.—Of the trade in acacia gum ("copal" the official report calls it) at Trieste the following particulars are given by the British Consul there:—"The trade has been most unsatisfactory, the reopening of the Soudan having led to the importation of gums from that region in such quantities that the Senegal gum has been forced off the market. In 1892 the imports were: From the Soudan, 2,746 fardi (a fardo is 3 cwt.); from the Senegal and Niger, 553; from Aden and India, 1,423; and 'Ghezira' gum, 723; total, 5,445 fardi. The imports in 1892 were 9,487 fardi. The gum drawn out for 'manufacture' and export totalled up to 9,271 fardi in 1892, and 6,239 in 1893, and the stock left on December 31 was 731 fardi in 1893, against 1,525 in 1892." Several lots were shown to-day, but nothing of any consequence was disposed of. Soudan sorts, which are fairly plentiful, find no buyers. For a small parcel of ordinary dark-red black Australian gum 17s. per cwt. was accepted.

GUM AMMONIACUM.—There was a good supply, amounting to about 60 bags, mostly of fair quality, in bold drops, slightly blocky and rather dull in colour; this was bought in at 45s. per cwt.; one lot of small seedy siftings from Bombay sold at 30s.

GUM ELEMI.—A parcel of 6 cases apparently genuine Manila elemi, "land carriage," very black and of putty-like consistency, sold to-day, "without reserve," at 6s. 3d. per cwt.

HONEY.—*Jamaica* honey continues to sell at low rates. Supply, as well as demand, is good. About 76 barrels of the new crop were offered at the auctions and brought 27s. for fine clean syrupy orange, 24s. to 25s. 6d. for good bright amber, and from 22s. to 23s. 6d. per cwt. for brown liquid. A parcel of 13 casks dirty blackish thick *Smyrna* honey realised 15s. 6d. per cwt. A parcel of 24 casks "Riviera mountain honey," partly candied, of good colour and taste, was bought in at 50s. per cwt. *French* honey offers at 48s., *Italian* at 43s. per cwt.

IPECACUANHA.—The imports since last drug-sales have amounted to about 300 packages (all *Brazilian* root), but there has been a fair export demand, about 100 packages having been cleared from the warehouse last week. At to-day's auctions 71 bales *Brazilian* root were offered, but only 14 sold at a decline of from 4d. to 6d. per lb.:—Fair stout annulated to good native picked at 5s. 1d. to 5s. 3d., ordinary thin woody to good stout mixed from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 7d. per lb., fair but damaged root from 4s. to 4s. 2d. per lb. Eleven bags *Cartagena* root realised from 3s. 5d. to 3s. 7d. per lb. for fair quality.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—According to the British Consul at Trieste, the production of insect-flowers in Dalmatia is diminishing every year. In 1892, 5,300 acres were still under cultivation, and yielded 5,424 tons of flowers. The official figures for 1893 have not yet been published. The price of closed flowers in London runs from 70s. to 105s. per cwt.

JALAP.—About 79 bales of recently imported Vera Cruz jalap, of good appearance and odour, but rather small, were bought in to-day. One broker talks of 1s. 2d. per lb. as the price for his share of the consignment, the other only asks 1s. per lb. The market is quiet. The only lots sold to-day were two which have just been brought to light out of the cellar of an old firm who have given up the drug department of their business. Eleven bales were imported in 1871. They were of fair quality, partly very small, thin and stalky, and realised 9d. to 10d. per lb. The other was a lot landed here in October, 1867. It consisted of small to bold round pale and very wormy root, and sold at from 4d. to 7d. per lb. Another still more ancient parcel of 3 bags imported in 1867 was withdrawn.

KOLA.—No sales were made to-day, although some good bright kola was shown. It was bought in at 1s. per lb.

KOUSSO.—A few odd lots of dull loose flowers were offered to-day and bought in. Fine koussou in bundles is very scarce, and would probably bring 3s. per lb.

LIME-JUICE.—A bid of 1s. 3d. per gallon was made for 14 puncheons *Jamaica* lime-juice of fair quality, with the usual amount of impurity. "I will see you after the sale," was the brokers' reply to the offer.

LYCOPodium is quoted at 2s. 3d. per lb.

MENTHOL is firmly held, and it is said that privately 17s. 6d. is the lowest quotation, although some firms ask more than that. At auction, however, three tins of fair quality sold at 17s. per lb.

MUSK.—Although the drug is reported to be scarce in China, and the London stock is said to be diminishing, the market remains as dull as ever. At auction to-day the supply was small. Of *Tonquin* pods seven caddies first pile were bought in at from 62s. for thin brown to 75s. for very fine small to bold blue skin and under skin. Six caddies of third-pile were also bought in.

MYRRH.—A dull market, only a few sales having been made privately and at auction. There is no lack of supply, however, 174 bales being offered to-day. The only sales effected consisted of a few packages fair Bombay picked at 5l. 10s., small clean siftings at 55s., and dull pickings at

34s. 6d. per cwt.; for sorts, from 70s. to 80s., according to quality, is asked.

NUX VOMICA.—Quiet; 7s. 3d. is asked for fairly silky brown to grey seeds from Madras and Calcutta; 422 bags were bought in to-day.

OIL (CASTOR).—Prices are now very low. At auction 10 barrels pale Italian oil only realised 2½d. per lb., and the lot was bought in at 4d. per lb. Tasteless Italian is quoted at 4½d. per lb.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Business has been done in *Citronella* oil on the spot at 11d. per lb.; and for shipment business is reported at 9½d. per lb. c.i.f. London, and 9½d. per lb. c.i.f. Liverpool, for oil in drums. A large variety was offered at auction, but few sales were made. Of *Lemon-grass* oil 10 cases fair native quality from Bombay sold at 1½d. per oz., another parcel being bought in at 2d.: this shows a steady market. *Geranium* oil is very plentiful, but no bids could be obtained to-day: from 6d. to 6½d. is asked for fair Bombay quality; only settlings sold at from 2d. to 3½d. per oz. *Cajuput* oil was bought in at from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per bottle. Eight cases *Oil of pimento*, just imported from Jamaica, were bought in at 4s. 6d.; and 3 cases of an oil offered as *Oil of cinnamon* sold without reserve at 2d. per oz. It is probably mostly oil of cinnamon leaf, which under its proper name is obtainable privately at 1½d. per lb. The position in *Star-anise* and *Cassia* oils remains unchanged, the former being quoted at 6s. 5d. per lb. on the spot; for early shipment nothing is being offered at present. Ten cases good Japanese *Oil of peppermint* containing about 40 per cent. of menthol were shown at the auctions, and one of these brought 11s. per lb. Another lot of 2 tins said to be Japanese peppermint oil and showing a large proportion of crystals, but having no appreciable flavour, realised 10s. per lb.; this lot was imported in 1871. A parcel of A. M. Todd's American essential oils was offered for sale, but no business was effected in it; the oils were put up in boxes of 3 tins of 20½ lbs. each. *Wormwood* was bought in at 13s., *Spearmint* at 12s., and *Tansy* also at 12s.; crystal white oil of peppermint was quoted at 12s. 9d. per lb.

OPIUM.—The London market remains quiet; holders are generally disposed to accept decidedly lower prices, but there has not been any business of importance. *Soft shipping* may be had at 12s. per lb. for good quality, *Smyrna* at 11s. to 11s. 6d. for good to fine, and *Second druggists'* at 10s. to 10s. 3d. per lb. The following information is the last we have received by mail from the two great Turkish opium centres:—Our correspondent in Constantinople writes, under date of May 15: "During the first week of May 50 cases *Druggists'* opium have been sold at from 9s. down to 8s. 10d. per lb., f.o.b. Since then no business has been transacted, although there would be sellers to-day at 8s. 6d. per lb., f.o.b. A collapse seems imminent." Our reports from Smyrna extend to May 19. A letter bearing that date informs us that "the arrivals of opium to date are 1,414 cases, against 4,278 last year. The sales in all this week amount to 30 cases at 8s. 10d. for current and 9s. for selected tale quale. Our market shows signs of weakness on the part of needy holders, so we may have a further fall; but our large dealers maintain their prices, and will not sell under 9s. 6d. to 10s. per lb. America, though, has quite withdrawn from this side, and as the reports from the producing districts are very favourable, our large holders will have in the end to give way." We have received an interesting letter from Smyrna concerning the coming crop. Upon this we shall comment next week.

ORANGE-PEEL.—Scarcely anything of the 57 packages offered to-day was sold. Good bright thin strips were bought in at 10d. to 1s. per lb.

ORRIS.—Dull of sale and still tending lower. Five bags fair palish Italian are held for 65s. per cwt.; a bid of 62s. 6d. was rejected. Another lot of 10 bags fair yellowish and pale mixed Florentine root was bought in at 70s., and a small parcel of pale pieces sold without reserve at 43s. per cwt.

PILOCARPINE.—The prices continue to advance, and we hear that privately business has been done at 68s. per oz. this week. Good *Jaborandi* leaves are very scarce, but medium somewhat stalky quality is offering at 10d. per lb.

QUASSIA has advanced sharply in consequence of the blight. Up to 6l. 15s. has been paid for recently imported logs, and from 7l. to 7l. 5s. per ton is now asked for the same quality. At auction to-day about 20 tons were bought in, and a parcel of 7 tons good *West Indian* chips is held for 14l. per ton.

QUICKSILVER.—Quiet, but firm, at 6l. per bottle from the importers, and 5l. 19s. from the second-hand.

QUININE.—There has been no business at all in the article this week. In the wholesale market it would, perhaps, be possible to buy second-hand German bulk at 11d. per oz., but 11½d. per oz. is the asking price.

RHUBARB.—Only a small supply was offered to-day. Of this only a few cases sold at 1s. 2d. per lb. for flat medium to bold *Canton*, partly pinky fracture, 9d. for small to medium round ditto, rather dull in fracture, and 11½d. to 1s. for medium to bold *Shensi*, rough in coat, partly pinky in fracture.

SAFFRON.—Prices continue to decline; fine *Valencia* is now offering at 22s. per lb., and there is no prospect of any improvement. At to-day's auctions 31 tons of *Alicante* saffron were bought in at from 18s. to 19s. per lb.

SANTONIN.—Firm; 5s. 9d. per lb. would probably buy.

SARSAPARILLA.—Genuine *Grey Jamaica* root is in excellent demand at full prices; 45 bales offered to-day, sold readily at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. for sound, and 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. for damaged root. *Lima-Jamaica* realises 8d. to 9d. for sound, and 7½d. per lb. for damaged root. *Honduras* root is dull of sale; 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. is asked for good "crown" root.

SENNA.—Of *Tinnerelly* leaves, about 250 bales were offered to-day, but only a very small proportion of this sold at high prices, the few good lots offered being particularly dear. Fair medium to bold green leaves brought 5¼d. per lb.; ordinary rusty small to medium yellowish, 2d. to 2¼d.; common dark and brown to very low, from 1¼d. down to ¾d. per lb. *Alexandrian* senna is in plentiful supply and obtainable at cheap rates, but it is quite neglected.

SOY.—*China* soy is again 1½d. to 2d. per gallon lower; 143 casks were sold to-day without reserve at 11½d. to 1s. per gallon.

SQUILLS.—Very neglected. Fair to good quality was bought in to-day at 3d. to 4d. per lb.

STAR ANISE.—A parcel of 100 cases good but rather broken genuine *Chinese* seed, imported last year, sold at 63s. to 65s. 6d. per cwt. "without reserve" to-day, a decline of about 5s. per cwt.

SUGAR OF MILK.—Fine quality may now be had at 50s. per cwt.

TURMERIC.—A parcel of 81 bags Madras finger, fair bright partly thin, mixed with some bulb, sold to-day without reserve at from 15s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. per cwt., showing an irregular decline of from 3s. to 5s. per cwt.

VANILLA.—A fairly large supply, offered at auction to-day, was well competed for, ordinary and medium kinds realising full prices, fine beans, 1s. per lb. advance. The following were the quotations:—Fine, 8 to 9 inches, 20s. to 21s. 6d.; 7 to 8 inches, 18s. to 18s. 6d.; 6½ to 7 inches, 12s. to 14s. 6d.; 5½ to 6½ inches, 10s. to 11s. 6d.; 4½ to 6 inches, 8s. to 9s. 6d.; pale oily and foxy, from 12s. 6d. down to 2s. per lb.

WAX (BEES).—*Jamaica* wax remains in strong demand, and the 18 packages offered to-day were all sold at rather higher prices, fine yellow and orange realising 8l. 7s. 6d. to 8l. 10s., brown to fair red from 8l. to 8l. 5s. *Australian* wax also sold well, 7l. 12s. 6d. being paid for a few packages. In *Madagascar* wax, however, a heavy drop has to be reported; a large supply of 817 packages was offered to-day, and about one-half of this sold at 6l. 17s. 6d. to 7l. for good bright orange and brown, 6l. 10s. to 6l. 15s. for fair quality, and 6l. 7s. 6d. for dull grey.

WAX (JAPAN).—The market remains very dull; on the spot 33s. per cwt. will buy good pale squaies; for arrival 28s. 9d. per cwt., c.i.f. terms, is asked.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

In letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their views as concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote as separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Anglo-Parisian Pharmacies.

SIR,—The views on Paris pharmacies expressed by Mr. Sterling Heilig in the *American Druggist* and reproduced in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of to-day, are principally remarkable for that gentleman's apparently superficial knowledge of his subject. He speaks of Paris as though it were some delightful Tom Tiddler's ground for pharmacists. If he thinks there is the scope here he writes about, it is almost surprising he does not make a trial himself, or at least assist some smart young Yankee to try his luck. Mention should have been made by him that the English pharmacies to which he refers have all been established more than half a century, and their prosperity is mainly due to the confidence their proprietors have inspired, after years of untiring energy. Has Mr. Heilig ever been to Paris, or has he culled his information from some light-headed American journalist here? There is a prosperous Anglo-French pharmacy almost facing Roberts & Co.'s establishment in the Rue de la Paix, and another within a stone's-throw. Swann's and Hogg's are only separated by a few doors, with keen and youthful competition near at hand. Mr. Rogers may be flattered to learn of his English origin from Mr. Heilig, but even if his parents had not been American, his accent would give him away. Midy, of course, is successful, but then his pharmacy is also very old-established. Who is the fortunate Logiers? His name does not even appear in the Paris Directory. That nowadays unconsidered trifle—the French Marquis—is badly quoted as an example of "Sweldom." It is the wealthy Russians, the English, the South Americans, and others who come to Paris frequently, who are the best clients for the English pharmacists. If any intelligent and ambitious young American wants to try his luck on Mr. Heilig's recommendation do not let me deter him. But when he has mastered the French language and taken his diploma of *Pharmacien de Première Classe* he must bear in mind that he cannot do much in business for himself before he is five-and-thirty. Even then he would be of very little use without a capital of 5,000*l.* and such personal qualities as would secure success for him anywhere. Should these essentials be lacking, the result may be poignant anguish or only chastened resignation, according to the temperament of the victim, but the remembrance of Mr. Heilig's contribution to the *American Druggist* might perhaps prove a balm, if he had philosophy enough to look back on his wrecked career and patiently reflect on the "might have beens." Let me, in conclusion, refer to a pharmacy mentioned in the article in question as taking \$250 (say, 50*l.*) per day, "day in, day out." If this were true, the proprietor is scarcely simple enough to herald the fact abroad, but the chances are he contents himself with a mild "I wish it were." Perhaps it will be news to Mr. Heilig to learn that the rental of this particular shop is 1000*l.* a year, while the salary-list forms a like total. Add to this the cost of electric lighting and the innumerable small expenses incidental to a large trade, and it would probably be shown that the profit is satisfactory, even excellent, but nothing really phenomenal. The other contents of Mr. Heilig's letter form interesting reading, but—to be strictly polite—let us hope they are not all founded on fact.

Your obedient servant,

Paris, May 19.

DIXI. (45/59.)

The Itinerant Gas-burner Inventor.

SIR,—A pushing pedlar induced me the other day to purchase a number of gas-burners (batswing) so arranged that

they fit on to the ordinary gas-burner. He represented that by using these simple little contrivances over a No. 1 burner, which of itself gives but a feeble light, a brilliant illumination could be obtained. Obviously, to obtain the lighting-power of a large batswing burner with an amount of gas not exceeding that consumed by a No. 1 burner is a consummation devoutly to be wished. My gas-bill for the last quarter, however, raised doubts in my mind as to the *bona fides* of the invention, and I find, by experiment, that the quantity of gas which passes through a No. 1 burner when alight by no means corresponds to the amount which escapes when the gas is simply turned on (without lighting).

The contrivance is an ingenious method of business, but no economy is effected seeing that enough gas comes through the unlighted No. 1 burner to supply the ampler requirements of the batswing burner.

I am Sir, yours truly,
ECONOMY. (43/53.)

The Poets are Returning.

Mr. Eyre's wail about the lost poets of pharmacy seems to have stirred them to their tuneful duties. A couple of new ones report themselves as follows:—

PAST AND PRESENT PHARMACY.

In his pharmacy at midnight Stood the chemist sad, Pounding away with right good main At his aloes and rhei rad.	But now those times have vanished And years their length have sped, Until the benighted druggist Just earns his daily bread.
I saw the lines of sorrow On his once unfurrowed brow, And I thought me what a contrast 'Twixt the good old times and now.	Yet still he can stop and ponder Of the good old days of yore, And sigh o'er his pills and tinctures As he treads the pharmacy floor.
How often, oh! how often Had I watched him, when a boy, Grinding away at pulv. and pill With his old familiar toy.	And for ever and for ever, As long as his pills he masses, As long as he measures his tinctures For the people and the classes,
For the times were good, and money Was easily earned and spent. And the druggist could laugh and be happy As o'er his mortar he bent.	Of days he shall remember When aqua enim sacch. ust. Could make his pockets heavy And earn his daily crust.

LITTLE MONTY. (1/94)

THE APPRENTICE AGAIN.

A tale I would tell if you choose but to hear,
About an apprentice both stupid and dear,
And of what to him happened a short time ago
In making some syrups ferri phosph. eo.
In "Martindale's Extra," at page one, eight, seven,
You'll find the whole process in extenso given.
He procured first the wire, the acid, and flask,
To prepare for the sticky, red, syrupy task.
He dissolved in the acid the whole of the wire,
By sand-bath or water-bath, Baunsen or fire;
But when he came next to take purified chalk
(Which is calcium carb. in chemical talk),
And acid and water, he scarce knew what to do;
To put in a jug or a corbyn or pottle?
But decided at last on a sixteen-ounce bottle,
And then he got into a dence of a stew.
The water and chalk in the bottle he placed,
And into the shop with the bottle and measure.
He snuttering went, with evident pleasure,
And the look of a savant his solemn face graced.
As he poured in the bottle the acid, phosph. conc.:
Which made him begin to feel ill all at once,
For the stuff began fizzing, and boiling and foaming.
And over his hands and his clothes took to roaming:
Bubbling, and seething, and marking, and spurting.
And burning his hands, till he cried out, "It's hurting."
Then a thought seemed to strike him, to cut it off short.
And flish this mixture's innocent sport,
He resolved on a course which he thought was the best—
His thumb o'er the mouth of the bottle he pressed;
But, help us again! the young jackanape,
Didn't cover it all—it began to escape,
Shooting out in a beautiful, snowy-white spray
All over the people who stood in its way;

Upwards and downwards, and right and left wheeling,
It sprinkled the customers, bottles, and ceiling,
Till one, p'raps a navvy or some sort of rough,
Said undictionary words, in a voice loud and gruff,
Crying out, "Ere, yer yunker, we've 'ad jest enough,
Yer idiotic ass, yer nought but a muff ;
Theer's a divil i'side o' that bottle o' stuff."
The others looked wild, and with eyes speaking evil
Began to pass comments that were not at all civil.
Then the governor came round and kicked up a dust :
But that wasn't all—there yet was the "wust,"
When the gas got too strong, and the bottle then "bust."
Never was seen such a dence of a mess—
The amount of the damage 't would be hard to assess :
Gift labels, and cases, and polished stands spoiled,
And pounds' worth of goods of every kind spoiled.
And still on the ceiling for many a day
The curious picture in monotone lay
That was sketched by that pretty acidulous spray,
And marked all our custom, and drove it away.

ACETUM. (42/71.)

The Glycero-phosphates.

SIR,—I have read in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of May 19 a very interesting note on "The Glycero-phosphates," and I find in it this sentence:—"MM. Portes and Prunier have, in consequence of Robin's clinical work on the glycerophosphates, studied the preparation of the lime salt, starting from the method first used by Pelouze."

Permit me to remark that our note, entitled "On Phosphoglycerate of Lime, and a Practical Method of Preparing It," was communicated by us to a meeting of the Society of Pharmacy of Paris, held on March 8, 1894, and was published in the *Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie* on April 15, 1894, that is to say more than a week before the communication to the Academy of Medicine by Dr. Robin.

I send you the number of the journal referred to herewith.

G. PRUNIER,

6 Avenue Victoria,
Paris.

Pharmacien de la 1er Classe.

Lord Rosebery on Enterprise.

SIR,—Having been asked to give my opinion on the Landscape Advertising, which was so humorously referred to by Lord Rosebery, at the Royal Academy Banquet, will you allow me space to say that no one enjoyed Lord Rosebery's speech more than I did, and if any doubt had previously existed in my mind as to the effectiveness of this form of advertising, he dispelled it. Much has been made of this being an American idea, but boards have been used in fields by my firm for ten years, and by other English advertisers in a small way much further back, but like all good things it is being spoilt by so many now taking it up: this fact alone is sufficient to assure me it is time to stay my hand and look out for "pastures new," and I would like to suggest to any "Landscape Spoiler," that if for reasons best known to himself he is wishful to retire from the field, now is an auspicious time to declare his intention. I am fully convinced there is very little interest taken in the matter by the general public, and it is to them I call, and if the few who are desirous of keeping this "A beautiful World," would worry their minds about the ugliness and squalor of streets where people have to dwell, they would be better occupied than in trying to gratify their present whim, and by so doing depriving farmers, fishermen and others from getting a little help. There has been a lot of exaggerated rubbish written and spoken as to what advertisers intend doing; they have to exercise judgment as to what amount to spend on any one system, and I question when Ladas wins the Derby if the amount of her gains for her illustrious owner would provide with sails all the boat-owners who have applied to me. I am sorry to have disappointed so many and benefited so few. Again, it is against the interest of any advertiser to put up these expensive boards too closely, and my fixers, I am sorry to say, have erred in this respect in some few instances, which will have to be rectified as my agreements expire. They have orders to avoid interfering with any "nice bits of stuff," as a Liverpool lawyer once described a lovely view to me; and this reminds me how differently

landscape effects individuals. I was about two years ago having lunch at the Hotel at the head of Lake Coniston, and a lady and gentleman were seated at the same table. Their conversation was not conducted in a whisper, and I was interested when she remarked to her companion—"See, my dear, that is the Coniston Old Man," and his answer which was brief bears out my argument, for it ran—"What! that wretched thing?"

St. Helens, May 21.

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS BEECHAM

Saccharine.

SIR,—The medical authorities of the province of Buenos Ayres are at loggerheads about the injurious or harmless properties of saccharine.

Mr. Bertuch, in the name of a commercial firm, solicited permission from the legal authorities to use saccharine in the manufacture of alimentary products. The petition was favourably reported on by the chief of the official chemical department, who stated that it could be used in certain alimentary substances without injury to the health of the public, advising that the articles containing saccharine should be labelled as such.

This report underwent the usual red-tape routine, and was sent to the Council of Hygiene—a legal corporation of medical doctors.

The majority of this council resolved to prohibit *in toto* its use in all alimentary products, condemning it as injurious to health. One of the members in his published report affirming that its use in the manufacture of beer was prohibited by the British Lords of the Treasury.

I respectfully beg your opinion on the noxious or harmless properties of saccharine in alimentary substances, wine, ale, &c, and, also if there is any truth in the statement that it has been prohibited in the manufacture of beer by the Lords of the Treasury.

Perhaps some of your numerous readers would also assist to enlighten your South American friends on the subject.

Yours respectfully,

DANIEL C. KELLY

Quinta "La Providencia,"

Buenos Ayres, May 1.

[The idea that saccharine is injurious is now a thing of the past in Europe. Its prohibition in the manufacture of beer is a fiscal arrangement, indeed all prohibitions are based chiefly on the fact that sugar is a food and a sweetener, while saccharine is a sweetener only, and its substitution for sugar when not known to the user might be disadvantageous. We have been told that the excise regulation against the use of saccharine in brewing is not carried out very strictly.—ED. C. & D.]

Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill.

SIR,—Is it not possible for the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, when going for an amended Act, to introduce a new clause, which will provide that wherever the word "person" occurs in the original Act it shall include company or corporation? This would stop loopholes which defeat any Act.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND. (47/4.)

[It would be, of course, quite possible to insert such a clause in the Bill, but there would be no chance of passing it at the present time.—ED. C. & D.]

Chemists and the Spirit-duty.

The following letter appeared in the *Times* on Saturday last:—

SIR,—No one seems to have noticed how severely the proposed increase of the spirit-duty will affect us unfortunate chemists. In my own case I find it will practically amount to doubling my income-tax. Why should this additional burden be placed upon us? Cannot a rebate be allowed on all spirit used in medicine?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

A POOR CHEMIST.

DISPENSING NOTES.

Correspondents should consult "The Art of Dispensing" in regard to dispensing difficulties. Difficulties not explained therein may be sent to the Editor, who invites a general expression of opinion upon the under-mentioned topics.

German Prescription.

Extract. hydrastis flubu.	30
Vin. maleria	30
Syr. cinnamom.	15

What is "Vin Maleria"? [? Madeira.]

FRAULEIN.

A Peculiar Prescription.

SIR,—The following is a copy of a somewhat unusual prescription I had this morning:—

Atropine 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ (does not say of what)

Caff. citratis gr. j.

Tinct. gelsen. semp. ℥ij.

Quin. salicyl. gr. iss.

Ft. pil. Bis. die sd.

Mitte xxxvj. Desandrachatus.

Phili ℥ij. pro dolore applic. fronti.

March, 1894.

(Signed) C. STEELE.

Can you tell me what the second preparation is?

F. W. V. (45/67.)

A Problem in Ethics.

SIR,—When dispensing the following prescription, should I have used the B.P. infusion, or given the decoction or the infusion of the 1867 edition?

The prescription was written only last month, and it was not possible to communicate with the prescriber, a gentleman with an extensive practice.

Your obedient servant,

CINCHONA. (44/14.)

Solli salicylatis. ℥ij.

Potass. iodid. ℥ij.

Inf. cinchon. ℥viij.

M.

Two tablespoonfuls twice daily.

[Considering the inexpediency of using the acid infusion of cinchona (which would probably liberate iodine, and possibly do the patient harm), we should dispense the prescription with the plain infusion—i.e., made according to B.P. 1885, but without acid. This may be considered by some to be an unwarrantable departure from the letter of the prescription, but the pharmacist is not a brainless agent in these matters.]

A Cipher Prescription.

SIR,—Will you kindly publish the enclosed in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Perhaps some of your subscribers may say which is the best way to dispense, as it was handed in to me to know what would be the cost for making up?

	Dramms
Alcoholic extract rad. sartyrii eryng.	5
" " turnera aphrodisiac	5
Powdered " phyllanthum urinaria	3
" green leaves of flor bicat lamii	3
Qli Erue fraxia	20

(SUBSCRIBER). (41 6).

[This being beyond our ken, we have submitted the recipe to Messrs. Potter & Clarke, wholesale botanic druggists, Raven Row, E., who reply as follows:—

"We beg to say that it is impossible for the recipe to be dispensed in England, or, as far as we can see, anywhere else. The only articles we can trace having any existence are *Turnera Aphrodisiaca* and *Phyllanthus Urin-*

aria. The first of these only is obtainable in England, but *phyllanthus* is quoted in some botanical books, and possibly could be obtained. Of the other articles we should say that the names were fictitious, and in fact the fourth on list bears distinct evidence of this, as there would not be such a thing as the green leaves of the flower, as put in receipt. We may say that we have had a recipe, almost identical with this, forwarded on a previous occasion. It is called the Mexican prescription, and emanates from a certain Rev. Joseph Holmes. The articles composing it were supposed to be *Turnera Aphrodisiaca*, *Yerba Santa*, *Solanum Jerubeba*, &c. We went to the expense of obtaining a quantity of the article sold under this prescription by the advertiser, and had a very careful analysis made of it. The component parts were found to be balsam copaiba, hard soap, liquorice, cubebs, manzanite, and oil of peppermint."]

An Explosive Mixture.

SIR,—The following was handed in for dispensing:—

Potass. permanganatis	℥ss.
Glycerin	℥ij.
Aq.	℥iiij.

The permanganate was dissolved in the water in a 6-oz. bottle, the glycerine added, and the bottle corked and left for a moment, when the cork was driven out of the bottle with a loud explosion, and the contents scattered over the ceiling and shop. Great heat was evolved. Is this usual? I do not remember having to combine glycerine and permanganate before. I am, Sir, yours very truly,

PERMANGANATE. (45/57.)

[This is what should be expected. All organic substances reduce permanganate of potash with evolution of oxygen.]

Why the Explosion?

SIR,—A few days ago I had the following prescription to dispense:—

Antifebrin.	grs. xxiv.
Pulv. trag. comp.	℥j.
Tr. aurant.	℥ij.
Aque ad	℥vj.

On triturating together the antifebrin and pulv. tragac. co., adding sufficient aqua to form a thick paste, and leaving it for a few minutes, I heard a loud report, and on arriving on the scene I found the glass mortar completely shattered to atoms, the pieces flying in all directions, the pestle being found quite four yards away. Perhaps you can inform me the cause of the above. Is it due to any defect in the glass? or rapid oxidation taking place?

PHARMACIST. (48/3)

[This is interesting. Can anyone explain it? Glass mortars should not be used for mixing liquids and solids.—ED]

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

The Editor replies to queries of general interest, in the order in which they are received. Replies are inserted according to the space available. Postal answers cannot be supplied.

Back numbers containing formulæ, educational or other specific information can be obtained from the Publisher.

41/59. *Amateur*.—To prepare glass for Squeegeeing Silver Prints.—First clean carefully, then take some French chalk on a pad of cotton-wool and rub it well into the glass; after this dust off as much of the chalk as possible with a dusting-brush or handkerchief, as, if it is not all taken off again, you will get little silver specks all over your prints. Take the prints straight from the washing-water and lay, face down, on the glass, proceeding as usual. To get matt-surface prints ground-glass may be treated in the same way. Squeegeeing the prints on to ferrotype plates is just as good, and rather simpler, as these plates only require carefully cleaning in running water. The prints are laid on them, while print and plate are still wet, squeegeed down, and they can be peeled off when dry. These ferrotype plates are very cheap; 14 by 10 size, 2s. 6d. per dozen.

43 43. *Gracias*.—Gelatine mountant, for mounting prints without cockling:—

		Oz.
Nelson's Photographic Gelatine No. 1	..	4
Glycerine		1
Spirit		5
Water		16

Dissolve the gelatine in the water, then add the glycerine, and lastly the spirit.

34 33. *A. J. W.* sends us some broken-up herbs with a request that we will tell him what they are. No. 1, he says, is said to grow under snow in the United States, and is known to only one tribe of Indians. Whether it is a quack remedy and what it is useful for he does not know. As we do not happen to belong to the particular tribe of Indians referred to, we are sorry to say we cannot help our correspondent. No. 2 is a mixture for making hair-wash, retailed at a fancy price. This, too, is very much broken up. It evidently consists of three or four ingredients. The bulk appears to be fragments of a malvaceous plant—perhaps an *Abutilon*—one scrap would indicate an umbelliferous plant, then there is a bit of a rush, and the remainder is undeterminable.

46/38. *A. S.*—The ingredient of the prescription is ceratum galeni, the name by which cold-cream has been known for centuries.

46/41. *Glyndwr*.—We are not surprised that you have failed to get the perfume so nice as you would like. Extract of orange-flowers is not aq. flor. aurantii triple, but an alcoholic tincture made from the floral pomade. You can obtain it from any wholesale house, or see pp. 212 and 329 of the DIARY. The tincture of Peruvian balsam which you have used is suitable.

45 63. *Eanoline*.—(1) A number of articles supplementing "Drugs and Diseases" in the 1893 DIARY were published last year, and we hope to publish more. We shall consider your suggestion: (2) To remove permanganate stains from a drab-coloured carpet use dilute acetic acid.

45/45. *Syntax*.—Erasmus Wilson's hair-lotion:—

Liq. ammoniac		5vj.
Cl. amygdal. dulc.		5iss.
Aq. mellis		
Spt. rosmarini aa. part. equal. a l.	..	5viij.

M.

45/67. *F. W. T.*—(1) Taffeta is a plaster of any kind spread on silk. (2) A Reflux Condenser is an ordinary condenser put at such an angle that the distillate flows back into the still as it is condensed. There are also special forms of reflux condensers—e.g., upright ones which fit directly into the flask.

45/46. *Nostrum*.—Farina (potato starch) or rice flour would be most suitable for mixing with boric acid as a Dressing for Meat. One part of the acid to 3 parts of the flour are suitable proportions.

45/54. *Roseau*.—Rupert's Drops are made of glass, but the little packets which you speak of are not Rupert's Drops, but crackers. They contain small pieces of flint and a mere trace of a fulminate.

44/19. *Wilhelm*.—(1) Were you really asked at the Minor examination the scientific explanation of the liquefaction of thymol and camphor when rubbed together? We are surprised, because several investigators have tried to find out why the liquefaction takes place, and none has yet succeeded in explaining the matter. (2) As tartaric acid does not have an odour of chloral hydrate, it is obvious that the bottleful which has that characteristic must have been contaminated in some way.

45/70. *H. C. G.* (Pretoria)—Tr. Ferri Aromat. This is an old German preparation made as follows:—Rub. 3iiss. sulphate of iron with 5v. of cold water, and 3j. of acetic acid, then add 5iv. of solution of potassium acetate sp. gr. 1.180, and set aside for twenty-four hours. Then add 5v. of cinnamon-water and 5vj. of proof spirit, mix, and allow to stand for eight days; filter, and add to the solution 15 grains of citric acid dissolved in as much cinnamon-water as will make the whole measure 3xiiss. The dose of this preparation is a teaspoonful thrice daily. It is said to be an admirable hæmatinic.

45/6. *J. B. B.*—Corn-solvent.—See the note on page 360 of the DIARY. Some people find that the application gives them pain, but this is not general. To allay this pain morphine is sometimes added to the preparation, but we do not believe that it does much good, as it is not dissolved.

44 64. *N. Y. Z.*—(1) We cannot possibly state the comparative value of chloride of lime, creolin, and carbolic acid as disinfectants. Any experiments which have been made bear directly upon the bactericidal power of the substances, and not on their disinfecting properties. (2) See DIARY, page 363, in regard to fruit-preservation.

43/39. *Lemon-squash*.—You may use salicylic acid in the proportion of a grain to the ounce to preserve the syrup.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

For this section we are always glad to receive from subscribers brief notes on practical subjects, recipes which have been found good in practice or which have required modification, and hints or fresh ideas on any pharmaceutical or trade matter.

"The Chemist and Druggist" in the West Indies.—"Find 1*l.* for two years' subscription. We simply can't do without the *C. & D.* It is the best 10*s.* we spend each year." Barbadoes, May 5. C. & Co. (84 24.)

Herbarium Specimens.—Mr. E. W. Hill, literary secretary of the Chemists' Assistants' Association, writes to say that members of the Association can obtain the sets of herbarium specimens, during the time that no meetings are held, by giving three days' notice to the secretaries.

29/44. Glycerinum Aurantii is frequently ordered here instead of syr. aurantii, and is made in the proportion of tinct. aurant. 1, glycerine 7.

Margate, May 19.

JNO. REEVE.

Mr. E. S. Overstone (Hampstead, N.W.) replies to the same effect; also H. B. S. (Maidstone) and others.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The Editor invites, on behalf of inquiring subscribers, post-card replies to the following:—

46/11. Where can ext. pini sylvestris be obtained?

43 39. Pine perfume in bulk: where obtainable?

Next Week.

Meetings, &c., to be held, and business to be transacted thereat. Suitable notices will be inserted in this section if received by the Editor on or before Wednesday.

Tuesday, May 23.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, at 8 P.M. Mr. W. A. Wills on "Black and White in Afrikanderland."

Royal Institution of Great Britain, at 3 P.M. The Rev. W. H. Dallinger, I.L.D., on "The Modern Microscope."

Friday, June 1.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, at 9 P.M. Professor Oliver Lodge on "The Work of Her z."

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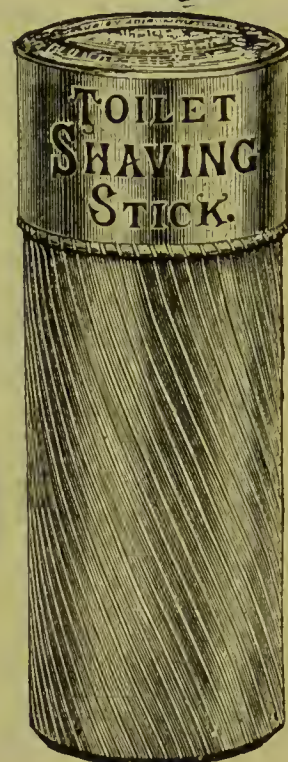
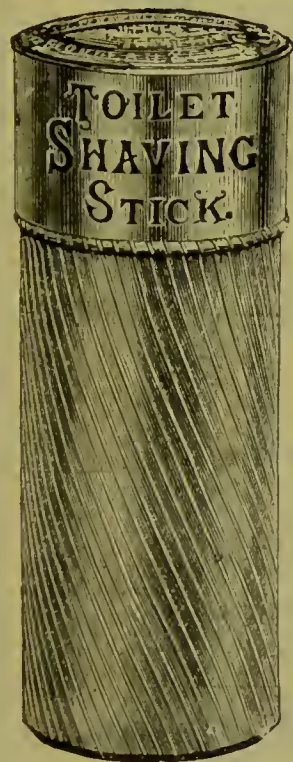
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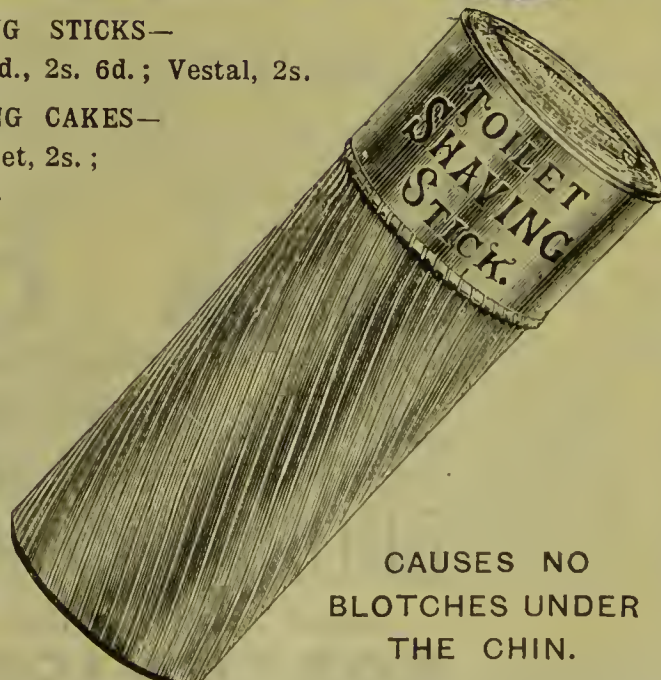
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Mono Carbonate of Soda	...	...	...	...	1.90
Sulphate of Soda	...	...	...	...	trace
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Moisture	...	...	...	...	.82
Insoluble	...	...	...	...	nil

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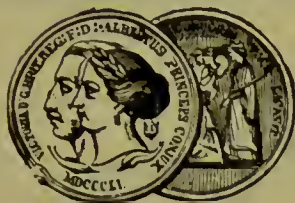
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„ „ (C)...	... /10	70/-	Phenacetin „ „	... 6/-	„
„ „ (D)...	... /9	65/-	Sodii Sal. „ „	... 3/-	„

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CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, GOUT & RHEUMATIC GOUT

HOPKINSON'S

LIQ. COLCHICINÆ SALICYL

GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

The above Preparation contains $\frac{1}{32}$ of a grain of Salicylate of Colchicine in each fluid drachm. It is given successfully in all cases of Rheumatoid Arthritis, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgic Joint Affections, Ischialgia, and Lumbago to either sex, the action of the kidneys and liver remaining unimpaired. It causes no depressing effect whatever. We have been very highly complimented by the Medical Profession upon the efficiency of this *specialité*. It caused great interest at the recent Congress of the British Medical Association, on account of its scientific uniqueness.

It is found impossible to get the same result with Colchicum Wine and Salicylic Acid or other compounds.

DOSE.—A Teaspoonful, diluted, twice a day, between meals. **PRESCRIBE**—*Liq. Colchicinæ Salicyl (Hopkinson's)*.

TESTIMONIALS.

EASTWOOD, April 29th, 1893.

DEAR SIRs,—I have now prescribed your *Liquor Colchicinæ Salicyl* for several months with marked effect in every case. Before it was brought under my notice in the *Lancet* I never prescribed the ordinary remedies with any confidence. Your *specialité*, however, gives me the utmost satisfaction, and I can confidently recommend it to my brother practitioners. It has no depressing effect on the heart.

I am, dear Sirs, yours faithfully,

To Messrs. Hopkinson & Co., Nottingham.

ROBERT D. BARBER, M.R.C.S., Eng.

PLEASLEY, MANSFIELD, May 18th, 1893.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the great benefit I have experienced from the use of your *Liquor Colchicinæ Salicyl* in my own case for Lumbago. During the 18 months I have used it (for three separate attacks) it has not failed me once. I have always experienced relief within half an hour of the time of taking the first dose, and three or four doses have invariably succeeded in subduing the attack, and that without causing any unpleasant effect whatever, or even necessitating confinement indoors. I regard it as a valuable remedy for this and similar complaints. I shall take care to have it by me for personal use and shall prescribe it to my patients.

Yours faithfully,

J. M. MUNRO, M.B., C.M. (Univ. Aberd.).

GREAT GRIMSBY.

DR. SMITH would be much obliged if Messrs. Hopkinson & Co. will send him, for his own use, another bottle of *Liquor Colchicinæ Salicyl*. He has derived great benefit from it.

LONDON, W., May 15th, 1893.

DEAR SIRs,—I found your *Liquor Colchicinæ Salicyl* of great value in my own case; I was soon quite relieved from pain after having been ill for a long time with rheumatic gout. I have prescribed and recommended it to a great many people since, and have heard good results in every case. Excuse me not signing this as I am a physician to one of the hospitals.

Messrs. HOPKINSON & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Nottingham.

Yours truly, ——— F.R.C.S., Eng.

Extract from the "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL."

"A Preparation special to Messrs. Hopkinson & Co., Nottingham, and which is said to be very successful in the treatment of Chronic Rheumatism, Gout and Lumbago, is that which they prepare under the name of *Liquor Colchicinæ Salicyl*; 60 minims diluted contain $\frac{1}{32}$ of a grain of Salicylate of Colchicine."

Sold in 1 lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Bottles.

Price: 16/-, 8/6, and 4/6.

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A NON-TOXIC ANTISEPTIC FOR BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

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NON-TOXIC NON-IRRITANT, NON-ESCHAROTIC—ABSOLUTELY SAFE, AGREEABLE, AND CONVENIENT.

FORMULA.—LISTERINE is the essential antiseptic constituent of Thyme, Eucalyptus, Baptisia, Gaultheria and Mentha Arvensis, in combination. Each fluid drachm also contains two grains of refined and purified Benzo-boracic Acid.

DOSE.—Internally: One teaspoonful three or more times a day (as indicated), either full strength, or diluted, as necessary for varied conditions.

LISTERINE is a well-proven antiseptic agent—an antizymotic—especially useful in the management of catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane, adapted to internal use and to make and maintain surgical cleanliness—asepsis—in the treatment of all parts of the human body, whether by spray, injection, irrigation, atomization, inhalation, or simple local application, and therefore characterized by its particular adaptability to the field of

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LISTERINE destroys promptly all odours emanating from diseased gums and teeth. It is a perfect tooth and mouth wash, indispensable for the Dental Toilet.

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Lambert's Lithiated Hydrangea.

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Close Clinical observation has caused LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA to be regarded by physicians generally as a very valuable Kidney Alternative and Anti-lithic agent in the treatment of

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DIETETIC NOTES,

suggesting the articles of food to be allowed or prohibited in several of these diseases. A book of these Dietetic Notes, each note perforated and convenient for the physician to detach and distribute to patients, supplied, upon request, together with literature fully descriptive of LISTERINE and LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA.

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A Glycerine Extract of fresh Thyroid Glands, uniform in strength. Prepared from healthy glands, selected under veterinary supervision. A permanent preparation not liable to decomposition. Well suited for internal administration. A certain remedy for the hitherto inevitably fatal Myxœdema. Useful in Goitre, Cretinism, &c. Found very successful in the treatment of Psoriasis (see BRIT. MED. JOURNAL, October 28, 1893, page 933). Exerts a wonderful effect on the nutrition of the skin, and hence deserves wide trial in skin-diseases. Promotes the growth of the hair, and may prove of use in baldness of some kinds.

Price 3s., in 1-oz. stoppered bottles. Dose—m. to ʒj.

THYROIDINE, containing the active principle of the Thyroid Glands of the sheep, 4 grains equal to about one-eighth of a fresh gland. Also PILLS and TABLETS, each containing a dose of Thyroidine.

In bottles, 2s. 6d. each.

Willows, Francis & Butler, Wholesale & Manufacturing Chemists & Export Druggists, 101 High Holborn, London.

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PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

A FURTHER NOTICE.

Imitations of, and substitutes for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People having been sold by pedlars and travelling quacks in various parts of this country, to the injury of the legitimate trade interests of retail Chemists, we shall be particularly obliged if any reader observing such substitutes (whether labelled with our name or foisted upon buyers by word of mouth) will in confidence forward us specimens of the same (the cost of which, with that of conveyance, we shall immediately refund), with any other information obtained which may enable us to protect the trade from this fraudulent competition.

DR. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE COMPANY,
46 HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

The Dr. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE COMPANY has a special and peculiarly perfect organisation for tracing and punishing infringements and imitations of

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The name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

The Wrappers, Directions for use, and other printed matter, all of which is copyrighted at Stationers' Hall.

But to guard against the improbable event of any such illegal or colourable imitations being undetected, we shall, nevertheless, be grateful for information and samples forwarded in strict confidence, as above described, and will gladly defray the expense of the same.

Attention is drawn to the following recent undertakings signed in consideration of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company withdrawing legal proceedings against infringers.

UNDERTAKING.

Gentlemen,

I, Louis Delaware, of 208 Elm Grove, Brighton, in consideration of your not taking legal proceedings against me, do hereby undertake not to infringe upon your rights by selling pills not of your manufacture under the name of "Pink Pills" or any other such name, and I wish to express my regret at having inadvertently trespassed upon your rights.

Yours obediently, L. DELAWARE.

To the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.

April 16, 1894.

UNDERTAKING.

I, John William Whiteley, trading as Dr. Carter's Pink Blood Perle Co., of 210 North Hill Street, Princes Road, Liverpool, in consideration of your abandoning the proceedings instituted against me, DO HEREBY UNDERTAKE never to sell any Pills not of your manufacture as and for your well-known "Pink Pills" or as "Pink Pills," and I undertake to forthwith remove the words "Pale People" from the wrappers complained of, also the words beginning "A certain Blood, &c.," and ending at "decay, &c.," upon the small pink wrapper.

I also undertake to discontinue the words upon the large pink wrapper which are your copyright and have been inadvertently copied by me.

All labels and wrappers complained of are sent to your Solicitor, Mr. C. Urquhart Fisher, for destruction.

Given under my hand this 14th day of February, 1894.

To the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.

(Signed) JOHN WILLIAM WHITELEY.

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Readily soluble in water. It dissolves Uric Acid concretions twelve times more freely than Lithia Carbonate.

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Minimum Dose—1 Gramme or 15 Grains per day in a Pint of Water.

This may be divided into two or three portions during the day.

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This is a preferable analgesic having no toxic effects, nor does it interfere with the circulation of the blood, nor the heart, nor does it reduce the temperature below normal.

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2/9.. Ditto ditto ..	21/	4/6.. " Mathey Caylus.....	35/	9/..Laville's Gout Tincture....	81/	7/.. " Elixir Ferrug.....	65/
2/9..Aubergier's Syrup.....	27/	4/6..Chassaing's Wine.....	39/	9/.. " Pills.....	78/	2/9.. " Syrup Ferrug.....	24/6
1/9.. " Pâté	15/	2/9.. " Pills	24/	1/1½ Papier Fayard	6/9	4/..Racahout des Arabes	31/
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2/6.. Ditto	18/	2/9..Elixir de Coca (Mariani)...	48/	2/9.. " de Coca Mariani	25/	1/9..Vallet's Pills.....	14/6
4/6..Brou's Injection	27/	2/9..Flon's Syrup	23/	1/9.. " de Georgé	14/6	2/9.. Ditto	23/
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A definite Chemical Compound, answering B.P. and all Official Tests.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S **CHLORODYNE.**

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CHEMISTS.

This preparation does not contain any poison which is included in Part 1, Schedule A of the Poisons Act; therefore the signature of the purchaser is not required.

Chemists who study their own reputations should never be thoughtless enough to sell an imitation Chlorodyne.

Any first-class old-established Chemist will tell you that Dr. Browne's preparation is the only genuine Chlorodyne.

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OVER 50 YEARS REPUTATION

ORIENTAL PILLS

SOLAR ELIXIR

PURIFY THE SYSTEM.

MIRACULOUS CURES OF SEVEREST CASES OF INDIGESTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, POOR BLOOD, LIVER COMPLAINTS, AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

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BUILDS UP THE SYSTEM, LEAVING IT STRONG, ROBUST, AND HEALTHY.

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INVALUABLE AS A FAMILY SALVE.

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RETAILERS should always keep on hand a good stock of these well-known excellent Remedies.

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FOR ALL BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS, INDIGESTION, & FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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As a Remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled.

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THE ORIGINAL FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE. AND ONLY TRUE



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Discovered and Invented by RICHARD FREEMAN in 1844.

In bottles, 1/1½ : 2 oz., 2/9 ; 4 oz., 4/6 ; half-pints, 11/- ; and pints 20/- each.

The words Freeman's Original Chlorodyne are engraved on the Government Stamp.

Testimonials, Home and Export Quotations, from the Sole Manufacturer—

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FULL DIRECTIONS IN EVERY LANGUAGE.

Purchasers are CAUTIONED not to have palmed upon them any substitute. See that the Trade Mark "THE ELEPHANT," is on the Wrapper, &c., and the words "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE" are engraved on the Government Stamp—which is the only TRUE CHLORODYNE.

N.B.—Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish decided in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against Brown & Davenport, compelling them to pay all costs in the suits. See "Times" of July 24, 1873.

To be obtained from all Wholesale Druggists, Patent Medicine Dealers, and Druggists' Sundriesmen.

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In consequence of the proceedings against a vendor of "Dr. Collis Browne's chlorodyne," reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of April 21 last, the proprietors of "Freeman's original chlorodyne" have determined in future to label their preparation as follows:—"This chlorodyne does not contain either of the poisons in Schedule A, Part I., of the Pharmacy Act of 1868.

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Have a reputation of Nearly
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NORTON'S Camomile PILLS

INDIGESTION. DYSPEPSIA.
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Antibilious	1/-	11d.	10d.	9d.	Hamilton	1/1	1/-	11d.	10d.	Podophyllin	1/-	11d.	10d.	9d.
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Bland	6d.	5d.	4½d.	4d.	Laxative	10d.	9d.	8d.	7d.	Rhubarb	9d.	8d.	7d.	6d.
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Colocynth	1/-	11d.	10d.	9d.	Liver	1/-	11d.	10d.	9d.	Steel and Alces ..	8d.	7d.	6d.	5d.
Dandelion	1/-	11d.	10d.	9d.	Mercurial	8d.	7d.	6d.	5d.	Tonic	1/-	11d.	10d.	9d.
Female, Al. et Ir. ..	8d.	7d.	6d.	5d.	Neuralgia	1/-	11d.	10d.	9d.	Vegetable, &c.	9d.	8d.	7d.	6d.
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The Pills are also put up in glass tubes containing 4, and the Little Liver 8 in each tube, and sell at One Penny per tube. They are packed on cards of 3 dozen, and in gross boxes with glass lid at 7/- per gross tubes assorted; also in screw-capped bottles to sell at 6d., 3/6 per dozen, 36/- per gross bottles; 6 gross assorted 1d. tubes in handsome mahogany case, 42/-.

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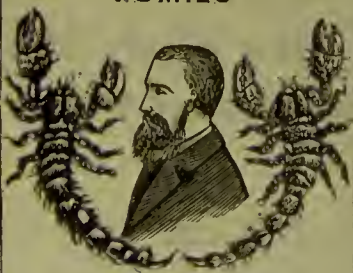
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FOR THE RAPID CURE OF DISEASES OF THE
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All Chemists should keep it. Price List sent on demand.

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Is approved by MEDICAL OPINION in both ENGLAND and AMERICA as a
SAFE and EFFICACIOUS MEDICINE for INFANTS and CHILDREN.

RECOMMEND IT; YOU WON'T REGRET IT.

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Importers of Cod-liver, Castor, and Olive Oils; Extra Super Essence of Lemon and Bergamot, Otto de Rose, and all



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MANUFACTURERS of Very Superior Flexible Gelatine Capsules of Balsam Copaiba, Cascara Sagrada, Castor Oil, Cod-liver Oil, Santal Oil, and **Blaud's Pill Capsules**, equal to 1, 2, and 3 pills. Samples and Lowest Quotations per 1,000, or in Boxes for Retail, will be sent on application from either the Wholesale or Retail Trade.

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BEARS A GOOD
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The most Palatable Preparation of Cascara Sagrada.

Is thoroughly efficacious, and very agreeable in taste and flavour.

In 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 1-lb. glass jars.

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EVANS' SALINE.

A medical man often wants to prescribe an Effervescing Saline with Chlorate of Potash, but is unable to do so for want of a Saline with a published percentage of Chlorate. Moreover, by the nature of its manufacture, a chemist is unable to dispense it in a limited time, even if prescribed. The above Saline is now stocked by many chemists, and thus a real difficulty is obviated.

The peculiarity of this Saline is that the Chlorate of Potash, in the proportion of about 2 per cent. (really 1.9), is in a state of minute subdivision, with, at the same time, a slight excess of Tartaric Acid. The latter gives a pleasant sharpness to the effervescing draught, whilst the former seems to have almost a "specific" effect in bilious headache and a feverish system.

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Unalterable, Reliable and Efficient

CONCENTRATED LIQUORS

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CHEMICAL SYRUPS

SAVE TIME, LABOUR, MONEY and ENDLESS
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*These Liquors Produce Syrups that cannot be excelled as
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Packed in 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz. (fluid) Bottles.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS IN BULK.

Liquor Calcii Hypophosph.		1 to 7	..	3/6 per lb.
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Liquor " ct Manganes. Phosph.		1 to 7	..	3/- "
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[1]

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LUCKNOW, OUDH, INDIA,
Possess exceptional facilities for the
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ARTHUR H. COX & CO.,

Telegraphic Address — "Cox Brighton."

"The Original Makers of Tasteless Pills."

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Hydrogen Peroxide, Indigo Extract, Orchil, Cudbear, Logwood Extract, Aniline Dyes.

Sole Agents in United Kingdom and Colonies, excepting Canada, for

The New Bleach, **SODIUM PEROXIDE** (Aluminium Co., Ltd.).

For Bleaching Wool and all Fibres. For Metallurgy, &c.



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Tubes, 2s. each. Half Tubes, 1s. each. Pomade in Vials, 5s.

HUMAN VACCINE (from healthy children only, microscopically examined and source quoted).—Tubes two-thirds full, 1s. 8d. each. Tubes one-third full, 1s. each. Tubes two-thirds full (same as those mentioned above, but without source), in quantities for export, £5 per 100 Tubes. Pin Points (uncharged), 1s. per dozen. Vaccine Ejectors, 1s. 3d. each, including postage.

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25-LB. TINS. 2 TINS IN CASE.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST says:—

"The oil is free from low-boiling terpenes, has a specific gravity of 0.9075, and has a delightful odour."



KANGAROO EUCALYPTUS OIL

Is admitted to be the Purest Eucalyptus Oil yet introduced to the public
To be obtained of your Wholesale Druggist.



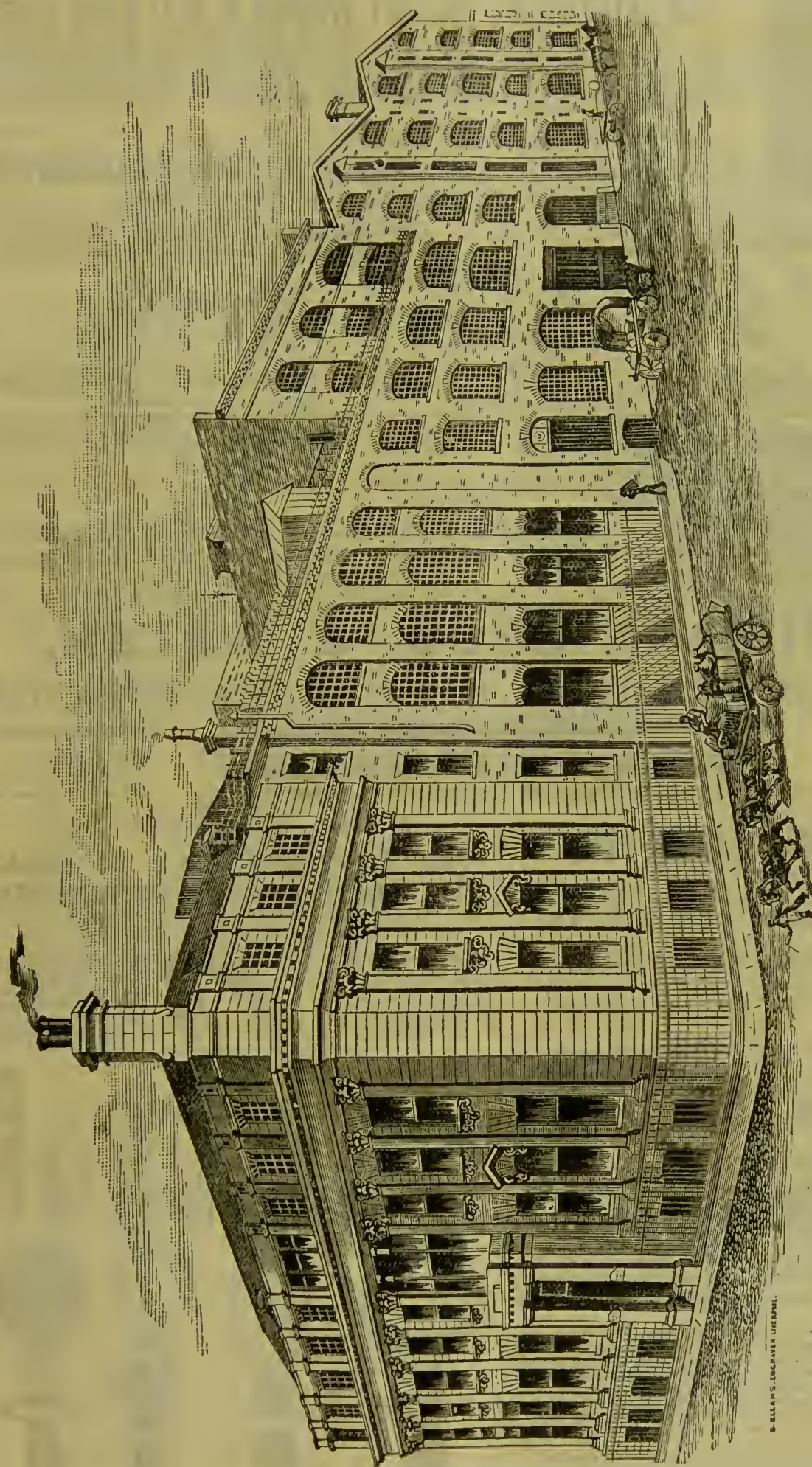
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Prepared with a pad of absorbent cotton-wool in the middle, and a self-adhesive border. Very useful for dressing wounds, ulcers, &c., and for shielding diseased surfaces from friction. Perfection for Bed Sores. Made all shapes and sizes, in boxes of 1 dozen. Can with ease be applied by patients ignorant of the science of bandaging.

An ARMY SURGEON writes:—"I think the idea is a capital one, and have no doubt but that it will be the first field dressing of the future."

Three dozen assorted (sizes inside the border: 2x2, 2x3, 3x3, 3x4, 3x5, and 4x4 inches—6 of each), on Holland, 2/6; on Waterproof Sheeting, 3/-. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

A. DE ST. DALMAS & CO., Medical Plaster Manufacturers, **LEICESTER.**

May be obtained of all Chemists and Wholesale Houses.

WATERPROOF

HOSPITAL
SHEETINGS.

PINK
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FABRICS, ETC.

BANDAGE
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WATER-
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THE VICTORIA RUBBER CO.,

London Office and Warehouse—74 and 75 FORE STREET, E.C.

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Samples, &c., on application.

ST. DALMAS' LEICESTER

Improved
Adhesive
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ON FINE FLESH COLORED CAMBRIC

USED BY SURGEONS ALL
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"THE LEICESTER" IMPROVED ADHESIVE PLASTER

In 3-yd. rolls, 16-in. wide.

In Handsomely Deco-
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" 36 by 6 " " " 1/-

"The Leicester" Ribbon Plasters

On flesh colour Cambric, 6 yds. long, $\frac{1}{4}$ -in., $\frac{3}{8}$ -in., $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., $\frac{3}{4}$ -in., 1-in., $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in.
and 2-in. wide, in japanned tins.

MAY BE OBTAINED FROM ANY WHOLESALE HOUSE.

ESCHMANN BROS. & WALSH,

Inventors and Manufacturers of the

SOFT SILK FLEXIBLE CATHETER, GUARANTEED WITH WOVEN EYES.

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THIS SHOULD TEMPT YOU.

- INSECT POWDER TINS, 1d. size, $\frac{1}{4}$ gross.
- INFANTS' SOOTHING TEATS, 1d. size, 4/6 and 6/- gross.
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- FEEDERS, Green, B.W. Corks, Black Fittings, 21/- gross.
- FEEDERS, Green, Screw, Black Fittings, 27/- gross.
- " White, " " " 31/- "

T. FAWSETT, 193 BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON

THE NEW BOOT-WARMER.

Chemists are respectfully referred to page 415 of THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1894, where illustrations and important Press Opinions of this saleable article are given.

The Westminster Budget of September 5, 1893, says:—"The 'boot drier and warmer' of Messrs. Belden is an improved boot tree, by means of which boots are not only kept in shape, but heated and dried while on the tree. The necessary heat is obtained by the insertion of a small iron, which has been previously heated, into a perforated case fixed in the hollow part of the tree. A strong sock of soft material is let into the bottom of the tree, and the warmer, lying immediately on this, will become a boon to large numbers of men and women, especially to those who are obliged to be out 'in all weathers.'"

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To be obtained of all Wholesale Houses. [2]

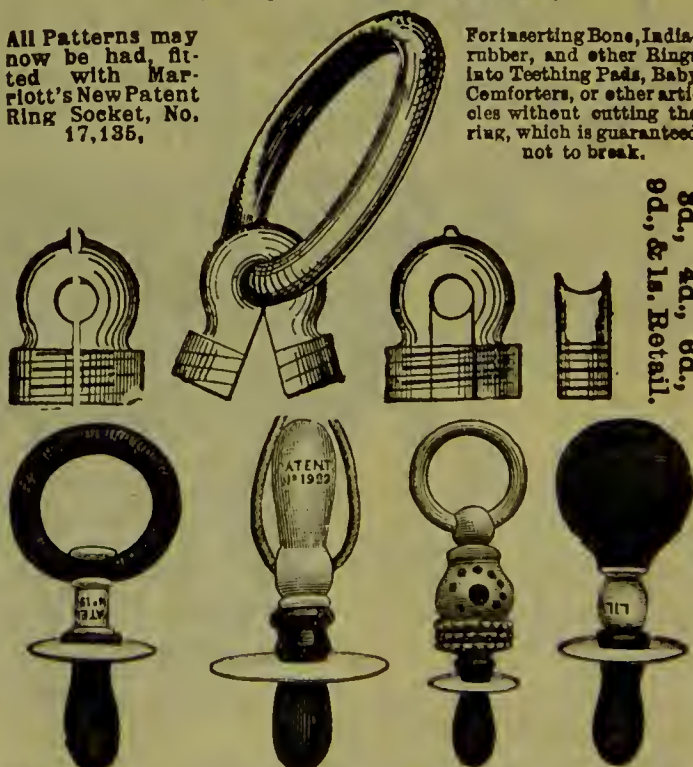
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The teats are seamless, and always retain their proper shape.
THE CHILD CANNOT POSSIBLY IMBIBE AIR.

All Patterns may
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Ring Socket, No.
17,135.

For inserting Bone, India-
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into Teething Pads, Baby
Comforters, or other arti-
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ring, which is guaranteed
not to break.



3d., 4d., 6d.,
9d., & 1s. Retail.

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Manufacturers, **E. MARRIOTT & CO., HASTINGS**

FOR OTHER PATTERNS SEE 1893 DIARY. PAGE 295.

THE SUSPENSORY BANDAGE

TO RECOMMEND IS THE

"SYRACUSE,"

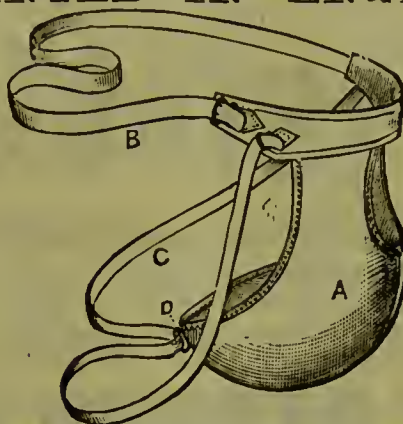
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(PATENTED IN ENGLAND.)

HAS THE LARGEST SALE
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3 SIZES—Large, Medium, and Small.

Made in Seven Qualities, to suit all
Markets.

Each Bandage is carded separately, with
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Each Bandage bears a Guarantee
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COTTON POUCHES.

Nos. 10	18	21
6/6	12/	18/ per doz.

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We call attention to the fact that our Bandages are advertised in all the leading Athletic papers, and are largely used by Athletes of all kinds. We would strongly recommend all Chemists who require a first-rate Bandage, and who wish to give satisfaction to their Customers, to hold stock, which will enable them to supply our Bandages when asked for.

May be obtained from all leading Druggists' Sundries Houses throughout the Country, or from the
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Enemas & Hydrostatic Douches.

- No. 571a.—Enema Douche, for hanging or standing up, consisting of two-pint Bronzed Canister, fitted with 6-ft. best Black Tubing, Vulcanite Stopcock, Rectum and Vaginal Tubes to plug on, in a card box (as Fig. 571) 3/- each.
- No. 571.—Ditto, the same, but with 3-pint Canister, 3/2 each.
- No. 573.—Ditto, the same, but with 5-pint Canister, 3/7 ..
- No. 574.—Ditto, the same, but with 8-pint Canister, 4/3 ..
- No. 571b.—Ditto, 3-pint Bronze Canister, fitted with 6-ft. Grey Tubing, Vulcanite Stopcock, and Glass Vagina Pipe (a Cheap Line), 2/3 each.
- No. 568.—Ditto, Family Syringe, all Rubber, 1 quart, with 6 Vulcanite Jets, 8/9 each.
- No. 570.—Ditto, for Travelling, to close in hinged Bronze Case, 5/3 each.

Subject to usual Discounts.

Country Buyers are invited to inspect our New Show-rooms.

CAN DOUCHE.—No. 571.

Telegraphic Address—"ODORATORS LONDON."

No. 558a. Enema.—Schutze's Seamless, in one continuous piece, no metal joints—the best in the market—Black, Red, or Green, complete in oval boxes, as illustration. Per doz., 29/-.

ALL OTHER PATTERNS KEPT IN STOCK.

Special Terms to Large Buyers and Shippers on application.

36a ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

H. STATHAM & CO.'S POROUS RUBBER Elastic BANDAGES.

For the Cure of Ulcers and other Diseases of the Leg.

With either Tapes or Elastic Button Fastening, in Grey or Black, made from the finest Pure Rubber.

Sizes and Prices each, Carriage paid.

5 ft. x 2 1/2 in. wide	2/-	.. x 3 in. 2/3
7 1/2 " x 2 1/2 " "	3/-	.. x 3 in. 3/6
10 1/2 " x 2 1/2 " "	4/-	.. x 3 in. 4/6
15 " x 2 1/2 " "	6/-	.. x 3 in. 6/9
21 " x 2 1/2 " "	8/-	.. x 3 in. 9/-

None genuine without Regd. Trade Mark (a Human Leg) stamped on every Bandage.

Liberal discount to Chemists on application.
New Illustrated Price List of India-rubber and Gutta-percha Articles of every description sent free on receipt of post-card.

SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES—

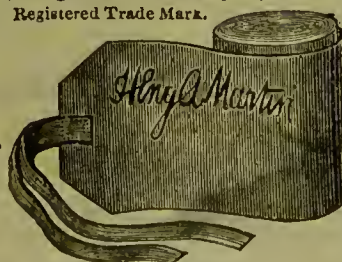
H. STATHAM & CO., Corporation Street, MANCHESTER.



DR. MARTIN'S PURE RUBBER BANDAGES.

Registered Trade Mark.

For the
Radical Cure
of Varicose
Veins, Ulcers,
and other
Diseases of
the Leg.



CAUTION.—Please order Genuine Martin's Bandages, each being stamped with Dr. Martin's signature. All others are Spurious Imitations.

Complete Price List, Trade Discount, and Dr. Martin's Pamphlet post free.

No.	PRICES.	Feet	Inches	Each
3A.	Thin, for ankle, elbow, wrist, and forearm ..	6	2 1/2	3/6
3.	Thick ..	6	2 1/2	4/-
1B.	Thin, for leg below "knee" ..	10 1/2	3	5/6
1A.	Thick ..	10 1/2	3	7/6
8.	Thin, for leg and knee ..	14	3	9/6
7.	Thick ..	14	3	10/6
9B.	Thin, for leg and thigh ..	21	3	13/6
9A.	Thick ..	21	3	15/6

Sole Agents—KROHNE & SESEMANN, SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
8 DUKE ST., MANCHESTER SQUARE, LONDON, W.

R. HOVENDEN & SONS, BERNERS ST., W.,
AND
CITY ROAD, E.C., **LONDON.**

REVISED & ENLARGED CATALOGUE

FOR

CONTAINING
452 PAGES AND

1894

OVER 1,600
ILLUSTRATIONS,

Post Free on application.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN AND MANUFACTURERS OF

PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

FANCY SOAPS, ESSENTIAL OILS,

TOOTH, NAIL, and HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS, CUTLERY,

TOILET AND SMELLING BOTTLES, ODORATORS, MANICURE GOODS,

AND ALL ARTICLES DEALT IN BY CHEMISTS, &c.

PROPRIETORS OF—

THE CHERUB FEEDER

THE EASY HAIR CURLER

GLISSADERMOS

BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID

BOGLE'S MYSTIKOS

CHURCHER'S DENTIFRICE AND
MOUTH WASH

CHURCHER'S SPECIFIC

CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM

COWVAN'S RAZOR STROPS
AND PASTE

LLOYD'S EUXESIS

THE RAZOR SCISSOR

HOVENDEN'S SHAVING SOAP

SWEET LAVENDER PERFUME

MARRIS'S ALMOND TABLETS
AND PREPARATIONS

MIDGET PATENT SAFETY
SHAVER [WASH

THORNTON'S WALNUT HAIR
HERRING'S MAGNETIC BRUSHES

SOLE WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR—

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

BERGEMANN'S SHAVING SOAP

BULLY'S TOILET VINEGAR

CANDE'S LAIT ANTEPHELIQUE

CHAPMAN'S TOILET VINEGAR

DORIN'S ROUGES, BLANCS, and all other preparations

FELIX'S EAU DES FEES

FRIEDERICH'S (Dr.) HYGIENIQUE PREPARATIONS

IMPERIAL HAIR REGENERATOR

LEICHTNER'S GREASE PAINTS, & all other preparations

LOZE'S FILTER PAPER

MARIE ANTOINETTE EGG JULEP POWDER

MECHI'S RAZOR STROPS and Paste

NUDA VERITAS HAIR RESTORER

PARFUMERIE MILUN "1001"

PICARD FRERES' POUDRE D'AMOUR

PICARD FRERES' VALINEROSE

PINAUD'S PERFUMERY, and all other preparations

PRAY'S (Dr. J. PARKER) MANICURE GOODS

ROBARE'S AUREOLINE

ROBERT FRERES' PERFUMERY

ROYAL WINDSOR HAIR RESTORER

SCHWARZLOSE'S HAIR DYE | SKINHEAL

VOODG'S RAZORS, SCISSORS, and all other articles

"THE LEADING HOUSE"

For "Private Brands" of milled and superfatted Soaps, toilet as well as medicinal. We put up for the trade as a specialty all kinds of Dentifrices, Saponaceous Powder, Paste in Collapsible Tubes, &c., &c.

35 DANBURY STREET, Islington, London, N.

H. BRONNLEY & CO., LARGEST TOOTH SOAP COMPRESSERS IN THE WORLD.

HUBBUCK'S PURE OXIDE OF ZINC

THROUGH THE CHIEF WHOLESALE HOUSES.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIM^D

(ESTABLISHED 1765),

24 . LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CHEMICAL DISINFECTANT.

10 and 15 % CARBOLIC Antiseptic and Deodorising Powder.

Bags and casks free.

AGENTS WANTED

to supply Corporations and large users.

6d. and 1/- Decorated
4/- and 8/- per doz. Boxes.

Special terms for 5 gross and upwards, with agent's name and address thereon.

CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.

In 1d., 2d., and 3d. tins. Also in 1, 2, 3, and 7 lb. Tins and Casks, for large consumers and the trade.

The new and attractively labelled tin boxes are very convenient and handy for use and retailing.

SAVE TIME AND TROUBLE.

"COAGULINE"

(TRADE MARK).

Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

CUE CEMENT.

CUE-TIP FIXERS

(Brass or Wood).

TIPS, WAFERS, CHALKS.

LAVA.

A fusible imperishable Cement for Stone and Iron Work Bedding, &c.

SAPO LINI,

OR

LINSEED SOAP

(A Saponified Linseed Jelly).

In Brown Windsor or "Rosotto" Tablets.

Prices, Circulars with Name and Address, Specimens, Show Cards, Glass Tablets &c., &c., on application.

KAY BROTHERS LIMITED, Laboratory and Works, ST. PETERSGATE MILLS, STOCKPORT. Founded A.D. 1786. Incorporated 1887.

DR. BOW'S LINIMENT.



157,810

Of late a spurious article has been offered for sale, put up in imitation of the genuine one even to copying the Pamphlet, Wrapper, and Labels. To protect the public from, and facilitate proceedings against, such frauds, the Proprietor has registered the Trade Mark here shown, a reduced copy of which will be found on the outside label on every bottle put up after this date. As a further security, the name "DR. BOW'S LINIMENT" (also a trade mark) appears in the Government Stamp.

BARCLAY & SONS, LIMITED, LONDON
RAIMES, CLARK & CO., EDINBURGH & YORK

For the Proprietor,
December 1st, 1891.

£1,000,000

This is the sort of fortune many an old-fashioned Varnish Maker has left behind him, but

PINCHIN, JOHNSON & CO.

23 Billiter Street, London, E.C.

Do not aspire to these big figures, but are anxious to prove that their

VARNISHES,

In 1 Gallon Cans free, as well as their

OILS AND COLOURS

are the BEST and CHEAPEST in the Market.

Telegrams—"PINCHIN LONDON."

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES.

Telephone—No. 2241.

HENRY MATTHEWS & CO.

LEWIN'S MEAD, BRISTOL,

DRYSALTERS, OIL MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS, BOILERS,
AND REFINERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF PAINTS, COLOURS, AND VARNISHES,

For Contractors, Painters, Coachbuilders, Shipbuilders, and Ship Stores; also of

GREASE FOR MILLS, RAILWAY WAGONS, CARRIAGES, CARTS, WATER-WHEELS, WIRE ROPES, &c.

Samples and Prices on application.

Telegraphic Address—"HENRY MATTHEWS, BRISTOL."

WILLIAM FOX & SONS,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, &c.,

109 & 111 Bethnal Green Road, London, N.E.

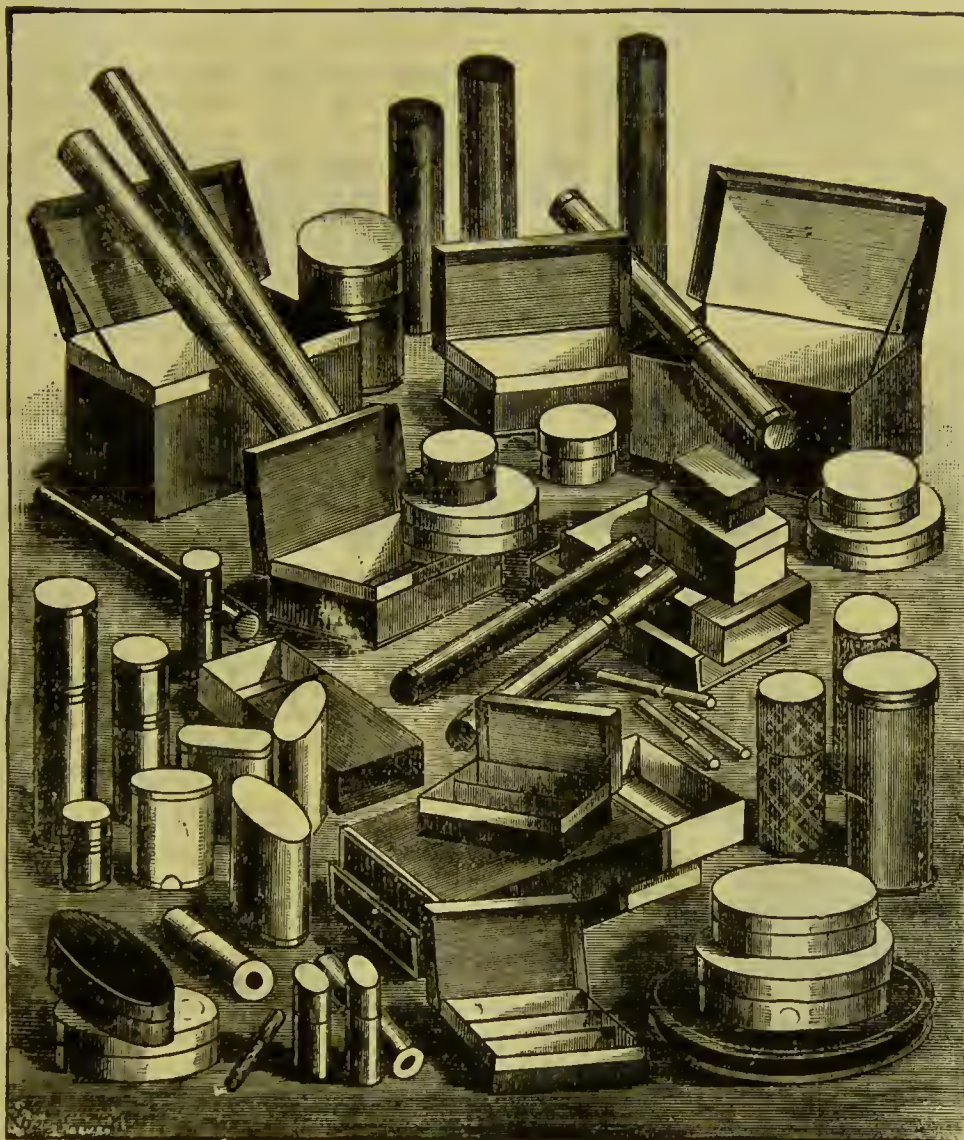
Cabinet Varnishes, Polishes, Glaze, Finishing Spirit,
Glues, Wood Stains, Gums, Resins Shellacs.

PRICES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

TELEPHONE NO. 1499.

BOXES FOR

Baking Powder
Brushes.
Bottles.
Camphor.
Capsules.
Cotton Wool.
Disinfectants.
Confectionery
Essential Oils.
Perfumery.
Fancy Soaps.
Menthol.
Magnesia.
Marking Inks.
Patent Medicines.
Pills.
Surgical
Instruments.
Sedlitz
Powders.



Sponges.
Feeding Bottles.
Starch.
Tobacco.
Cigarettes.
Postal
Purposes.
Coffee.
Syringes.
Tooth Stopping.
Plasters.
Hair Preps.
Cosmetiques.
Photographs.
Jellies.
Cement.
Lozenges.
Horse Powders
And
For Export.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

Austin & Co.

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF

FANCY CARD & OTHER BOXES, ROUND, OVAL, OR SQUARE.

Office and Warehouse } 8 GREVILLE ST., HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

Steam Works—BROAD YARD, TURNMILL STREET.

Send your Sample
for estimates and
orders gratis.

Workmanship
and Punctuality
guaranteed.

HEARN'S BOTTLES

ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

BOTTLES, &c., of ANY SHAPE OR COLOUR, at the most Reasonable Prices.

HEARN, WRIGHT & CO. (Late E. A. Hearn & Co.) Wholesale & Export Glass Bottle Manufacturers, London, E. Eclipse Glass Works, Chatsworth Road, Clapton, London, E.



GLASS BOTTLES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Revised Price List on Application.

FEEDING BOTTLES AT LOW RATES.

Write for Prices of any kind of Bottle required to

E. YOULDON,

East London Glass Bottle Warehouse,

36, 38, & 40 GREAT GARDEN STREET, WHITECHAPEL, LONDON, E.



NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Dear Sir,

We beg to inform you that we have removed to new and spacious OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS at

BOTOLPH HOUSE EASTCHEAP, E.C.

where an increased Number of all kinds of Bottles will be on view.

Soliciting the continuance of your patronage,

PLEASE REGISTER

Yours faithfully,

OUR NEW ADDRESS!

JOHNSEN & JØRGENSEN.

THE "STIPENDUM" STOPPER CO., LIM.

47 LAMB'S CONDUIT ST., LONDON, W.C.,

MANUFACTURE THE FOLLOWING SPECIALITIES—

"STIPENDUM" CORK STOPPERS, in all sizes.

"STIPENDUM" CORK-LINED CAPS, for Pomade Bottles.

"STIPENDUM" OPENERS, for Stoppered Aerated-water Bottles.

"STIPENDUM" GREASE-PROOF COVERED POTS,

IN TERRA COTTA, CHOCOLATE, AND BLACK.

The Grease-Proof Covered Pots have perfectly-fitting lids, are practically unbreakable, and the only articles really answering the purpose intended. To be had of all Druggists' Sundriesmen. Wholesale only of the Company.

GLASS BOTTLES



FLAT—with Round Edges.



ALL SHAPES, SIZES, AND COLOURS.

DISPENSING BOTTLES.

BEST QUALITY,
SUITABLE FOR A HIGH-CLASS TRADE.

GREEN FLINT.

Flats (ordinary and round edges), Ovals, Direct Squares,
Rounds and Octagons (plain, graduated, and lettered),

3	4	6	8	12	16 oz.
10/-	10/-	11/6	11/6	16/6	21/6 per gross.

WHITE VIALS (Plain and Graduated),

$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	4 oz.
4/4	4/6	5/3	6/-	8/-	9/3 per gross.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

FEEDING BOTTLES.

No.	6½-inch Rubber Tube.	Small lots.	2-gra. lots.	
1.—Green Bottles, Boxwood Top Corks,				
White Fittings		25/-	24/-	} per gross.
3.—Ditto, Black Fittings		27/6	26/6	
White glass	2/6 per gross extra.			
China tops	1/6 per gross extra.			
64.—Green Bottles, Glass Screw Stoppers,				
White Fittings		30/-	29/-	} per gross.
66.—Ditto, Black Fittings		32/6	31/6	
White Glass	3/- per gross extra.			

These prices include 1 doz. partitioned Wood Boxes. If
Bottles are loose 1/9 per gross less.

Supplied each Bottle in Cardboard Box at 4/6 per gross extra.

Revised Price List (Illustrated), containing full particulars of above and many
other kinds, sent on application to

KILNER BROTHERS,

— No. 3 GREAT NORTHERN GOODS STATION, KING'S CROSS, LONDON. —

THE



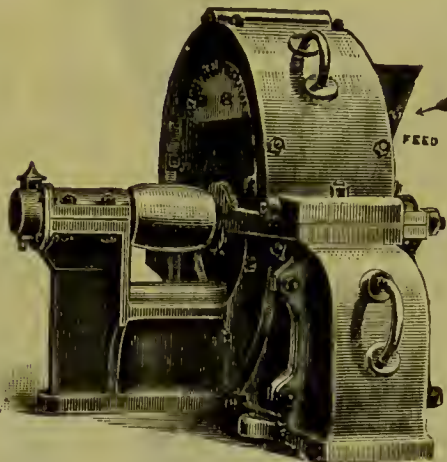
DISINTEGRATOR.

WILL GRIND, GRANULATE, OR SHRED

DRUGS, CRYSTALS,
LEAVES, SEEDS,

ROOTS, BARKS,
BONES, SUGAR,

J. HARRISON CARTER
designs complete plants
for Grinding, Crushing,
and Dressing any ma-
terial.



No 2½

J. HARRISON CARTER,
82 Mark Lane,
LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address — "MILLING LONDON,"
Engineering Telegraph Code, A B C Code, 4th
Edition.

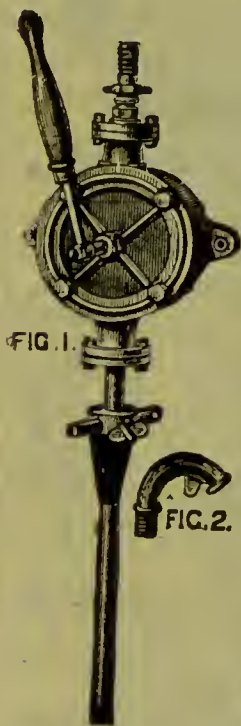


FIG. 1.

BUY THE BEST

OIL PUMP

AND SAVE

OIL, TIME, MONEY.

THOUSANDS IN USE.



FIG. 2.

We have bought the Stock of these Pumps from
MESSRS. PONTIFEX & WOOD
SHOE LANE, LONDON,

Who have given up this part of their business,
and it is our intention to continue same.

We hold a Good Stock, and can give
Prompt Delivery.

Write for full particulars and prices of The "Farrington"
Patent Oil Pumps to

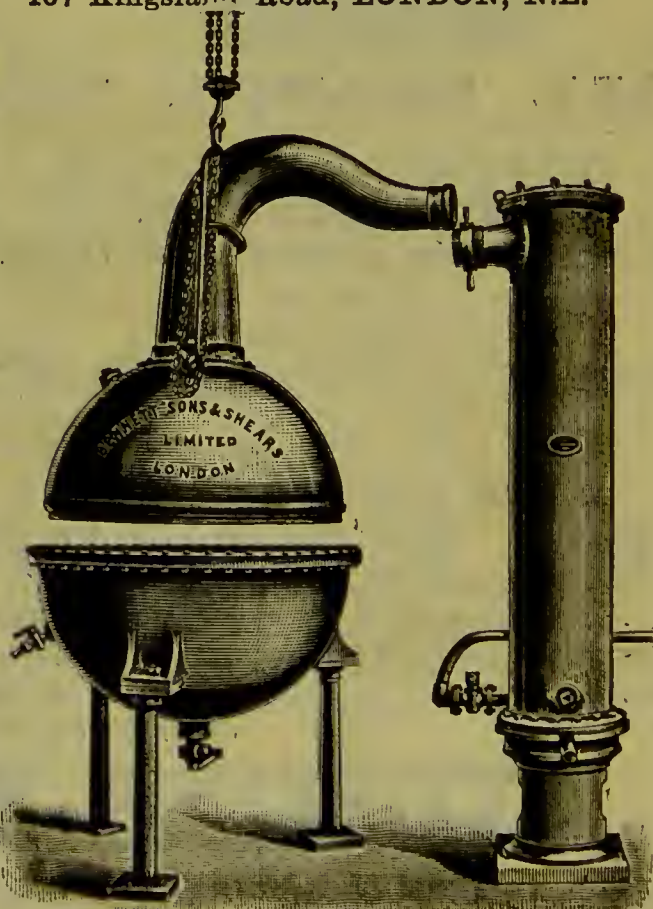
W. H. WILLCOX & CO.
34 & 36 Southwark Street,
LONDON, S.E.

122

BENNETT, SONS & SHEARS, LTD.

167 Kingsland Road, LONDON, N.E.

New Pattern Steam Still and Pan with Tubular Condenser.



Prices for all sizes sent on application.

ROTARY PILL MACHINES



Fig. A.

Fig. A.—This invention consists in a novel and improved arrangement of Machinery, whereby any description of Pill Mass can be converted into Pills, at the rate of from 15 lbs. to 40 lbs. per hour, according to the size of the Machine used.

Fig. A.—No. 1 .. £12 12s.
No. 2 .. £15 15s.
No. 3 .. £20 0s.

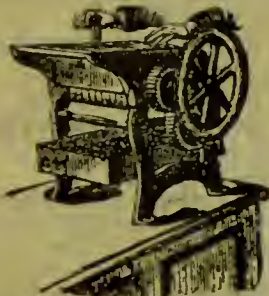


Fig. B.

Fig. B.—A small useful Machine capable of making 10 lbs. of Pills per hour, particularly adapted for persons making small quantities, at £7 15s.

Press suitable for same, £2 15s.

Any of the above can be made to cut two or three different size Pills at an additional cost for extra Rollers and Plates.

PIPING PRESSES

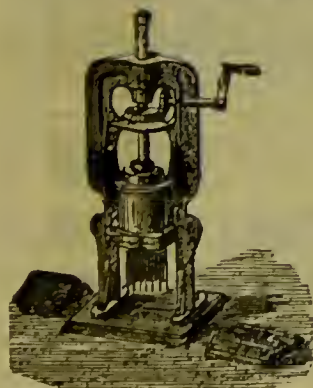


Fig. C.

Fig. C. is the improved Press for Piping, by means of which a great quantity of Mass can be Piped in a few minutes, truer than by the old method of rolling.

No. 1 .. £3 0s.
Fig. C.—No. 2 .. £5 10s.
No. 3 .. £8 10s.

J. W. PINDAR'S NEW ROTARY PILL MACHINES

As used to this date by Messrs. Holloway, Cockle, Cox, and all the principal Pill Makers in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia.

29 Murray St., New York,
and Farringdon Rd.,
London, Nov. 9th, 1880.

Mr. J. W. PINDAR,
Dear Sir,—Your letter of inquiry came duly to hand. As I always told you, the Pill Machine in operation at my London warehouse has given entire satisfaction. So have those we are using in this country. We can make smooth, round Pills of uniform size at a very small expense. I can safely say that your Pill Machine is all that you claim it to be—a perfect Machine.

Yours truly,
A. J. WHITE.

224 Strand, 13th March, 1886.
Mr. J. W. PINDAR,

Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that the Pill Machine which you made for me answers remarkably well, as the Pills are far better made than those by hand-machines, and with much less waste. I can, therefore, confidently recommend it as a very excellent one, a great saving of labour and, consequently, expense.

I remain, yours faithfully,
THOMAS HOLLOWAY.



J. W. PINDAR'S

Improved Double-Action

TINCTURE PRESSES

(As approved of by Wholesale Chemists.)

Superior to Hydraulic,

On account of holding the pressure.

Prices for One Gallon,
£3 10s.

For each additional
Gallon, £1 10s. extra.

Directions for use
forwarded with each
article.

3 Crane Court, Fleet Street, Feb. 14th, 1871.

To Mr. J. W. PINDAR.

Dear Sir,—We have now used your Rotary Pill Machine about six years, and find it answers better than any we had previously used, and makes the Pills of a very regular size.—Yours truly,
T. WHELPTON.

338 Oxford St., opposite Great Portland St.,
Feb. 11th, 1871.

Mr. J. W. PINDAR,
Sir,—The Rotary Pill Machine and Press which we had from you (for a special order) answered very satisfactorily.—We are, Sir, yours respectfully,
JOHN BELL & CO.

NEW PATENT "ECCENTRIC" PILL COATER.

Invented and made by J. W. PINDAR, Patentee.

By an entirely new arrangement of mechanism this machine is constructed in a manner which supersedes all others, as, owing to its "Eccentric" motion, the Pills—which may be coated with Pearl, Silver, Gold, or Sugar, &c., &c.—are thoroughly separated from each other during the process, and retain their original spherical form, whilst being thrown round the receptacle with remarkable velocity.

These machines are equally adapted for coating large or small quantities; thus, a machine constructed for and suitable for coating 20 lbs. will coat 1 lb. only with equal efficacy, and in the most satisfactory manner.

Each machine is supplied with a Drug or Powder Sifter, to be attached if required, and which, fitting to top of Pill Receptacle, is subject to the same "Eccentric" motion as above mentioned.

This addition will be found of great advantage in the Laboratory, being both efficient and compact.

PRICES.

No. 1.—For 2 lbs., £3 5s.;

sifter for same, 7s. 6d.

No. 2.—For 5 lbs., £4 15s.;

sifter for same, 15s.

No. 3.—For 10 lbs., £8 15s.;

sifter for same, £1 5s.

No. 4.—For 20 lbs., on Iron

Standards, for Steam, Gas,

or other power, £15 15s.;

sifter for same, £2 5s.

The smallest Machines can be worked by Steam Power at a small additional cost.



Testimonials from all parts of the World may be seen on application to

J. W. PINDAR, 75 New Church Rd., Camberwell, LONDON.

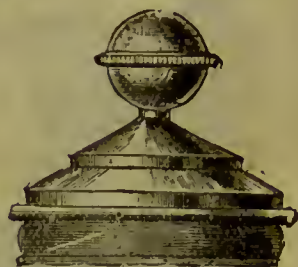


NEW PATENT AIR-TIGHT CHEMIST JAR.

A slight turn of the knob presses the indiarubber Band against the glass, and renders the vessel absolutely air-tight. The Stopper is made of pure Nickel, of handsome shape.

INVALUABLE FOR SHOW BOTTLES, CHEMISTS, CONFECTIONERS, &c.

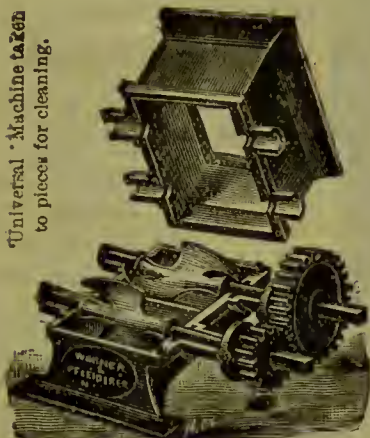
Samples and Prices of all Chemists' Sundriesmen.



Section of the Nickel Stopper when closed.

C. MELIN, [2]
37 CRUTCHED FRIARS, MARK LANE. E.C.

Universal Machine taken to pieces for cleaning.



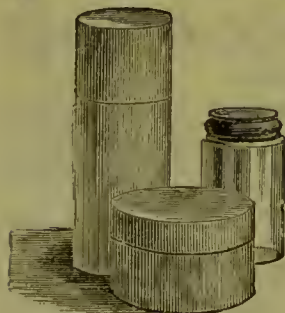
Size 3, Type I., for 1-lb. Mass.

THE "UNIVERSAL"
Kneading & Mixing Machine,
Used by all the largest Pill Makers.
SUITABLE ALSO FOR
OINTMENTS, POWDERS,
AND MASSES
of any
Consistency.

PILL MASSING MACHINES.
PILL
PIPERS,
CUTTERS,
ROUNDERS, COATERS,
"SPIRAL BRUSH"
POWDER-SIFTERS
(WITH INTERCHANGEABLE SIEVES),
AND EVERY ACCESSORY FOR THE PILL ROOM.
WERNER, PFLEIDERER & PERKINS (LIMITED),
43 Regent Square, GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.
SHOWROOM: — 117 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.
Contractors to the War Offices of all the Great Powers & other Governments.

In Stock, upwards of 50,000,000 Articles.
Any Special Articles made to order.

TURNED WOOD BOXES, &c.



*3018 Box for Pills or Powders.

SIZE	TO HOLD	PER GROSS.
D ..	6 Pills	1/-
A ..	12 "	1/6
C ..	24 "	2/-
H ..	36 "	3/-
V ..	Powder	8/-

REDUCED PRICES for Original Cases.

CONTRACTS to supply Manufacturers as required at specially low figures.

MAXIME & CO., Wood and Bone Turners,
150 OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Factories and Sawmills—Gothenburg, SWEDEN, and Boulogne, FRANCE.



8 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.

Last Year's Output:

18,000,000 Boxes.

LUBSZYNSKI'S

"Lancer Helmet"
Brand

**PUTZ
POMADE.**

The BEST Metal
Polishing Paste in the
world.

London Office—4 GUILDHALL CHAMBERS, E.C.
(Or of all Wholesale Houses.)

GLASS BOTTLES GOOD AND CHEAP.

From Stores
in London or
direct from
the works.

THE NEW SHAPE FLATS.

With rounded edges, or the ordinary kind, plain or graduated.
3 and 4 ounce 8/- per gross.
6 and 8 9/-

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS.

1/2 oz. 1 oz. 1 1/2 oz. 2 oz.
3/6 .. 3/9 .. 4/6 .. 5/3 per gross.

PANEL BOTTLES.

2 oz. 4 oz. 6 oz. 8 oz.
7/- .. 8/- .. 9/- .. 9/- per gross.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Six gross and upwards of assorted sizes sent Carriage Free to any part of England. Smaller quantities not carriage paid. Sample bottle sent free on application.

I. ISAACS & CO., GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS,
Francis St., Tottenham Court Road, LONDON, W.C.
Established 50 years. Bankers—London and Westminster Bank.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

DENOVAL'S MEDICINAL CAPSULES

ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

ON THESE

MEDICINAL CAPSULES

CHEMISTS ARE

ALLOWED

A LARGE PROFIT.

SANTAL OIL CAPSULES,
PERUVIAN MIXTURE CAPSULES,
COPAIBA BALSAM CAPSULES,
CUBEBA OIL & COPAIBA CAPSULES,
MALE FERN CAPSULES, &c.

DENOVAL'S INJECTION.

All Drugs Warranted to be Genuine

JULES DENOVAL,
Carlton House, 4 New Cross Road, LONDON, S.E.

✱ SHOP FITTERS,
SHOWCASE
MAKERS.

✱ NATALI & CO.

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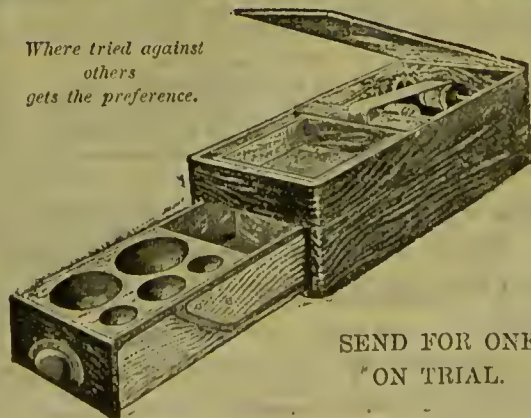
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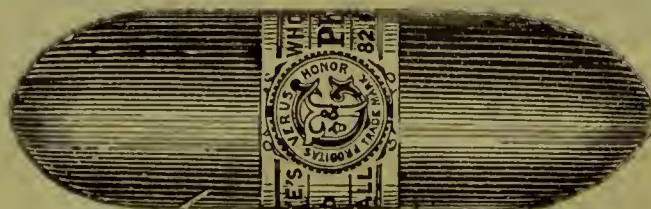
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Messrs. ANDROS & CO. have the following for disposal:—

LONDON, S.E. (Suburb).—Good-class Prescribing and Family Business; practically unopposed; good house; rent £45, on lease; returns £417 per annum; lowest price 225 guineas.**SUSSEX (Main Line, near Brighton).**—Very old-established good-class Mixed Country Business; double-fronted shop; good house and flower garden; returns £800; low rent, on lease; price £625 or close offer; sole cause of sale ill-health.

Messrs. ANDROS & CO. have many Businesses for Sale in Lancs., Sussex, Surrey, Kent, Midlands, &c., and in all parts of the Kingdom. Full particulars free on receipt of requirements.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.**CROCKER & CO.**

SOLE PROPRIETORS—

Mr. WILLIAM JUDD and Mr. ALFRED MANNERS,
Trade Valuers, Transfer Agents, and Accountants,
15 WALBROOK, E.C.**Valuations made for Probate or Transfer, Books Audited and Balance Sheets prepared in any part of the United Kingdom.****SEASIDE** Business in fashionable health-resort; returns over £1,200 yearly; very profitable; the trade is principally good-class Retail and Dispensing; a moderate premium will be accepted for goodwill, with valuation of stock and fixtures.**LONDON, WEST END.**—High-class Family trade; returns £1,250 at full prices; net profit £400; fine handsome pharmacy, well stocked, &c.; price, small premium for goodwill and valuation of stock and fixtures.**KENT.**—Unopposed Country Business, with fair amount of Dispensing returns £1,000; price £800.**HOME COUNTY.**—Good-class Family Business; returns £1,100; net profit £372; price £950; good house, and pleasant surroundings.**WESTERN COUNTY.**—Cash Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,200; price £650; great scope for increase.**WEST LONDON SUBURB.**—Retail and Dispensing in main thoroughfare; returns £700; price £500; good house and garden.**SOUTH LONDON SUBURB.**—Family and Dispensing Business; returns £500; price £450.**LONDON, W.**—Returns £400; net profit £200; price £385; this is a profitable Prescribing trade, well situated in busy thoroughfare.**LONDON, WEST END.**—Nursing Home, with admirable connection; net profit about £250 a year; price £800 or offer, to include valuable household furniture, plate, &c., &c.**Re THOMAS WALTON Deceased.**

74A HAVERSTOCK HILL, N.W.

We are instructed to offer for Sale by Tender, the Goodwill of this old-established Manufacturing Business, together with the Stock-in-Trade, Fixtures, Fittings, and Utensils. The articles manufactured are well-known and in excellent demand, and comprise Walton's Flora Nigra, Walton's Kaloderma, Walton's Argentine, Cement, Gold Paint, &c.

The books can be inspected (by appointment), and full particulars obtained at our office any day between 10 and 4 o'clock, and tenders will be received up to 1 o'clock on Thursday, the 7th of June next, when the highest tender will be accepted, and the purchaser declared.

G. B. CROCKER & CO., Accountants and Valuers, 15 Walbrook, E.C.

Valuations a Specialty. Terms on application.**THOMAS TOMLINSON & SON****Chemists' Consultants, Transfer Agents, and Valuers,****9 NEW CANNON ST., MANCHESTER.****Forty-four years' experience, during which period they have transferred, valued, or arbitrated 1,000 Businesses.**

They have now for disposal at Blackburn (well adapted for a Store trade), Huddersfield, Bury, Manchester (3), Liverpool (2), Bradford (2), Derby (2), Hebdon Bridge, Oldham (2), Normanton, Warrington, Redditch, Goole, in consequence of death, Suffolk, Scarborough, Devonshire, Hollinwood, Bootle, Horwich, Leeds, Gloucestershire, country district near Liverpool, rural district in Cheshire, a charming East-coast watering-place, Wolverhampton, Torquay, Acerington, &c., &c.

Please state requirements and capital, when candid opinions as to adaptability will be given without charge.**NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.**

Telegraphic Address—"Tomtom."

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Small old-established Light Retail Business, well situated, capable of extension; good house. Full particulars from "Chemist," 36 North Street, Rugby.**CHEMIST'S** eligible corner well-established Business in populous suburbs of Birmingham, for immediate disposal; good Dental business done; 6 years' lease. Apply, Hackett, Auctioneer, Oldbury.**FAIR** offer wanted for a Business near Surrey Hills; good opening for Dentistry; established over 30 years; 6 rooms; rent £36; returns about £200; price £150. "Beta," Messrs. Smith & Co., 132 Borough, S.E. No agents.**To** be sold, a genuine Dispensing and Light Retail Business, at full prices; situated in a good suburb of town; convenient house, held on lease; price £900. Apply to W., c/o Messrs. Hill & Son, 101 Southwark Street, S.E.

SITUATIONS OPEN—Cont.

A MANAGER wanted for a Branch in a North Wales watering-place: qualified; must be able to speak Welsh; a good man who desires a permanency would be liberally dealt with. Apply, stating full particulars, to "Chemist," c/o Messrs. Hodgkinson, 101 Whitecross Street, E.C.

QUALIFIED Assistant: splendid opportunity for a pushing single man to obtain a first-class Dispensing business on very easy terms; position centre of a fashionable South-coast town; every opportunity given to a suitable man. Letters only, B. c/o Mr. Wells, Castle Road, Hastings.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant; indoors; aged about 25; must be accurate, neat, industrious, and obliging to customers, also able to Extract Teeth and Prescribe. Write, stating experience, salary required, and photo, if convenient (which will be returned), to A. J. Holmes, Green Street, Upton Park, E.

WANTED, steady, gentlemanly Assistant; age 22 to 26; one able to Extract Teeth preferred; Sunday duty, 6 to 8.30 p.m. every third Sunday. Applicants please state salary required (indoors) and references to Hugh Fairhurst & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Horse Market Street, Warrington.

JUNIOR or Improver wanted at once, for a Dispensing and Prescribing Country business; indoors; a Turnover Apprentice, if satisfactory reasons be given for transfer, would be entertained; must be steady and active. Apply, stating age, references, salary required, and c.v., to "Chemist," 148 High Street, Chatham.

WANTED, at once, a steady, reliable Assistant (an abstainer), for a Mixed Country Chemist's business, with a knowledge of horse and cattle medicines; a Dissenter preferred. Write, stating salary, reference, age, how long in the trade, and if qualified (unqualified not apply), Mrs. Williams, Chemist, Coleford, Glos.

WANTED, about the second week in July, a Complete Staff for a high-class West-end Drug-store, comprising an experienced and able Manager, smart Counter-men, and first-class Dispensers. Apply by letter, stating full particulars (in confidence), 48 45, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

IMMEDIATE—Wanted, a trustworthy indoor Minor or Junior Assistant; one who has been accustomed to a good-class Retail and Dispensing business; must be well recommended. Apply or address, with full particulars, age, height, salary, reference, and photo (to be returned), to "Phenacetin," 317 Fulham Road, South Kensington, London.

GOOD prospects of future advancement and present liberal remuneration offered to competent and reliable qualified Assistants; married preferred; high-class Cash Pharmacies, no dysalteries or extraneous business; short hours; state salary (outdoors) and full particulars. Address, "Pharmacies," c/o Messrs. Mace & Haldane, 94 Milton Street, E.C.

OFFICE Clerk.—Youth of about 18 or 20 wanted in office of large firm of manufacturing Chemists; usually good chance to advance in accordance with qualifications and adaptability; must be bright, active, intelligent, have some knowledge of Drugs, be posted in the ordinary rules and forms of business, and show a willingness to work for a future; don't waste your time and ours by a reply unless you can fill every one of the above requirements. Address, "Eucalyptus," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS. WANTED.

1s. for 12 words; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

JUNIOR: 21; unqualified; 5 years' experience. P., 51 High Street, East Grinstead.

TEMPORARY Manager or Senior; qualified. "Locum," 18 Madoc Street, Llandudno.

ASSISTANT: aged 24; qualified; City or West End preferred. G., 23 Brixton Road, S.W.

LOCUM-TENENS: Minor; 27; disengaged. "Statin," 75 Great Mersey Street, Liverpool.

JUNIOR: 21; unqualified; 5 years' experience; disengaged. "Radix," 135 High Street, Hounslow.

ASSISTANT: 23; in good-class business; satisfactory references. Field, Branch Road, Batley.

JUNIOR or Improver; 18; abstainer; state salary indoors. Furnivall, Chemist, Castle Road, Cardiff.

PART-TIME: 20; 5 years' experience. "Assistant," Elm Bank Pharmacy, Everton, Liverpool.

MANAGER or Locum-Tenens; qualified; aged 36; disengaged. Breary, Carnforth, Lancashire.

JUNIOR: 20; 5½ years' (mainly seaside) experience. Kershaw, 118 Robson Street, Liverpool.

JUNIOR: 20½; 5½ years' experience, good-class business. "Northern," 1 Castle Terrace, Notting Hill, W.

AS-Manager or Locum-Tenens; qualified; disengaged; good references. Mason, 267 Kentish Town Road, N.W.

DISPENSER to a Doctor; 25; 10 years' experience; good references: Brown, 47 Station Road, Redhill.

ASSISTANT: outdoors; 23; disengaged; 8 years' experience; references. Stow, Haverholm, Sleaford, Lincs.

LOCUM-TENENS: aged 31; capable, qualified, and steady; moderate terms. X., 117 Glengall Road, Kilburn.

ASSISTANT: 24; experienced; references; outdoors; stores preferred. C. D., 13 Hampden Road, Holloway.

MANAGER or Assistant; qualified; 52; married; experienced; trustworthy. 36 Wrexham Fechan, Wrexham.

ASSISTANT: 25; first-class experience and references; unqualified. J. A. Sargent, 7 Alfred Place, Bedford Square, W.C.

ASSISTANT: 21; 6 years' experience; Retail and Dispensing; well recommended. Grant, c/o Mr. Lipp, Pochabers, N.B.

JUNIOR: Wholesale or Retail; 22½; London; disengaged; 7 years' experience. Kinder, 411 Southwark Park Road, S.E.

ASSISTANT: 22; qualified; London and South Coast preferred; good experience. C. B., 19 Holland Road, Brighton.

SENIOR, or otherwise; aged 24; 9 years' good experience; Major qualification. King, c/o Chave & Jackson, Chemists, Hereford.

JUNIOR, in first-class business; aged 22; height 5 ft. 9 in.; good experience and references. A. H., 44 Terminus Road, Eastbourne.

ASSISTANT: qualified; experienced; Photography; North; outdoors; excellent references. Hodgkin, Treales, Preston, Lancs.

DISPENSER to Surgeon (to live at Surgery preferred); disengaged June 18; married, no family. "Dispenser," Surgery, Byron Hill, Harrow.

PART-TIME: Junior; 23; disengaged; 6½ years' experience; evenings off; North London or City preferred. Fitt, 10 Lothair Road, Harrogate, N.

MANAGER or Assistant; outdoors; qualified; aged 26; good references. "Tincture," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WHOLESALE or Mixed; 12 years' experience; 8 years last situation, Foreman; Wet or Dry Counter. Thos. Read, 13 Hawthorn Street, Totterdown, Bristol.

DISENGAGED; Stores preferred; aged 28; unqualified; outdoors; have had 3 years' first-class London Store experience. C., 8 Morland Street, Brixton, S.W.

ASSISTANT: outdoors; fully experienced in all branches; highest references; aged 30; medium height; disengaged. Campbell, 47 Stoney Stanton Road, Coventry.

FOR the season, or Temporary; disengaged; 14 years' first-class experience; qualified; knowledge of French and French Pharmacy. G. Ashton, Mytholmroyd, via Manchester.

MANAGER; outdoors; low salary for a comfortable situation; varied experience; good Prescriber; aged 36 years; can Extract; disengaged. "Alpha," Banbury Villa, Putney.

BRANCH Manager or first Assistant; aged 30; married; 5 ft. 9 in. in height; Minor and Apothecaries' qualifications; character and references good. C. Todd, 6 Churchill Street, Oldham.

MANAGER; registered; experienced Prescriber and Extractor; good references; Manchester or district preferred. 90/5, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

COMPETENT Assistant; aged 32; height 5 ft. 10½ in.; good Dispenser, Prescriber, and Counterman; over 14 years' London and Provincial experience. "Colchicum," Ellenbrook, Manchester.

MANAGER or Active Part; married; 27; qualified, energetic, reliable, good Prescriber; character, &c., stand strictest investigation; £2; house, &c., free. Day, 135 Warwick Road, West Kensington.

MANAGER (married)—Wanted, situation as Manager; country or seaside preferred (Isle of Man); accustomed to Agricultural trade, Dispensing, and Tooth Extracting. D., 26 High Street, Leamington.

FOR SALE.

3s. 6d. for 50 words ; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

CHEMISTS' Fixtures, Nests of Drawers, Show-cases, Bottles, Window-fittings, Glazed Partitions, Stock, &c., to be sold cheap to effect an immediate clearance, the premises being required for other purposes ; on view at 29 Old Street, E.C., between 2 and 4. Letters to H. W. H. McDowell, 11 Bow Lane, E.C.

FOR SALE.—16 dozen first-class, nearly new, gold-labelled Shop-rounds, £7 ; 3 6-gallon second-hand earboys, 12s. each ; 12 ft. second-hand mahogany-top counter, £4 ; 15 ft. ditto, pine top, ebonised, with 16 drawers, 80s. ; 12 ft. ditto ebonised wall-case, £9 ; 12 ft. range, new French polished, pine drawers, gold labels and glass knobs, £6 10s. ; 12 ft. range new mahogany ditto, with bevelled plate-glass labels, £10 ; sloping plate-glass case, 36 by 18, second-hand, 27s. ; handsome 6 ft. dispensing screen, with mirror centre, £5 10s. ; 2 8-gallon pear-shape earboys, 17s. 6d. each. R. Tomlinson & Sons, Medical Fitters, Bond Street, Birmingham.

SALES BY TENDER.

3s. 6d. for 50 words ; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

TO DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN.

Re H. Gilbertson & Sons.

TO be Sold by Tender, by order of the Trustee of the Estate of Albert Brooks, Vobe Tafts, Richard Dobson Dixon, and John Dowell (trading as H. Gilbertson & Sons), of 11 St. Andrew Street, Holborn, the Stock-in-Trade, Goodwill, and Business, as a going concern, of Druggists' Sundrymen, as hitherto carried on by the Debtors at the above address. The Stock-in-trade, &c., may be viewed on the premises from the 24th day of May to the 11th day of June, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 12 at noon, upon order to be obtained from the Trustee, Mr. William S. Ogle, 90 Cannon Street, E.C., from whom particulars, conditions, and forms of tender can be obtained on or after the 24th day of May inst.

All Tenders, sealed and endorsed "H. Gilbertson & Sons' Tender," must be sent to the Trustee before the 14th day of June next, at noon, when the same will be opened.

The Trustee does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

CORNWALL (St. Columb).—Messrs. Berdoo & Co. have received instructions to sell by Tender the Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, situated in Broad Street, St. Columb, Cornwall now carried on as a branch under management, and returning over £40 per annum, at good profitable prices ; rent only £19 10s. ; long lease ; convenient 8-roomed house ; shop is well fitted and stocked. St. Columb is a small market town, population about 3,000, most pleasantly situated, and to anyone seeking a business, with £200 to £250 cash, where a good living is made, this is an opportunity rarely to be met with. Tenders may be made either by lump sum or valuation of stock and fixtures. Business may be inspected ; full investigation is offered. Tenders received by us up to Saturday morning, 9th of June next. Full particulars, orders to view, and forms of tender obtained of Messrs. Berdoo & Co., Valuers and Transfer Agents, 30 Jewry Street, Aldgate, London.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

3s. 6d. for 50 words ; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

AN Apprentice wanted in a Mixed Country Business, where every opportunity offers of acquiring a knowledge of every branch of the trade. Apply, John Shone, 27 High Street, Whitechurch, Salop.

TO Chemists.—The parents of a youth (16 years) wish to place him with a good Dispensing Chemist where he would learn the business ; indoors preferred ; Prelim. exam. passed. Terms, &c., to J. K., 1A Belsize Crescent, Belsize Park, N.W.

WANTED, for a large business, a studious, well-educated youth as Apprentice ; indoors ; must have passed the Prelim. or its equivalent ; plenty of time for study, and every facility for acquiring a thorough insight into the business ; short hours of duty ; low premium. R. Roberts, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 323 Walworth Road, London, S.E.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words ; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

JUNIOR, for light Retail and Dispensing business. R. Hiscock, Coventry.

WANTED, at once, a Junior Assistant, active and obliging, about 21 ; indoors. Apply, 267 King's Road, Chelsea.

MARTIN MAGOR, Birmingham, has vacancy for good man as Warehouseman and stockkeeper ; must have good references.

JUNIOR Assistant, accustomed to good Mixed business, by June 16th ; abstainer and reader preferred, and passed Preliminary. Lusham, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Romford.

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WANTED, Representative, with connection, to call on Mineral-water Manufacturers and Confectioners with Essences, &c., for South of England. Apply, Newhams (Limited), Manufacturing Chemists, Sheffield.

WANTED, by June 4, a steady, reliable Assistant ; qualified ; well up in Dispensing and general Retail ; indoors. Apply, stating full particulars as to age, experience, and salary required, to C. Jackson, Chemist, Acton, W.

JUNIOR Assistant for Light Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, stating age, height, and salary required (indoors), and enclose photo, to J. Scott, Chemist, Bodmin.

QUALIFIED Assistant, with good references, about 23 to 26, in a Light Retail and Dispensing Business. Apply, stating salary required and full particulars, to P. L. Palmer, East Sheen, S.W.

WANTED, Junior Assistant for Light Retail and Dispensing Business ; time for study. Apply, with age, height, salary required, and enclose photo, to Mrs. Parnell, 337 High Street, Cheltenham.

WANTED, by about the middle of June, a reliable Assistant, accustomed to Dispensing ; qualified preferred ; outdoors. Apply, stating salary required, to F. F. Cox, 107 Old Town Street, Plymouth.

WANTED, qualified Assistant, end of June ; must be a good Counter-man, and capable of taking charge. Apply, stating age, height, experience, and salary required, to T. Turner, 19 Market Street, Longton, Staffs.

CARLTON & PENTELOW, 18 Long Causeway, Peterborough, have a vacancy for a Junior Assistant ; one accustomed to a mixed business preferred ; enclose photo ; give full particulars, and state salary required ; indoors.

ASSISTANT wanted at once for Retail and Dispensing ; 3 hours daily for study or recreation, and one evening weekly ; salary £24. Apply personally, or send full particulars and photo, to G. Dickinson, 72 Archway Road, Highgate, N.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted, indoors ; time allowed for reading, and assistance given in preparing for examinations. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required, &c., to A. Livesley & Son, Chemists, New Mills, *via* Stockport.

JUNIOR, accustomed to good-class Retail Business ; young man of Christian principles and undeniable references, abstainer preferred. Send full particulars, age, height, experience, &c., to Tovey, Chemist, Weston-super-Mare.

TRAVELLERS calling on the leading London and suburban Chemists wanted to push our well-known preparations on commission. Address, The Sanitary Wood Wool Co. (Limited), 26 Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.

AN Assistant, about 23, qualified preferred, accustomed to first-class Dispensing. Apply by letter (enclosing photo if convenient), state age, height, and salary (indoors), to A. Sawden, Pharmacist, 28 Lark Lane, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

JUNIOR wanted, at once, for good pushing trade on Stores principle ; easy hours, 9 to 6.30 ; no Sunday duty ; outdoors. Apply, stating salary required, and when disengaged, to "Manager," Drug Department, Million Stores, Liverpool.

DISINFECTANTS.—Agents wanted by a London Manufacturer to sell first-class Disinfectants for town and country ; must have experience and good connection. Address, The Wandsworth Chemical Works (Limited), Wandsworth, London, S.W.

JUNIOR.—Hamilton, Long & Co. (Limited), State Apothecaries, Dublin, require a Junior Assistant for the Retail ; indoors. Apply, enclosing carte, and stating age, height, references, and salary expected, to Dr. Hamilton, 3 Lower Sackville Street, Dublin.

TRAVELLER, with a first-class Wholesale connection (London district), wanted by a Toilet Soap House ; a good salary and commission would be paid. Apply by letter, to C. E. P., c/o Walter Bate's, Advertising Agency, 79½ Gracechurch Street, E.C.

WANTED, by beginning of June, a Senior Assistant, qualified married, and having some experience in conducting Store business preferred ; under 40 years of age. Apply, personally if possible, at 53 Great Marylebone Street, Portland Place, London, W.

JUNIOR or Improver (indoors) wanted in a Mixed country business ; Wholesale and Retail ; one accustomed to Oils and Dry-salters ; of steady and obliging habits. Address, stating salary required, and full particulars, to W. Merry, Market Place, Ilkeston, Nottingham.

SECOND required for good-class pushing Cash trade ; outdoors ; no Sunday duty ; must be competent, and a good salesman. State salary required, particulars of last two appointments, and all customary information, to Timothy White, Chemist, Portsmouth.

SUNDRIES Manager wanted ; must be experienced and able to take entire control of a Manufacturing Wholesale business. Apply, by letter only, giving full particulars of previous engagements, to N. Y. Z., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Cont.

BIRMINGHAM.—Old-established Business for disposal, with Post-office; populous neighbourhood; good opening for Dentistry; satisfactory reasons for selling; cash £275. For particulars apply, Post Office, Great Lister Street, Birmingham.

WEST of England (fashionable watering-place).—For disposal, a good Business, Light Retail and Dispensing, on Store principles; returns £1,900; net profit over £600; good reasons for disposal. 90/22, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON, N.W.—Small nucleus of business; stock and fixtures only to be paid for, say £30 or £40; good position; easy terms; good opening for a young man with small capital only. Particulars on application at Messrs. Orridge & Co.'s Offices, 32 Ludgate Hill.

FOR immediate disposal, in residential suburb of North London, Dispensing and Light Retail Business; good house, in excellent repair; returns last year £838; net profits for 3 years average over £350; vendor taking larger business. Apply, N. L., 156 Cromwell Road, S.W.

ADVERTISER wishes to dispose of a Branch Business in an increasing neighbourhood, Midlands; an exceptional good opportunity for a single young man; easy terms could be arranged; no agents. Particulars, apply 90 29, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL.—Mixed Country Business for sale; large neighbourhood, very little opposition; plenty of scope; main road; opening for Dentistry; convenient house, large garden; rent £20; 8 miles from Liverpool; terms very moderate. Address, P. Bovais, c/o Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.

DENTAL Practice; a bargain; specially and handsomely built premises, cost £1,500; in flourishing town in Yorkshire; price, including practice, freehold premises, goodwill, &c., £1,500; average takings for last 5 years £526. Apply, Thos. Tomlinson & Son, 9 New Cannon Street, Manchester.

BIRMINGHAM.—Retail Drug, Paint, and Sundries; returns about £500 yearly, capable of large expansion; low rent; excellent situation; capital chance for energetic young man; stock and fixtures at valuation; satisfactory reasons for leaving. Apply, Wyleys (Limited), Moor Street, Birmingham.

GOOD Business for sale, in dense neighbourhood, near the City; best position in market road; owner retiring; returns between £11 and £13 a week, could be increased by energetic man; price £450 (part may remain if desired). O. Ford, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Drug Business, about 30 miles from London, in a small market town, with no opposition for 4 miles; returns £1,000 under management; full prices; 10 rooms and garden; low rent; price £625 or valuation. 99/88, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL.—For sale, old-established Family and Dispensing Business; commanding corner premises in main thoroughfare, with private house attached; sole cause of disposal death of proprietor, in whose hands it has been 30 years; price £400. Address, F., c/o Messrs. Henry Jackson & Sons, 2 Brook's Alley, Liverpool.

LONDON, N.—Residential district; good-class family Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing trade; returns £850; clear profit, £320, after paying all expenses; shop nicely fitted and well stocked, and stands in first-class position to do a large trade; price £800. Mart, c/o Messrs. Newbery & Co., 1 King Edward Street, London, E.C.

IMMEDIATE.—Suffolk; old-established good-class Family Business returning £1,100 at full prices; very handsome pharmacy and first-class residence held on long lease at a low rent; moderate premium for goodwill and valuation of stock and fixtures; satisfactory reasons for selling. "Rhei," c/o Messrs. Meggeson & Co., 14 Miles Lane, London, E.C.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Old-established Drug Business in small agricultural town; good house and premises, garden and greenhouse; returns £560; rent £35, which includes fixtures about £170; can be reduced to suit purchaser; well adapted for one with Veterinary qualification. 91/34, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MIDLANDS.—Old-established Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns over £1,200, net profit over £300; vendor, having purchased another business, will accept valuation; about £500 only required; this will be found on inspection a highly satisfactory concern and a good bargain. 72/6, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

KENT.—Thirty miles from London, midst of thickly-populated town; Chemist's Business, stock, fixtures; lease 15 years remaining; moderate rent; established 43 years; widely-known, prosperous concern; large, well-fitted shop, convenient house; no agents; kindly state price required. Particulars, 83/16, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR immediate sale, by order of executor, Chemist and Druggists' Business, established over 30 years; this is a genuine concern; the premises are in thorough repair, well situated, convenient dwelling, in main road at Hoxton; the low sum of £135 will be taken for lease, goodwill, stock, and fixtures, to close estate. Apply to Geo. Pearce & Sons, 22 Hydo Road, Hoxton.

CHEMIST'S Business for immediate disposal through serious illness; incapacitating proprietor; present hands 30 years; superior modern premises, fine shop, eight-roomed house; rent low; commanding central position, Tunbridge Wells; stock and fittings, &c., will be sacrificed for £300. Apply (personally preferred) Wickenden, 20 High Street, Tunbridge Wells.

£75.—London, S.E.—Genuine Retail and Prescribing Business, situate good position on main road, incessant traffic; returns average £8 weekly, would quickly increase under good management; unlimited scope, with feeble opposition; bereavement cause sale; low rent; grand chance for young man. "Drugs," c/o Messrs. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, London.

£1,250 returns.—In good market town, North Midlands, there is a very good ordinary Retail and an increasing Wine and Spirit trade of own bottling, leaving very different profit to an Agency; this is a good chance for one or two pushing men with limited capital; will be sold for valuation of stock and fixtures, which can be reduced to about £500 if desired. F. J. Brett, Valner, 60 St. Stephen's Road, Leicester.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WANTED, a small Retail Business; London preferred; small house and shop; low rent; low price; receipts from £10 to £12 weekly. Send full particulars to "Chemist," Ruckland, Louth, Lincs.

WANTED, by a Pharmaceutical Chemist, a genuine high-class Dispensing and Retail Business, in London; good and convenient house indispensable; prompt cash paid for a suitable business; all replies in strict confidence. Address, E. Glaisyer, 2 Hanover Crescent, Brighton.

REQUIRED, to purchase a London Business which will bear strict investigation; up to £1,000 would be paid, but a smaller business would be entertained. Address full particulars as to residence, nature of trade, &c., in first instance, to "Medions," General Post Office, Winchester.

WANTED, to purchase, immediately, small Prescribing Retail Business; good position, London or country; one that can be transferred for low price preferred; no objection to a neglected concern. Full particulars to W. Simmons, c/o 36 Highfield Terrace, Gorleston, Great Yarmouth.

WANTED, for Cash, by Chemist having sold his business, a Retail and Dispensing Business making a net profit of £350 or £400 yearly; good house; must bear thorough investigation. All particulars, in strict confidence, to 90/9, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MESSRS. BERDOE & CO. have at the present time a number of clients desirous of purchasing genuine Businesses, returning £700 to £2,000, and would be pleased to hear from gentlemen desirous of selling; terms on application; references if desired. Valuation and Transfer Offices, 30 Jewry Street, City (established 1870).

WANTED, in London, premises with yard suitable for Warehousing and Manufacturing Chemicals on small scale. State rent, rates, measurements, locality, &c., "Xema," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TO LET.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Shops, 57 by 20 by 12; lavatory, cellars; 13-room dwelling, bath-room, &c.; lift; 2 entrances; part would easily let; main central, busy traffic. Curtis & George, Blandford.

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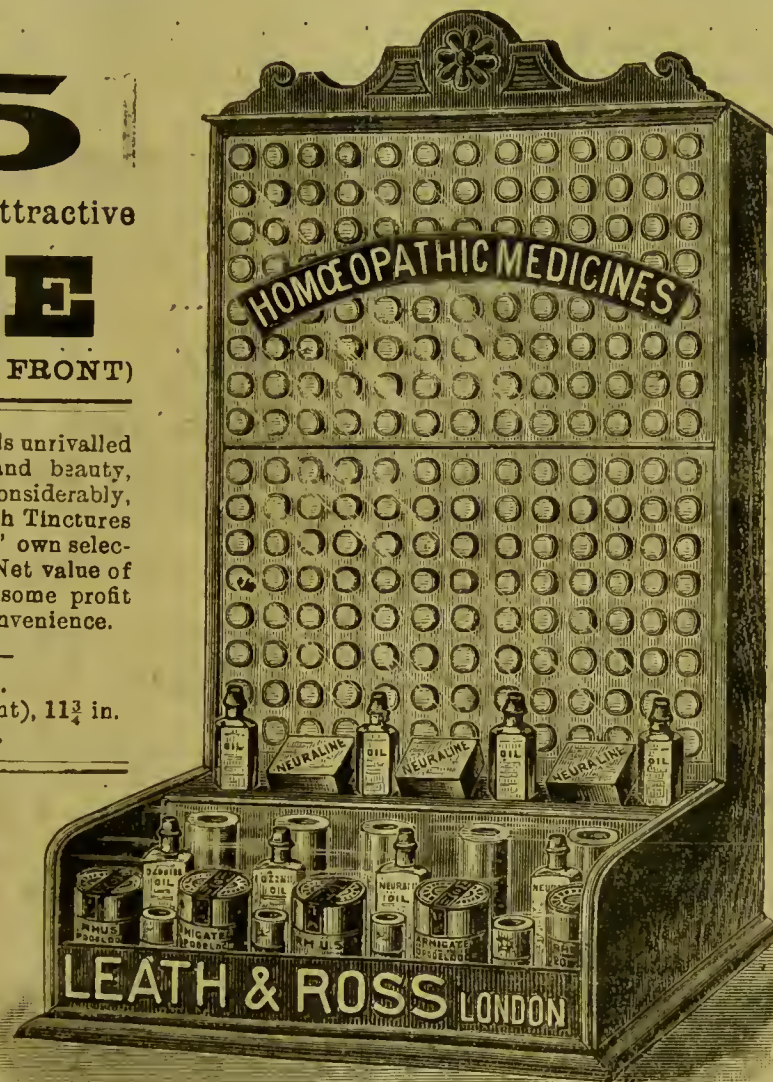
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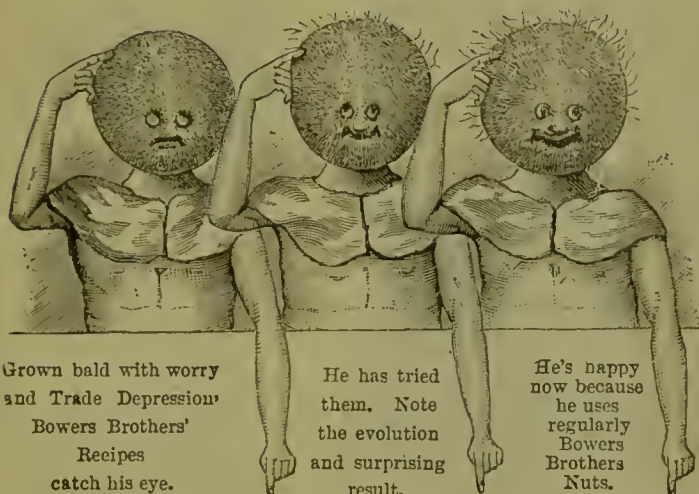
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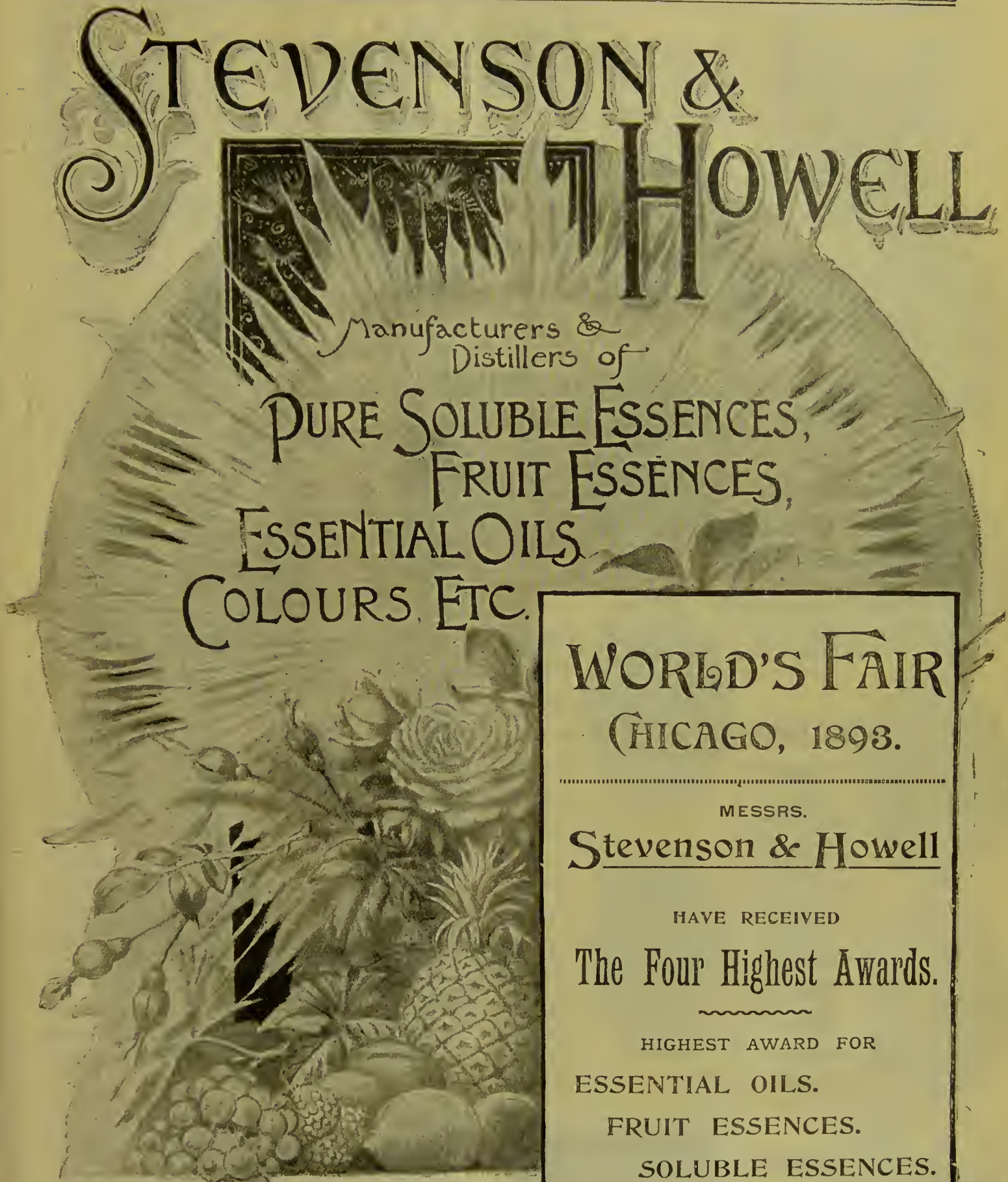
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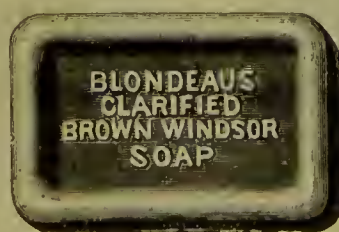
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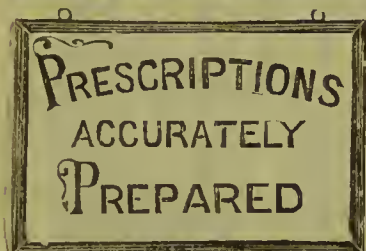
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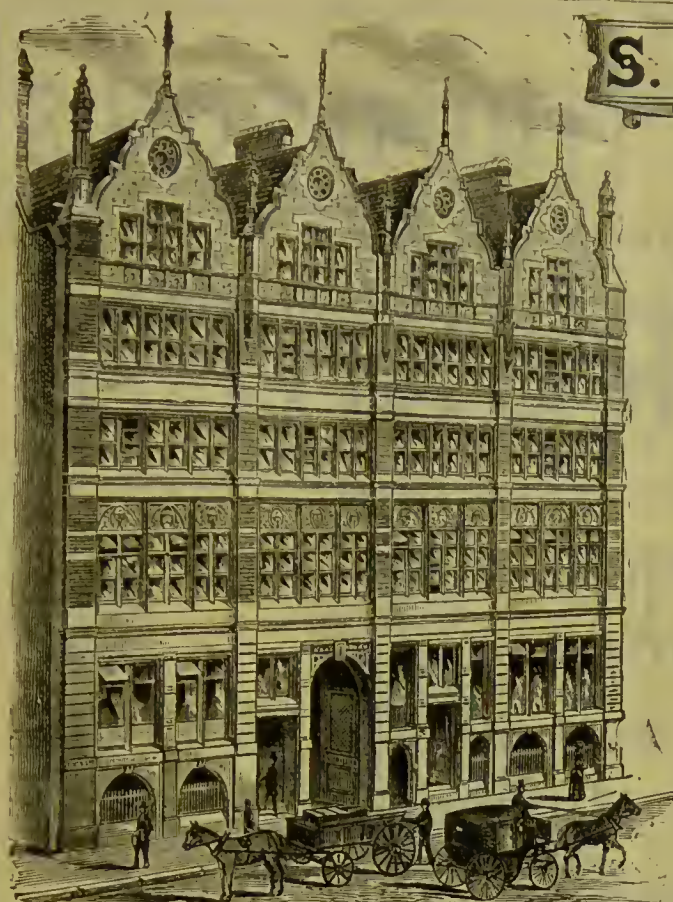
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MINOR.

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" H. Buckle	" H. M. Hames
" H. W. Clear	" T. T. Hora
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" P. R. Crombie	" W. Marchant
" D. Davies	" J. F. Mundy
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" C. C. Brown, Tintern.	" A. E. Linley, York.
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MINOR.

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" R. C. HERMAN, Liverpool.	" T. W. ROBERTS, Ellesmere
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Mr. J. M. JONES.	

MINOR.

Mr. J. T. BENTLEY.	Mr. R. EATON.
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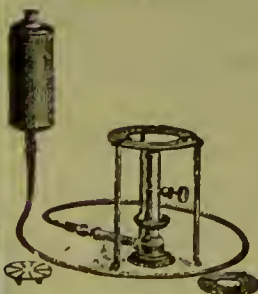
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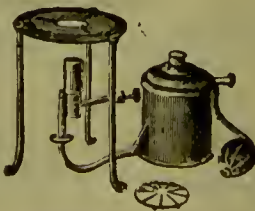
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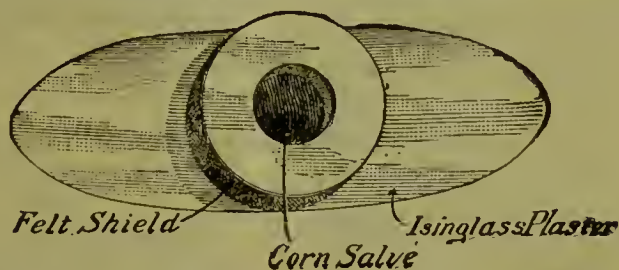
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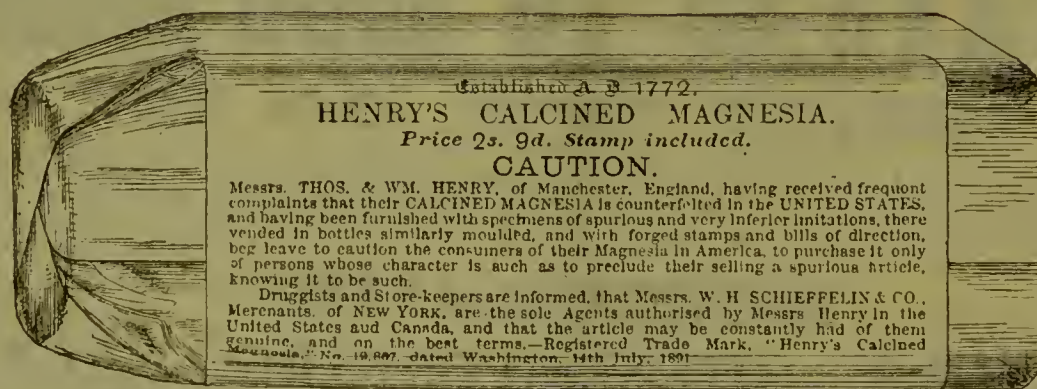
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It is most important that **STEARNS'** should be specified when Cascara Aromatic is ordered, as preparations similar in name, but otherwise entirely different from ours, are on the market. We have found when unsatisfactory results were supposed to have been obtained from the use of our preparation that, on investigation, either cordials, clixirs, or compounds of Cascara had been dispensed through error or ignorance, or other fluid extracts called aromatic had been used instead of ours. Our preparation is neither trade-marked nor patented, and our name used in its connection is our only protection as well as yours.

Stearns' Cascara Aromatic is not bitter, and does not gripe, which important characteristics distinguish it from all other fluid extracts of Cascara Sagrada.

STEARNS' WINE OF COD-LIVER OIL.

Is an entirely new and original preparation, containing 25 per cent. of pure Cod-liver Oil, as represented by its active medicinal constituents, Morrhaine, Butylamine, Amylamine, Iodine, Bromine, and Phosphorus.

Modern investigation has proved that the value of Cod-liver Oil as a medicinal agent is not due simply to the fact of its being an oil, but to the valuable active principles which it contains, as noted above.

Each fluid ounce of the Wine contains 4 grains of PEPTONATE OF IRON, the most readily assimilated and most valuable of all forms of Iron, it being partially predigested and free from styptic properties.

The fact that Iron is prescribed in so many cases where Cod-liver Oil is required verifies the ingenious, yet scientific, combination of this preparation, which now fills a long-felt want as to how to administer in an agreeable manner the very agents much needed.

This preparation does not cause cructations or nausea, as does the oil, but is pleasant to take, and thoroughly active. The dose may be increased somewhat with its use if thought desirable.

Stearns' Wine has a delicious taste, and is acceptable to the stomach of the most delicate invalid. It is rich, ruby red in colour, and free from all odour and taste of the plain oil.

It might further be stated that Stearns' Wine was not offered to the profession at large until it had been placed for a length of time in the hands of the leading practitioners of Detroit, as well as in the Hospitals, and it was demonstrated beyond a doubt by actual clinical tests that it possessed great merit, and was worthy of the fullest confidence of the Medical Profession.

R. Stearns' Wine of Cod-liver Oil,
or
Vinum Olei Morrhue (Stearns').

Stearns' Wine may be used in all cases where Cod-liver Oil and Iron are indicated, and, furthermore, it is devoid of all the objectionable features hitherto attending the administration of Cod-liver Oil in any form.

DIKE'S PEPSIN (Digestive Strength, U.S. Ph., 1890, 1 to 3,000.)

Dike's Pepsin (the only Pepsin entirely free from mucus) is no slaughter-house product, except that the fresh stomachs are supplied by them. By an original method, unknown to and unused by others, the mucus is removed entirely from the peptic solution of Dike's at the beginning of the process of manufacture, so that, as the crude solution contains no mucus, the finished product cannot.

Test Dike's Pepsin with any brand on the market for mucus, which is easily noticed in other brands by the opalescent appearance of their solution in water, whereas the solution Dike's makes (without the aid of acid) is clear as spring water. It is a simple test, yet a forcible one.

Dike's Pepsin, in addition to being alone the only Pepsin free from mucus, is absolutely the only non-hygroscopic soluble Pepsin in scales that

is made. This valuable property (non-hygroscopicity) should not be undervalued. It proves that Dike's is not a peptone Pepsin, therefore will not "gum up" as the rest of soluble-make Pepsins do, and may be dispensed in powder form, or combined with other powdered drugs without fear of its becoming sticky or "balling up."

There is only one other prominent Pepsin in scales which is non-hygroscopic, but it (the other) is not soluble, hence not half so valuable as Dike's, as it (the other) cannot be dispensed in solutions at all.

The odour of Dike's Pepsin is sweet, and it is free from any suggestion of animal; its taste is pleasant; its appearance—large, fluffy silver scales—is most beautiful. To recapitulate: If a reliable, odourless, sweet, beautiful, non-hygroscopic Pepsin in scales, which is reasonable in price, of full strength of the U.S. Ph., is wanted, Dike's will fill the bill, and is the only pure Pepsin that will meet all these requirements.

If unacquainted with it, send for a sample.

The above goods are now being actively advertised to the medical profession in Great Britain (NEVER to the laity), are all new, original, and endorsed in daily practice by prominent authorities.

We shall be pleased to make them sell in your locality, by our own original methods, if you will correspond with us.

Samples, Literature, &c., free on application.



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Recipe for stloky fly-papers; perfect compound; 1s. Slinn, Nuneaton.

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Dental forceps, Maw's No. 9 set, 12 pairs in pouch, cost 3l. 18s., 2l. 10s.; 5 stump forceps, cost 1l. 10s. 6d.; 1l. 1s.; 5 Bell's scalars, ivory handles, in case, cost 14s., 10s.; Bell's elevator and 3 Thompson's elevators, cost 12s. 9d., 8s.; 18 stoppers, excavators, &c., cost 18s., 10s.; case mouth minors, cost 25s., 18s.; all perfect condition. Payne, 58 Long Row, Nottingham.

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Southall's 30s. box complete collection (157) of specimens organic materia medica, not soiled; cash 6s. Wilson, Chatham Asylum, Canterbury.

Good collection of about 200 Materia Medica specimens; also microscopical sections (Terry's); what offers? Maurice Smith, Lea Farm, Kidderminster.

Splendid microscope, Stewart, London, 2 eye-pieces from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. objectives, polariscope, accessories, bargain, 4l. 10s.; Wills' Minor books, and others, B.P., &c., all unsold, latest editions. 66 Lowth Road, Camberwell.

Scarce.—Woodville's "Medical Botany," first edition, newly re-bound, 274 plates, 40s.; P. L., 1836. Latin, interleaved, perfect condition, 6s.; carriage paid. 85/39, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Roscoe's "Chemistry," Henfrey's "Botany," Wills' "Pharmacy," Beasley's "Prescriptions," *Lancet's* (June-March, 4 missing), Coddington lens, complete set of 34 lectures, all subjects, invaluable to students just previous to examination; what offers? Thompson, 15 Warwick Grove, Surbiton, Surrey.

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Surplus stock.—About 20 lbs. essence lemon (fine Messina); offers requested for whole or part. A. F. Collis, 11 Abbey Churchyard, Bath.

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Pear-shaped carboy, 4-gallon, cut stopper, 10s. 6d. Dickie, St. George's, Wellington, Salop.

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Attfield's "Chemistry," 6s.; "Art of Dispensing," 2s. 6d.; "Veterinary Counter Practice," 2s. 6d.; "Manual, Pharm. Testing," 1s. 6d.; Tomes' "Dental Surgery," 6s.; "Codex Française," 3s.; Christison's "Dispensatory," 3s. 6d.; *Lancet*, vol. i., bound, 2s. 6d.; *Pharmaceutical Journal*, 2 vols., vi. and vii., well-bound, 3s. 6d.; "Legg on Urine-Testing," 1s. All good condition. Payne, 58 Long Row, Nottingham.

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Address of Edward P. Mackenzie, Photographer, 87/38, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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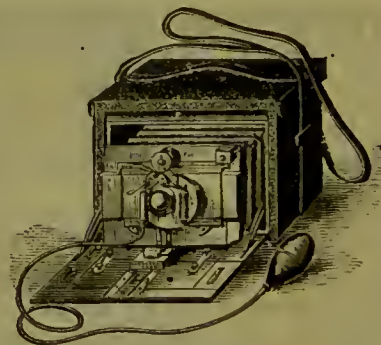
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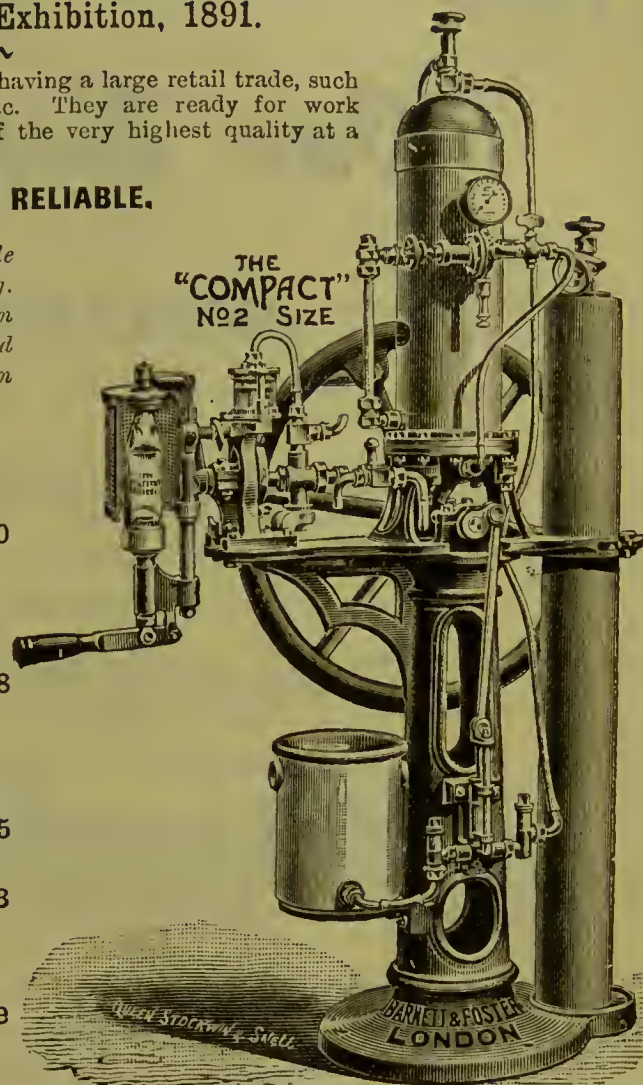
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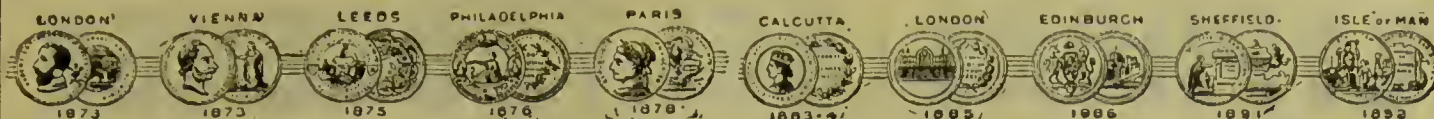
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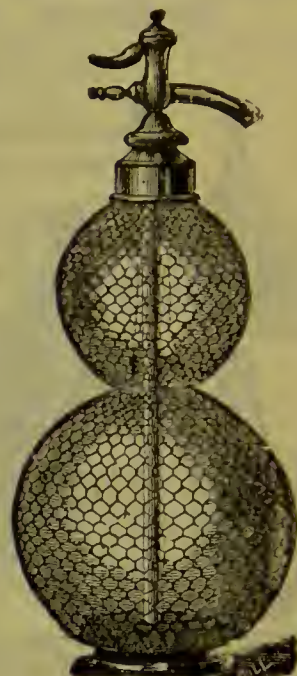
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WHO PREPARE THEIR OWN

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SHOULD USE THE

PURE LIQUEFIED GAS

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Recent improvements in collection and transport enable us to supply

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ONLY ONE WINE (CHOICE MADEIRA)
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The best Restorative is
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VINACOCA

The best Nerve Tonic is
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VINACOCA

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VINACOCA

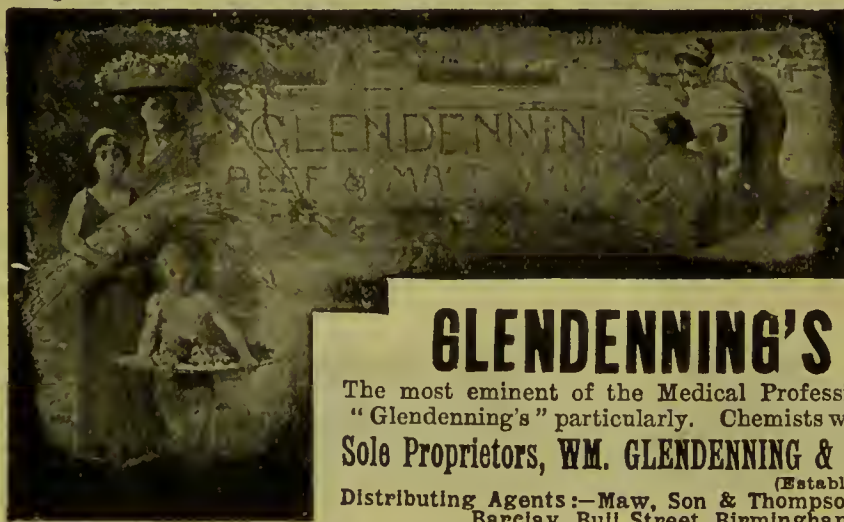
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COCA is prepared in various forms: COCA WINE, COCA LIQUEUR,
COCA LOZENGES, COCA TABLETS, COCA ELIXIR, COCA TEA,
COCA CHOCOLATE, COCA TOBACCO, &c.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM

THE FRENCH HYGIENIC SOCIETY, 5 CONDUIT STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.



FINEST PREPARATION OF

BEEF, MALT & WINE

We use Alto Douro Port Wine, Kepler
Extract of Malt and Beef Jelly, con-
taining 53.40 Albumen.

GLENDENNING'S BEEF & MALT WINE

The most eminent of the Medical Profession constantly do us the honour of prescribing
"Glendenning's" particularly. Chemists who stock our preparation find their sales increase.

Sole Proprietors, WM. GLENDENNING & SONS, Wine Importers, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

(Established 1867).

Distributing Agents:—Maw, Son & Thompson, Aldersgate Street, London; Southall Bros.
Barclay, Bull Street, Birmingham; Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds.

PURE ORANGE WINE

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.), prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

MOST SUITABLE BASIS FOR QUININE AND OTHER MEDICATED WINES.

A. MILLAR & CO., DUBLIN; and 6 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Or of H. J. ROYDANT & CO., 75 Acre Lane, BRIXTON, S.W.

HIRST, BROOKE & HIRST (LIM.), LEEDS,

Manufacturing Chemists and Wholesale Druggists, Manufacturers of

ORANGE WINE

Of Finest Flavour and Quality, and specially suitable for the Preparation of Orange Quinine Wine.

SOW SAMPLES

AND

REAP ORDERS

Send us Postal Order for 5/6 and we will send you, carriage paid, 1½ dozen

DE CARLE'S RIPE FRUIT DRINKS

TO RETAIL 5d.

Also Free Samples to give to your Customers, a Showcard, and Handbills. This will give you an opportunity of testing them.

DE CARLE'S RIPE FRUIT DRINKS

are taking with the Public because they make *Excellent* Fruit Syrups at a *low price*, which is a desideratum in large families. The flavours are—

LEMON, ORANGE, RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY, LIME FRUIT, CHERRY, &c.

Prepared from Fresh Ripe Fruit.

DE CARLE & SON,
Manufacturing Chemists,
NORWICH.

TO THE
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
OF
GREAT BRITAIN.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

"WINCARNIS
NORWICH."

*Wincarnis Works,
Lower Westwick Street,
NORWICH,
December, 1887.*

The Excise Authorities having created a difficulty as to the sale of Medicated Wine containing a certain percentage of alcohol, we obtained in January last, from the Inland Revenue Authorities, permission to sell our WINCARNIS,* or Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, **WITH QUININE**, without a Wine Licence, and many Chemists not holding a Wine Licence have sold considerable quantities. In order further to meet the requirements of the trade, we have introduced a Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, **NON-Alcoholic**, made from the juice of the Grape, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt. This also can be **SOLD WITHOUT A WINE LICENCE**. Your orders will oblige either direct or through the Wholesale Houses.

Yours obediently,

COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED.

*N.B.—The Wine is sold in Bottles, 2/9 and 4/6 each.
Trade prices on application.*

P.S.—Under certain conditions we are willing to pay for a Licence.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED,
WINCARNIS WORKS,
Lower Westwick St., NORWICH,
and 3 New London St., LONDON, E.C.

* WINCARNIS is a NEW NAME, registered to prevent fraudulent imitations.



ROBINSON'S LIEBIG'S BEEF WINE.

Composed of Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

REPORT ON BEEF WINES.

From the results of my Analyses of various Beef Wines I have had occasion to examine, none have equalled as regards strength, purity of ingredients, and (of no less importance) the skillful and judicious manner in which the respective ingredients have been proportioned and combined, the Liebig's Beef Wine manufactured by Mr. B. Robinson, of Pendleton, Manchester.

It is in every sense a reliable preparation, embodying in a pleasing and palatable form all the acknowledged medicinal and nutritive properties pertaining to Liebig's Extract of Meat, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

WILLIAM ELBORNE, F.C.S., F.L.S.,

Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University).
December 15, 1888.

ROBINSON'S ORANGE WINE.

Specially prepared for Quinine Wine, does not deposit, will keep good in any climate, and well adapted for Export Trade. Supplied in Casks containing 9, 18, 30, 60, or 120 Gallons. Terms on application. [2]

ROBINSON'S LEMON SQUASH.

This delightful Summer Beverage is produced solely from the finest fresh Messina Lemons, the juice of which is clarified from all muddy deposit, the fine aromatic flavour of the Peel is extracted and added to the prepared juice, thus securing a far more delicate and refreshing drink than can possibly be obtained by the old clumsy method of squeezing the lemon, &c. Sold in Bottles, reputed quarts, at 1s. each.

B. ROBINSON, Distiller and Brewer of British Wines, Church St., Pendleton, Manchester.

ASTLEY COOPER'S PURE ENGLISH GELATINES.

For Confectioners, Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists, Photographers, &c., &c.

THEY ARE CHEAPER THAN FOREIGN, and absolutely free from Sulphur, Acid, and all Chemicals. Samples and prices free from the Sole Manufacturers,

ASTLEY COOPER & CO.
Analytical & Consulting & Manufacturing Chemists, LEEDS.

S. V. METH.

JONES & COMPANY,
COPPERFIELD ROAD,
LONDON, E.

LARGEST MAKERS IN THE KINGDOM.

We are prepared to supply METHYLATED SPIRIT in 5-gallon quantities at Lowest Prices.

REDUCTIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.
SAMPLES FREE.

BOORD & SON,
DISTILLERS, FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND METHYLATORS,
ALL HALLOWS' LANE AND BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.

Quotations for S.V.R. Methylated Spirit and Finish on application.
FINEST ORANGE WINE FOR QUININE.

JAMES
BURROUGH

85 60
o.p. o.p.
S. V. R.

CALE ST., CHELSEA, S.W.
and Methylated Spirit
AT LOWEST PRICES.
WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

A NOVELTY IN HERB BEER. HERB BEER EXTRACT.

(IN POWDER.)

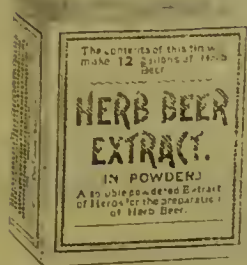
A SOLUBLE POWDERED EXTRACT OF HERBS for the production of Herb Beer.

This preparation is guaranteed to be composed of the genuine Extracts of Hops, Dandelion, Horehound, Marshmallow, Sarsaparilla, Gentian, Yarrow, &c., in a state of powder.

It is highly concentrated, and keeps better than the Fluid Extracts.

It is homogenous, and the aromatic properties are equally distributed through the mass, so that each portion contains its true and proper share of the ingredients, a great improvement on the Fluid Extracts, in many of which the insoluble essences, Gingerine, &c., get to the top, and are drawn off for the first brewing.

It is much cheaper than the Fluid extract, as the quantity in a 6d. tin is sufficient for 12 gallons of Herb Beer.



Style.—In tins, holding about $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Powder. Each tin is labelled with full directions and enclosed in a wrapper of two colours.

Price —	1 dozen or less	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	1	"	with name and address...	...	3/6	6/6 per dozen.
	3	"	"	...	4/-	7/- "
	6	"	"	...	3/6	6/6 "
	12	"	"	...	3/4	6/4 "
		"	"	...	3/3	6/3 "

To retail at 6d. and 1/-

Demy 16mo. Circulars for Retail use, with customer's own Name and Address; 2/- per thousand, for not less than 1,000.

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, BIRMINGHAM.

"COCA-TONIC-CHAMPAGNE"

(LAURENT-PERRIER).

The only combination of high-class Champagne with Coca Leaf Extract, by actual Champagne Growers. Well matured, free from Acidity, and absolutely without Sugar or added Alcohol.

Prices:— $\frac{1}{2}$ -Pints, 24/-; Pints, 45/-; Quarts, 84/- per dozen.

Sole Consignees, HERTZ & COLLINGWOOD, 4 Sussex Place, Leadenhall St., London; and of INGRAM & ROYLE.

LEVICO (Arsenio-Ferric) WATER. A NATURAL TONIC AND ALTERATIVE.

"MILD"
ANALYSIS:

ARSENIOUS ACID,
1-120 grain.
IRON (Ferrous state)
8 grains.
In each fluid pint.



ADVANTAGES.

Perfect absorption of the Iron. Does not blacken fæces, impair the digestion, constipate, or blacken the teeth. A powerful hæmatinic and alterative of the greatest value in ANÆMIA, CHLOROSIS, AMENORRHŒA, and ECZEMA and all SKIN AFFECTIONS.



"STRONG"
ANALYSIS

ARSENIOUS ACID,
1-12 grain.
IRON (Ferrous state)
34 grains.
In each fluid pint.

Sole Agents—BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., LONDON; and of INGRAM & ROYLE, and all Wholesale Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

Retail Price 2/- per Bottle, "Mild" or "Strong" Levico.

EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

**GOODALL'S
HOUSEHOLD
SPECIALITIES.****YORKSHIRE RELISH.**

Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 8d., 1s., & 2s. each.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The Best in the World. 14. Packets; 8d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Tins.

GOODALL'S EGG POWDER.

One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 Eggs. In 14. Packets; 8d., 1s., and 5s. Tins.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.

Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2d., 6d., & 1s. each.

GOODALL'S BLANCMANGE POWDER

Delicious Blancmange in a Few Minutes. Boxes, 8d. and 1s. each.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE, B.P.

Best Tonic yet Introduced. Bottles, 8d., 1s., and 2s. each.

GOODALL'S GINGER-BEER POWDER.

Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3d. and 6d.

GOODALL'S BRUNSWICK BLACK.

For Painting Stoves, Grates, Iron, Tin, &c. 8d. & 1s. Bottles.

GOODALL'S LAVENDER WATER.

Rich and Lasting Perfume. Bottles, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each.

GOODALL'S PLATE POWDER.

For Polishing and Cleaning all Metals. Boxes, 6d., 1s., and 2s.

GOODALL'S JELLY SQUARES.

Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In ½-pint, 1-pint, and Quart Boxes, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

PROPRIETORS—GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS

**PATENT MEDICINES
AND
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.**

Monthly Price List of Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, &c., will be sent post free on application to

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.**WHOLESALE.**Chemists are recommended not to let the bulk of the Summer Beverage trade be done by Grocers and Supply Stores, but to do it themselves by making a show of our
"CASTLE HORN" brand of**LEMON SQUASH**

Made from FRESH LEMON FRUIT, and of Highest Quality.

In Reputed Quarts (6 to gallon).

RETAIL, **1/-** PER BOTTLE.

The Largest and Best offered.

Very Handsomely Labelled.

NOTE THE FAVOURABLE WHOLESALE PRICES.

In free Wood Cases of 3 dozen each.

For 1 Case ... 8/- dozen, carriage paid.

,, 2 Cases ... 7/6 ,, "

,, 4 Cases ... 7/- ,, "

Less than a Case, 8/- dozen with other goods.

The Carriage is paid as above to any station in England or Wales. If to Scotland or Ireland, 6d. per dozen extra.

In each case is enclosed a Lithographed Showcard and packet of Handbills, without our name, showing facsimile of bottle in colours.

Not sent out on sale or return. Above prices are lowest for quantities named.

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS—

W. KEMP & SON, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, HORNCastle.

London Agents—BARCLAY & SONS, 95 Farringdon Street, who will supply large or small lots at above prices, net.

WRITE**TO-****DAY****FOR****FREE****FULL-SIZED****SAMPLE TIN OF****"DORINA"****NURSERY BISCUITS****H. B. CHIBNALL, HAMMERSMITH,****More than 100 per cent. Profit. Sell at Sight.****GARDEN SEEDS.****Penny Pictorial Packets of Flower and Vegetable Seeds.**

Grocers and Shopkeepers can more than double their money by selling our reliable and genuine Seeds. 5/6 per gross. 6 gross carriage paid, 12 gross carriage paid and 5 per cent. discount. Cash with order.

SURREY PACKING COMPANY, 57 New Kent Road, S.E.**FINEST CRUSHED LINSEED.**

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

NO OIL EXTRACTED, NO BUFFAM ADDED.

£15 per ton, 16/6 per cwt., 8/6 per 56-lb. bag, carriage paid; or put up in tins for Retailers. Liberal Discounts to Hospitals and Wholesale Buyers. Samples Free. Feeding Linseed a Speciality.

SIZER BROS., Seed Crushers, TOWER OIL MILLS, HULL.

NO RISK WITH ARMBRECHT

Six dozen Coca Wine (carriage paid), with Show Card, Handbills, &c., will be supplied on receipt of cheque for

£9 14s. 5d.,

with a guarantee to take back all unopened cases at the expiration of twelve months.

The doctors and clergy in the town will be canvassed by circular, with the Chemist's name printed in red.

WINE

Pamphlets, and one copy of pictures of London, will be sent with each dozen.



COCA

**ARMBRECHT,
NELSON & CO.**

Duke Street, Grosvenor Square,
LONDON, W.

P.S.—ABOVE APPLIES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM ONLY

CHAMPION'S

VINEGAR

COMMANDS A PREFERENCE OVER
ALL OTHERS.

WORKS { Corner of Old Street and City Road, } LONDON.

ESTABLISHED OVER 200 YEARS.

NEEDS NO GUARANTEE.

BRAND & CO.'S
PEPTONES
OF
BEEF,
MUTTON,
VEAL,
AND
CHICKEN.

To H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, The Empress of Germany, &c.



NESTLÉ'S FOOD

An entire Diet for Infants, Children, and Invalids.

"Renders valuable assistance in Wasting Fever."
"Beneficial as a Diet in Severe Cases of Typhoid."
"Invaluable in Cholera Infantum."

Pamphlet containing Extracts from Standard Medical Works in which the above Testimony is given, sent free with Sample Tin on application to H. NESTLÉ, 9 Snow Hill, London, E.C.

The attention of the
Medical Profession is also
drawn to

NESTLÉ'S SWISS (CONDENSED) MILK.

Which, through its RICHNESS in CREAM and UNIFORMITY of QUALITY, has obtained the Largest Sale in Great Britain. It can be used for all purposes of FRESH MILK.

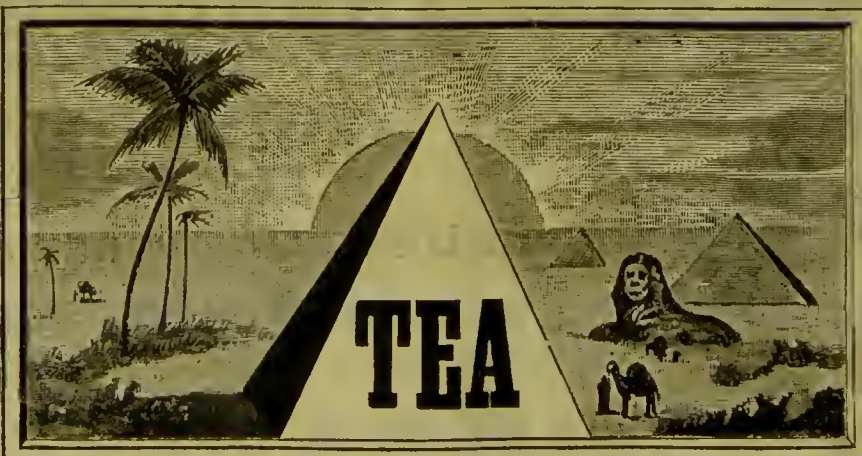
Samples to Members of the Medical Profession only, sent free on application to H. Nestlé, 9 Snow Hill, London, E.C.

STANDARD
**BLENDED
TEAS.**

No. 1 Blend	..	10d.
1A	..	11d.
"	..	1/-
"	..	1/2
"	..	1/4
"	..	1/7
"	..	1/10

DUTY PAID PRICES.

CARRIAGE PAID on
60 lbs. and upwards
for NETT CASH.



**SPECIAL
CEYLON
SIFTINGS.**

MATCHLESS LIQUOR

To Retail at 1/4.

Nett Wholesale Price

1/- per lb.

**DUTY PAID AND
CARRIAGE PAID**

Handbills, Window
Bills, Bags, &c.,
supplied.

PEARSE & MEEKING, 42 MINCING LANE, LONDON.

Peter Tyrer's SAUCES.

WORCESTER, READING, HARVIE, YORKSHIRE.

					Per Gross.		Extra Quality
1d. Sample Bottles, dozen parcels	...	...	...	...	5/3	...	6/6
" " ½-gross boxes	...	...	...	...	5/9	...	7/-
1d. Giant " dozen parcels	...	...	...	...	6/6	...	9/-
" " ½-gross boxes	...	...	...	...	7/-	...	9/6
¼ Bottles, flat or round, reputed ½ pints	...	...	...	...	16/-	...	26/-
½ " " " " pints	...	...	...	...	26/-	...	38/-
1 Pint Imperial, round stoppered bottles	...	...	...	...	52/-	...	62/-
12½-Gallon Casks (<i>casks free</i>)	...	...	...	...	...each 20/-	...	32/-

ROYAL CAFE SAUCE,

A RICH FRUITY & EXQUISITE FLAVOUR.

Square Glass Stoppered Bottles, containing nearly ½ pint Imperial, 42/- per gross. Sample Bottles at 7/- per gross.
8 oz. in dozs. 3/9 per doz.

**"BOROUGH" KETCHUP.
SILVER MEDAL.**

Cash Price—20s. for 12½ Gallons.
CASKS FREE.

THOSE WHO BUY FOR CASH

School of Cookery, Crystal Palace, S.E.,
January, 1883.

Mr. PETER TYRER.

SIR,—I have been using the "Borough" Ketchup, and am very pleased with it. Its flavour is excellent, both for all kinds of Savoury dishes and Soups; and I most certainly should advise every cook and housekeeper to use it, FOR I HAVE NEVER YET MET ITS EQUAL.

MARIAN SMITHARD,
[2] *Lectress on Cookery.*



MANUFACTORY—

30 SOUTHALL PLACE, LONG LANE, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.
CHIEF SCOTCH AGENCY—West Nile Street, GLASGOW.

JAMES BOULTON & CO., LIM.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS,
CRAYFORD MILLS, STRATFORD.

ADDRESS FOR TELEGRAMS—"ACETATE LONDON."

MANUFACTURERS OF THE
NEW PRESERVATIVE

FOR
BUTTER,
CREAM,
MILK.



FOR
MEAT,
JELLIES,
FISH.

OVER 185 TONS SOLD IN ONE YEAR.

The very Best Preservative for Butter, Margarine, or Milk, being a Pure Homogeneous Chemical compound, not a Mixture.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

ALSO

THE FINEST
BUTTER COLOUR,
BUTTERCUP BRAND.

This Butter Colour will be found to give superior results to the Danish Colour. It is made after the same manner as the Colour used in France to give to the Normandy and Brittany Butter the rich appearance which it generally has.

STEAM-MADE GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT PREPARATIONS.

We beg to call the attention of Buyers and Shippers to our Special Steam-made Granular Preparations. Having recently laid down New Plant for the manufacture of the above, we are now prepared to supply articles of the very finest quality, and invite Buyers to send for Samples and Quotations.

ACIDS - - - - Acetic, Hydrochloric, Nitric, Pyrogallic, Sulphuric, Sulphurous

AMMONIUM - Acetate, Carbonate, Chloride, Nitrate, Oxalate, Phosphate

IRON - - - - Acetate, Carbonate, Chloride, and Sulphates

POTASSIUM - Acetate, Citrate, Oxalate, Sulphate, &c.

ZINC - - - - Carbonate, Oxide, Sulphate, Sulphide, &c.

MAGNESIA - Carbonate Calcined (Citrate Effervescent), Sulphate, &c.

FRUIT ESSENCES, &c.

SPIRIT COLOURING. CAMPHOR BELLS.

SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE WORKS.

Agent for Canada and United States—Mr. T. D. COE, Prideaux St., Nanaimo, B.C.

THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF CHEMISTS

IS DRAWN TO THE FOLLOWING:—

LINSEED, LIQUORICE, AND CHLORODYNE COUGH LOZENGES.

A HANDSOME COUNTER MAHOGANY SHOW CASE

Given to any Chemist buying 1 cwt. of above Lozenges. Price 1/- per lb. net.

GIBSON'S VOCAL LOZENGE

"TOP NOTE PRODUCERS."

The immensely increasing demand for these Lozenges, and their wonderful popularity, is entirely due to their intrinsic merits, not only as producers of a fine clear voice, but as an effectual remedy for all Chest Affections. Sore Throats, arising from cold, seem to disappear as if by magic; Tickling in the Throat or Hoarseness is removed by allowing a few Lozenges to gradually dissolve in the mouth; indeed, Debility and Weakness of the Vocal Organs are unknown to those who regularly use these valuable Lozenges. Sold in 1/1½ and 2/9 Boxes.

CHERRY BLOSSOM LOZENGE,

The most delightful and delicately perfumed Lozenge ever produced; have an immense sale.

With 4 lbs. of these Lozenges we give one of Mellin's Patent White-glass Silver-top Screw-stoppered Bottles.

VOICE AND THROAT LOZENGES,

FOR SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

DIGESTIVE DINNER TABLETS,

Composed of Bismuth, Cardamom, Soda, Rhubarb, Ginger, &c.

CHOCOLATE WORM CAKES,

Very palatable and unusually attractive.

Packed in Tins, each containing 3 doz., 6 doz., or 12 doz. Cakes. Retail at One Penny each.

Sugar Worm Cakes,

Contain Calomel, Jalap, and Santonine (flavoured with Raspberry), are palatable and very effective.

As they will keep in any climate, a steadily increasing demand is made for them for EXPORT.

Put up in 3-doz., 6-doz., and 1-gross Tins.

[1]

Indents from abroad, marked "GIBSON," may be sent to any Wholesale Drug or Shipping House in the Kingdom.

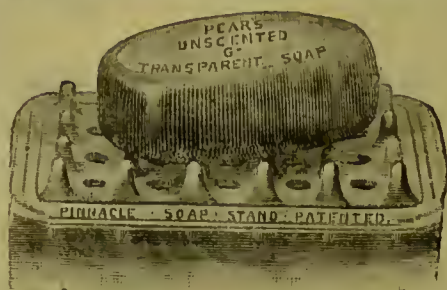
Price Lists sent on application to

ROBERT GIBSON & SONS, CARLTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

AND

NO. 1 GLASSHOUSE YARD, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON.

THE PINNACLE SOAP STAND.



TOILET SOAP

ALWAYS DRY AND PLEASANT TO USE

BY USING THE

PINNACLE SOAP STAND.



Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent
have been granted for
THIS MOST USEFUL ARTICLE.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
writes, April 28, 1894:—"The Pinnacle
Soap Stand is an india-rubber disc,
perforated, and provided with a series
of small pinnacles on both its surfaces.
The idea is to fit into the soap dish,
and rest the soap on it immediately
after use. As it ensures a circulation
of air all round the soap, it prevents
the waste and nastiness of the greasy
jelly in which the tablet is likely to lie
after being used."

Being made of the best rubber, it is
almost indestructible and will last for
years.

It is made in three shapes, to fit any
soap-dish, or can be used on lavatory-
slab or bath without dish.

All London Wholesale Druggists will
supply. If any difficulty in obtaining,
write—

FORDHAMS, LONDON, N.

 A Sample free by post
8 stamps.

BROOKE'S SOAP (MONKEY BRAND).



WON'T WASH CLOTHES.



100 BAR CASES,
25/-

60 BAR CASES,
15/-



48 $\frac{1}{2}$ BAR BOXES,
6/3

All London Wholesale Druggists will
supply. If any difficulty in obtaining,
write Sole London Consignees—

FORDHAMS, LONDON, N.

MOCKLER'S PATENT SPRING COVERS.



To Fit Teacups, Tumblers, and Jugs.
For Glass and Stone Jam Pots, Pre-
serve Jars, &c.



In 3 sizes to fit any vessel.

1	2	3
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 inches.
7/6	8/-	8/6 per doz.

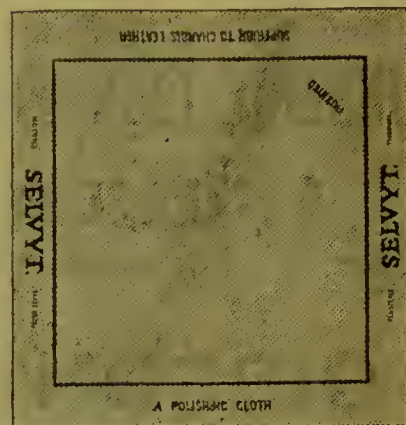
DUST AND FLY PROOF.

All Wholesale Druggists will supply.
If any difficulty to obtain, write
Sole Agents—

FORDHAMS, LONDON, N.

"SELVYT"

(TRADE MARK.)



(TRADE MARK.)

"SELVYT"



Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent
have been granted for a cheap and
lasting

SUBSTITUTE FOR CHAMOIS
LEATHER.

It is a most wonderful fabric. Woven
into squares the size of an ordinary
duster, and in its natural condition,
undyed and without any admixture or
saturation, the cloth is possessed of
remarkable properties, imparting with
ease and rapidity a brilliant and last-
ing polish to Silver, Gold, Glass, Metals,
Furniture, Patent Leather, and every-
thing in general use for which wash-
leathers would be required.

"Selvyt" is of great durability. is
most economical and convenient, al-
ways handy to have in a sideboard
drawer, will outlast any wash-leather,
will be as good as new when washed,
is soft and pliant, and very pleasant in
the hands, will never get greasy.

All London Wholesale Druggists will
supply. If any difficulty in obtaining,
write—

FORDHAMS, LONDON, N.

 A Sample Cloth free by
post for 6 stamps.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS CHEMICUS LONDON.
ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF,
From which the Proprietors do not vary under any circumstances.

To secure the series rate, orders must be given in advance.	1 insertion net	4 insertions each net	7 insertions each net	13 insertions each net	27 insertions each net	53 insertions each net
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
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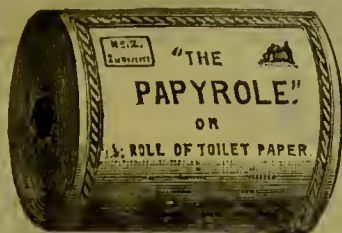
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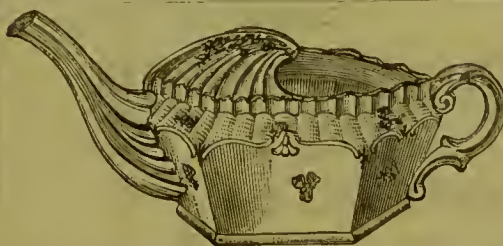
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Frequently imported as Ol. Amygd. Exot.

CROTON

ESSENTIAL OILS

ALMOND

ANISEED

BUCHU

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CINNAMON

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PIMENTO

SANDAL WOOD

AND OTHERS.

HIGHEST AWARDS CHICAGO, 1893, "FOR OILS OF EXCEPTIONAL PURITY AND STRENGTH."

GEORGE ALLEN & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1846),

AMPTHILL, BEDFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

Medicinal Herb Growers, Distillers, Manufacturers of

SOLID & FLUID EXTRACTS, JUICES, &c.

London Agents—STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO



"SALVO PETROLIA"

Absolutely Genuine Paraffinum Molle of the very Purest Form, and we claim that it is superior to Vaseline.

Manufactured by the Proprietors in Five distinct qualities—

WHITE, LEMON, YELLOW, GOLDEN, AND VETERINARY.

PACKED IN TINS, 1, 5, 10, 14, 28, 56, and 112 lbs. Also in 3-cwt. casks.

Samples and Prices on application.

"EDIBLE SALVO PETROLIA,"

For Public Speakers, Actors, and Singers.
1s. 6d. per Tube.

"OLEUM DEELINÆ" (REGISTERED).

Universally adopted by the Medical Profession for
**OPHTHALMIA, SCURVY, RINGWORM, ECZEMA,
AND ALL SKIN-DISEASES.**

For External and Internal Irritation of every kind.

PACKED IN CASES—

One Doz. 1s. 6d. Bottles; One Doz. 2s. 6d. Bottles.

Pint Bottles, 4s. 6d. each, less Trade Discounts.

For Hospital and Dispensary purposes in larger quantities.

TESTIMONIALS MAY BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

The above are Manufactured Solely by the Proprietors,

THE DEE OIL COMPY. LIMITED.

Works—SALTNEY, CHESTER.

LONDON OFFICES—

49 LIME STREET, E.C.

Liverpool, Dublin, Manchester, Glasgow, Hull, Cardiff,
Bristol, Belfast, Barrow-in-Furness, Nottingham,
Paris, Hamburg, &c.

GOLD MEDAL JAMAICA EXHIBITION.

A PURE AND PERFECT ARTICLE FOR
Teeth, Gums, and Breath.



Will purify and beautify the Teeth with a pearly whiteness
polish the enamel; prevent tartar; destroy all living germs
and keep the mouth in a delicious condition of comfort,
health, purity, and fragrance. Non-gritty, and absolutely
pure and harmless to use. Price One Shilling, in handsome
Enamel Box.

The **POPULAR DENTIFRICE**, which Sells at Sight,
Handsomely put up in Show-cases, as here shown. Printed
in Twelve Colours. An ornament to any window.
Price 7/6 per dozen, of all Wholesale Houses.



The **COURT CIRCULAR** says:—" 'Puriline' emanates from
the laboratory of 'Bunter's Nervine' fame. Bunter's pre-
vious preparations for the teeth have received such high
ancomiums from medical men that it is not surprising that
this latest production should have received the recognition
and approval of those best qualified to pronounce on its
merits."

H. M. STANLEY, D.O.L., LL.D., the great African explorer
says:—"I use 'Puriline Tooth Polish and Wash'; am much
pleased with both."

The Countess of ROSSLYN writes:—"Have been recom-
mended to use your Dentifrice, called 'Puriline.' It is
extremely nice; please send me six more."

Show-cards and Handbills supplied by

A. WILSON, 422 Clapham Road, LONDON, S.W.
Proprietor of "Bunter's Nervine," "Dentine,"
and "Puriline."

ABSOLUTELY PURE ESSENTIAL OILS.

Five Highest Awards—Medals and Diplomas—World's Columbian Exposition, 1893.

RECOGNISED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF QUALITY.

A. M. TODD'S

CRYSTAL WHITE,
DOUBLE DISTILLED
and REFINED

PEPPERMINT,
SPEARMINT,

WINTERGREEN,
WORMWOOD,

ERIGERON,
TANSY, &c.

A. M. T.'S CRYSTAL WHITE, DOUBLE REFINED ESSENTIAL OILS are GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE, and are UNEQUALLED in SOLUBILITY, STRENGTH, FLAVOUR, THERAPEUTIC VALUE, WHITENESS, and GENERAL EXCELLENCE.

They are supplied in Bottles of 1 lb., 8 oz., 4 oz., and 500 grammes, &c., each bottle having the producer's name blown thereon, being sealed with metallic seals similarly impressed, secured by guarantee of quality over the producer's signature. To secure the most rapid and complete introduction possible, the prices are placed much below their true value, bringing the *highest quality produced* within the reach of all.

FOR FULL INFORMATION, ADDRESS

WIDENMANN, BROICHER & COY.

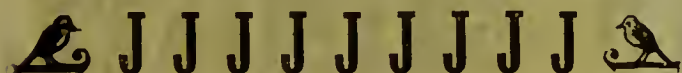
GENERAL AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN,

33 LIME ST., LONDON, E.C.

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS:—KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

The most extensive Peppermint plantations and works in the world.

Established A.D.



J PEPPERMINT AND J J LAVENDER OILS J

IN PERFECTION

To ensure PERFECT PURITY in the above,
if a user of English Oils,
Order

J J Brand Mitcham Lavender ... 55/- lb. net. J
J " " Black Mint... 32/- " J
J " " White " ... 50/- " J

If a user of Exotic qualities,
Order

J J Brand Improved Lavender ... 18/- lb. net. J
Guaranteed drawn from the flowers by the Bottlers.
J J Brand Rectified Mint..... 18/- lb. net. J
Packed in 1/2-lb., 1-lb., and 5-lb. bottles.

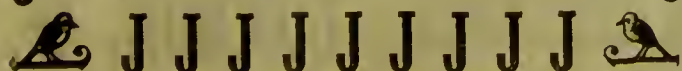
OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

WHOLESALE ONLY OF

J JOHN JAKSON & CO. J

17 PHILPOT LANE, E.C.;

AND AT MITCHAM AND PARIS.



LEMON-OIL TERPENE

(CITRENE),

ORANGE-OIL TERPENE

(AURANTIENE),

CARAWAY-OIL TERPENE

(CARVENE),

Obtained as by-products in the Manufacture of the
TERPENELESS non-clouding ESSENTIAL OILS
of LEMON, ORANGE, and CARAWAY

only by the INVENTOR and SOLE MANUFACTURER,

HEINRICH HAENSEL,

PIRNA-ON-THE-ELBE.

*Several tons unsold, for prompt and future shipment,
at very Low Prices.*

WILLIAM POPPELREUTER

54 PORTLAND STREET,

MANCHESTER.

THE PUBLIC HAVE ALREADY TAKEN THIS UP, AND
IT IS "GOING" SPLENDIDLY.

ASPINALL'S NEIGELINE

(Inventor of "ASPINALL'S ENAMEL")

An absolutely non-poisonous, wonderfully refreshing, health-giving
preparation for the skin. *NOT* a cosmetic.

MAKES THE OLD YOUNG!
THE YOUNG YOUNGER!!

IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS.

Selling price, **3/6** per bottle.

I WILL DELIVER YOU, CARRIAGE PAID,

6 Bottles on receipt of P.O.O. for 15/6,

GIVING YOU A PROFIT OF **5/6** ON THE TRANSACTION.

OR I WILL DELIVER YOU, CARRIAGE PAID,

12 Bottles on receipt of cheque for 30/-,

GIVING YOU A PROFIT OF **12/-** ON THE TRANSACTION.

~~~~~  
BUY NOW, AND GET YOUR PROFIT BEFORE THE CUTTING BEGINS; THAT  
ALWAYS FOLLOWS AN ADVERTISED ARTICLE.

"ASPINALL'S NEIGELINE" will be largely advertised.

~~~~~  
ONLY ADDRESS—

EDWARD ASPINALL, Gresse Street Works,
RATHBONE PLACE, **LONDON, W.**

MEDAL FOR PURITY, SANITARY INSTITUTE, 1889.

6 PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED FOR PURITY OF SOAPS.

COOK'S PURE TOILET SOAPS.

These Soaps are perfectly pure, and will be found in use pleasant to the most delicate and sensitive skin, great care being used in the selection of scents to avoid anything likely to cause irritation.

NO INJURIOUS COLOURING MATTER USED.

SPECIALITIES:—COOK'S "SAVON DE LUXE"

THE MOST LUXURIOUS SOAP MADE.

Thousands of large samples of this Soap have been distributed, and have met with universal approval. Being made from the purest materials obtainable, it is not only a luxury, but it is economical in use.

COOK'S "RIVIERA" SOAP. (Superfatted.)

Specially prepared for Delicate and Sensitive Skins.

COOK'S "HYGIENIC" TOOTH SOAP, AND "RIVIERA" SHAVING STICK.

COOK'S ANTISEPTIC SOAP

(THOMSON'S PATENT).

A most carefully conducted set of experiments by eminent members of the Medical Profession has established the fact that this Soap is of the highest value in the treatment of ECZEMA, RINGWORM, SCABIES, FAVUS, and other Diseases of the Skin.

Messrs. E. COOK & CO. have received from Medical Men numerous communications testifying to the success that has attended the use of this Soap, most of which cannot be published; but Messrs. E. C. & Co. have the permission of many of the writers to show the originals to members of the Medical Profession.

CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGH

MESSRS. S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, OF LONDON,

OR DIRECT FROM THE MAKERS.

Price, in 3-Tablet Boxes, per doz., 12/, Selling Price, 1/6; in $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross Boxes, 10/6 per box.

Messrs. E. COOK & CO. will, with pleasure, send sample, free of charge, to Medical Men on application.

MANUFACTURED BY

EDWARD COOK & CO., LONDON,

MAKERS OF

COOK'S Celebrated GOLD MEDAL PRIMROSE, MOTTLED, and SOFT SOAPS; also of COOK'S "LIGHTNING" CLEANSER, and COOK'S HIGH-CLASS TOILET SOAPS.

SPECIALITY:—COOK'S "SAVON DE LUXE."

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Being a Cash Buyer and Manufacturer of the Leading Lines in above, lay myself out to do business and to overcome competition. Quality guaranteed.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

EDWARD WOOLF, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIESMAN,
ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, **BIRMINGHAM.**

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES AND PATENT MEDICINES.

Chemists are invited
to apply for the
newly issued

1894 CATALOGUE POST FREE ON
APPLICATION.

THE CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, LTD., CURTAIN ROAD, E.C.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S

ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.



This old-established and increasingly favorite Dentifrice has been over Sixty Years before the Public. It is warranted to retain its properties and keep in good condition in any climate. The original and only genuine is manufactured solely by

JEWSBURY & BROWN, Chemists, MANCHESTER,

and is distinguishable by the Trade Mark, printed in red and green, a facsimile of which is annexed. Particular attention should be paid to this guarantee of genuineness, as numerous imitations are offered. Sold universally by Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

The Trade and Shippers supplied by the leading houses in London and elsewhere. Bills and Show Cards forwarded on receipt of address cards and directions for enclosure.

Best and Safest Dentifrice.

OSCAR SUTTON & CO.
PRESTON.

PREVENTS DECAY.

**1s. OS TOOTH
BLOCK**

REFUSE IMITATIONS
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND
PERFUMERS

EWEN'S

Pure Lard ... /11 lb.
Benzd. Lard ... 1/ ,,
Beef Marrow... 1/4 ,,
Beef Suet ... 1/ ,,
Mutton Suet ... /9 ,,
Neatsfoot Oil ... 1/6 ,,
Trotter Oil ... 1/6 ,,
Zinc Ointment 1/6 ,,

EWEN'S

Violet Powder /10 lb.
Cosmetiques ... 3/ doz.
Tooth Powder 3/6 ,,
Camphor Rolls 3/3 ,,
Pomades ... 3/6 ,,
Brilliantine ... 7/ ,,
Soft Soap, B.P. /8 lb.
Grain Musk ... 110/ oz.

TOILET AND MEDICATED SOAPS OF ALL KINDS.

J. EWEN & SONS, 5 HATFIELD ST.,
LONDON, S.E.

THE PHYSICIAN'S AID.

FELS'S GERMICIDE SOAP

PHYSICIANS hesitate to place active antiseptics, whether in solution, powder, or tablet, in the hands of patients on account of the danger of accident from these powerful agents.

To obviate all risk, we present the most esteemed substances of this nature, such as the Naphthols, Eucalyptol, Methyl Salicylate, together with Hydrarg. Bichlorid. (1:2000) and Sal. Alembroth (Lister, 1:2000), in a form at once convenient and free from all danger. This is accomplished by intimately incorporating these substances with **pure, neutral** soap of the finest quality, the ingredients of which are themselves aseptic.

The percentage of antiseptics in the soap is such that a somewhat concentrated lather is about equal in strength to the solution of the substances therein contained as ordinarily employed in practice.

The advantages of such a preparation are manifold and readily suggest themselves. Speaking generally it will be found useful wherever antiseptic cleansing is desired, as for use by the surgeon and his assistants as an adjuvant in sterilising hands, instruments, dressings, sponges, &c., as well as the field of operation; for the accoucher, nurse, and patient in the lying-in chamber; and wherever external antisepsis is desired in disease and in personal and domiciliary hygiene.

As a valuable adjuvant in the antiseptic treatment of Cutaneous and Venereal affections, as well as a powerful parasiticide, the soap is of special and unique worth.

The special qualities of **Fels's Germicide Soap** render it particularly well adapted for use in Enemata and as a cleansing and antiseptic agent in diseases of the anus and rectum, as well as the vagina (particularly that form of leucorrhœa dependent upon the noxious discharges from uterine catarrhs).

1/- CAKES, 3 in Box, 8/3 doz. to Chemists.

Investigation the most thorough is invited by the Makers,
FELS & CO., Philadelphia, U.S.A.

SOLE AGENTS—

LORIMER & CO.
BRITANNIA ROW, LONDON, N.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Sells Better and Quicker than any other Hair Preparation.

FOR THE HAIR.

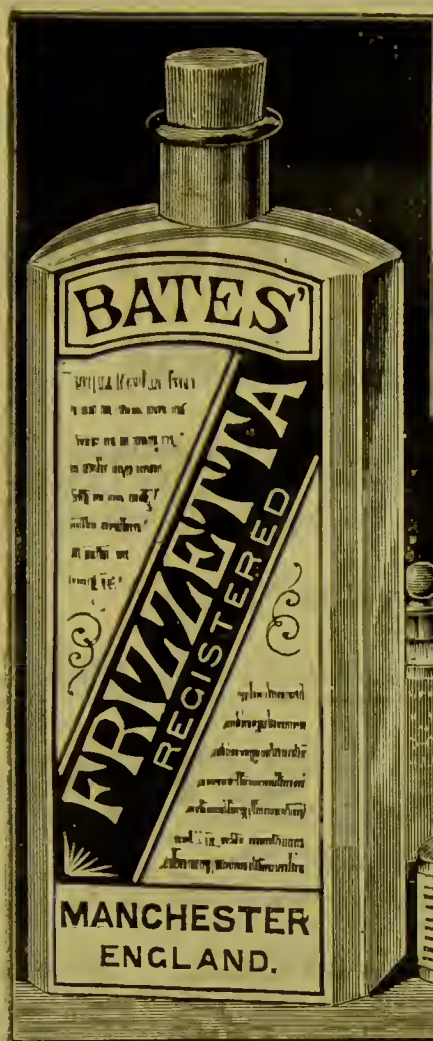


FOR THE HAIR.

Handsomely-framed Show-cards in 15 colours, size 16 by 21, and 1,000 Counter Bills with Chemist's Name and Address, sent carriage paid on application.

1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle.

WHOLESALE OF
EDWARDS & CO., 95 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.



ONLY GOOD THINGS ARE IMITATED.

THERE ARE MORE THAN 40 IMITATIONS OF

BATES'

"FRIZZETTA,"

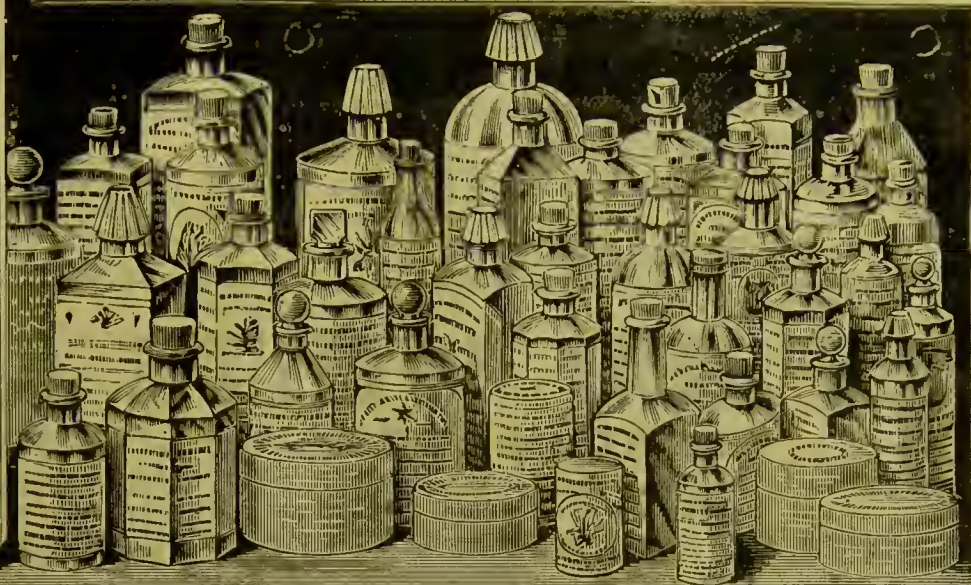
BUT NONE APPROACH THE ORIGINAL.

IT TOWERS ABOVE THEM ALL.

BATES' "FRIZZETTA" (Registered) is the FIRST and BEST preparation for keeping the hair in curl.

TRADE TERMS SENT WITH PLEASURE.

U.S. Agent—FRANK PYATT, 438 West Madison Street, Chicago.
Canadian Agent—EVANS & SONS (LIMITED), Montreal.



50 YEARS SUCCESS
HOPGOOD'S
NUTRITIVE & HAIR
SEDATIVE CREAM.

The only preparation for the Hair recommended by leading Physicians for the removal of Scurf, allaying irritation, preventing greyness and baldness, and producing a LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR.

JOHN A. WALCOTT, M.D., M.R.C.S., says:—"I feel much pleasure in being able to recommend (with confidence) your NUTRITIVE CREAM in all cases of irritation of the scalp, accumulation of dandruff and loss of hair, in each of which I have freely used it with UNFAILING SUCCESS."

In Bottles to Retail at 1/6, 2/6, and 3/6. Revised Wholesale Prices, 12/6, 20/-, 30/- per doz. Supplied by all Wholesale Sundry Houses.

OR FROM THE DEPOT—

OSBORNE, CARRETT & CO., 51 Frith St., Soho., LONDON, W.

THE LARGEST SALE
IN THE WORLD.

WOODS' AREGA NUT
TOOTH PASTE.

Special terms sent on application for £5 worth.

WOODS & SON, Pharmacists, ENGLAND.
PLYMOUTH,

Dr. O. E. HORN'S
SCIENTIFIC SPECIALITIES FOR
THE HAIR, SCALP AND SKIN.



"EAU HORN," "GERMANIA HAIR TONIC," "ACESMA," "HAIR SOLVENT," "SKIN FOOD," and numerous other preparations are having an extensive sale.

WELL ADVERTISED. GOOD DISCOUNTS.

Send for Price List and attractive Show Cards to the sole manufacturers,

CASSIE & CO., Chemists, LONDON.
49 Newgate St.,

OKELL'S ORIGINAL
MONA BOUQUET.

(First introduced by the late JOSEPH OKELL.)

Registered Trade Mark, "DOUGLAS PIER."

The most popular and best-selling Perfume in the market.
Retail Prices, 1/-, 1/9, 3/6, 6/-, 7/6, 10/6 per Bottle.

ALSO 3d. SAMPLE BOTTLES.

Shippers and Wholesale Buyers supplied on the best terms by
THOMAS WEST, 1185 & 1187 CHESTER ROAD, MANCHESTER.
STRETFORD,

CAUTION.**A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS,**

FOR

SHAVING WITHOUT SOAP, WATER, OR BRUSH.

R. HOVENDEN & SONS having purchased under an administration suit the business of the late A. S. LLOYD, with the receipt, trade-mark, and goodwill of the celebrated Euxesis, the trade are cautioned that the original and genuine Euxesis is now manufactured at our Factory ONLY, and may be obtained at either of our Warehouses.

The label is printed with Black Ink only on a yellow ground.

31, 32 & 33 Berners St., W., and 91, 93 & 95 City Road, E.C., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1775.

ALFRED WHITE & SONS,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

Manufacturers of Acids, Æthers, Sp. Æther. Nit., Sp. Ammon. Arom., Liq. Ammon., Soldering Solution, &c., and reparations of Alum, Animal Charcoal, Antimony, Baryta, Bismuth, Strontia, Zinc, &c.

CASTLE STREET, SAFFRON HILL, E.C.

Works:—WEST DRAYTON, MIDDLESEX.

Telegraphic Address:—"ETHERMETHYLATED LONDON."



AND PRONOUNCED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION TO BE UNSURPASSED.

Extract from Analytical Report of Dr. S. Rideal, F.C.S., F.I.C., F.G.S., May 21st, 1892.

"Practically tasteless and free from smell, contained no fat or resin, * * * carefully manufactured."

SNOWDON, SONS & CO., MILLWALL, LONDON, E.**40% PROFIT!**

There is no Proprietary that will give you such a good return as "PEPSALIA"—40% on your outlay, and no "cutting," no "underselling."

A GUARANTEED PROFIT OF 8s. IN THE £.

TRY IT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

Send Postcard for Particulars and Form of Agreement to

G. & G. STERN, 62 Gray's Inn Road, LONDON, W.C.

A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS.

For Shaving without Soap, Water, or Brush.

CAUTION.

The labels on genuine EUXESIS bear signature of Inventor, A. S. LLOYD, in BLACK INK, and the signature of his Widow, AIMÉE LLOYD, in RED INK. Refuse all other.

Manufacturer: **AIMÉE LLOYD**

(WIDOW OF A. S. LLOYD, FORMERLY OF 27 GLASSHOUSE STREET),

3 SPUR STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON.

N.B.—When ordering from Wholesale Houses write LLOYD'S EUXESIS (WIDOW'S).



THE "BETROTHAL" BOUQUET. GROSSMITH'S NEW PERFUME.

A chef d'œuvre of the perfumer's art.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

Dedicated by gracious permission to PRINCESS MAY (H.R.H. The Duchess of York)

N.B.—This entrancing Perfume is quite new, and possesses the rare quality of preserving its very *distinctive* and floral character throughout.

In attractive single cases, 21/-, 40/-, and 80/- per doz Sold by all leading Chemists and Perfumers.

J. GROSSMITH, SON & CO., Perfumers. LONDON.

GREENSILL'S

ORIGINAL

MONA BOUQUET.

Wholesale and Shipping Terms sent on application to the Sole Manufacturers—

GREENSILL & SON, DOUGLAS.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

THE
FULLERS' EARTH MINING CO.,
LIMITED.

Works, Mines, and Offices:—WOBURN SANDS, BEDFORDSHIRE.

BEST AND PUREST
FULLERS' EARTH
IN THE MARKET.

HIGHEST AWARD CHICAGO EXHIBITION, OCTOBER, 1893.

SPECIALITIES.—Lump Earth for Woollen Manufacturers, &c. Powdered Earth for Refining Oil, Lard &c. Specially selected Fullers' Earth for the Toilet and Nursery. Packed in beautifully designed Boxes.

SAMPLES AND PRICES FREE ON APPLICATION.

ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL WHO USE IT TO BE PURE AND FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

SPECIAL OFFER.

During the month of June we offer you special cash prices for our Beaurine Specialities as follows:—

	Retail.	Wholesale.
Beaurine Dentifrice	2/-	18/-
„ Tooth Paste	1/-	9/-
„ Tooth Block, in $\frac{1}{4}$ -doz. boxes ...	1/-	9/-
„ „ in $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross cartoons... ..	1/-	8/6
„ Toothache Cure	1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10/6

Less 20 per cent. for cash with order. This offer will be withdrawn on the last day of June.

All kinds of toilet preparations put up with your own name and address. We have made application for patent for using collapsible tubes in making up liquid and powder toilet preparations.

H. A. ROBERTSHAW & CO.
HALIFAX.

H. P. TRUEFITT'S SPECIALITIES FOR THE HAIR.

Floral Extract, 3/6, 5/-,
10/6, 21/-

Ess. Julep, 2/-, 4/-

CONCENTRATED

Egg Julep, 2/6,
5/-, 10/6.

Golden Fluid,
10/6, 21/-

RUXURON,

1/6.

&c.

Stimulating Lotion, 5/-,
10/6.

Astringent and Tonic
Lotion, 5/-, 10/6.

Quinine and Arnica
Hair Wash, 3/6,
5/-, 10/6, 21/-

Arnica Wash,
3/6, 5/-,
10/6.

&c.

EUCHRISMA.
Combines in one clear Fluid every valuable
Component both of a Hair Grease and Wash,
3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-.

EAU RACINE.
For renewing the original colour of Gray Hair;
superior to all other Restorers, being perfectly
simple in its Composition. Price 9/-.

An elegant Preparation for
the Hair and Beard.
Price 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-.

BRILLANTINE

H. P. TRUEFITT'S TONIC TOOTH BRUSH
(BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.)
PRICE ONE SHILLING.

20 & 21 Burlington Arcade; 13 & 14 Old Bond St., London

† Head-Quarters for Sponges. †

GRESSWELL BROTHERS

AND SCHMITZ,

Sponge Importers & Merchants

1 & 2 Red Lion Square

LONDON, W.C.

*The only firm with its own establishments on the
Sponge Fisheries.*



SUMMER SEASON, 1894.

GREAT SPONGE SHOW

Now open at additional Warehouse.

CRESSWELL BROTHERS & SCHMITZ beg to announce that they are exhibiting some unusually large consignments of Sponges at extremely low prices in

A LARGE ADDITIONAL WAREHOUSE

at 18 and 19 Red Lion Square, close to their own, and having a clear floor space of 3,000 square feet.

THE MOST
EXTENSIVE
AND
ATTRACTIVE
STOCK EVER
OFFERED TO
THE
TRADE.



THOUSANDS
OF CASES
TO
SELECT
FROM.
SPECIALLY
LOW
PRICES.

GREAT SPONGE EXHIBITION—CENTRE VIEW.

"The floor is particularly well adapted for the purpose, being light and very roomy, and I was surprised to see the quantity of sponges, . . . piles upon piles of cases, from which buyers could select their stock there. . . . The 3,000 cases (of fine Sponge) are shrinking rapidly."—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, April 28, 1894.

Buyers have now an opportunity, which they should on no account miss, of laying in a good stock of Sponges at below usual prices. A personal inspection is earnestly invited. Those unable to call at an early date are recommended to write at once for sample cases.

SPONGES FOR AMERICA AND CANADA.



GRESSWELL BROTHERS & SCHMITZ are the largest Shippers of Sponges to the above countries, their position on the Sponge Fisheries enabling them to furnish supplies cheaper than Importers can obtain them through any other source. All Importers and Wholesale Buyers should write at once for particulars of goods packed and selected expressly for those markets.

* **CRESSWELL BROTHERS & SCHMITZ** are the largest Sponge Importers in the World. Vide THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST: "They take now nearly 40 per cent. of the sponge imports of the United Kingdom, and showed our traveller the official documents which prove their statement"

* **CRESSWELL BROTHERS & SCHMITZ'S REGULAR STOCK IS THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED IN THE WORLD.**

MATHER'S FLY PAPERS

(CHEMICALLY PREPARED)

Still take the lead, by a long way, of all FLY DESTROYERS.

“WHY IS THIS?”

BECAUSE—They are **EFFECTUAL**. Every square inch is guaranteed to contain a sufficient and equal amount of destructive ingredients. It has been demonstrated that a single Fly Paper of MATHER'S has destroyed in one week the enormous quantity of 15,000 Flies. I would take scores of the Sticky or “Catch-em-alive oh!” type of Papers to accomplish this, even supposing the flies to be caught by them.

BECAUSE—They do not occasion **CRUELTY** to the flies, as they kill them outright. The sticky Fly Papers simply glue the flies to the surface, where they are kept **struggling and starving to death** during a period of from three to four days. Even a Fly ought not to be treated with such barbarous cruelty. Why have an Exhibition of Torture constantly before the eyes when **MATHER'S FLY PAPERS** will do the work of destruction a once.

BECAUSE—They are Cheap, being sold at **ONE HALF PENNY** each.

BECAUSE—They will keep perfectly good for any length of time.

BECAUSE They have a Fifty Years' reputation, having the largest sale in the world.

Refuse all others, and purchase **MATHER'S FLY PAPERS**; they are in every way the Best.

TERMS:

For 1,000	...	...	...	...	20/-	per 1,000, less 20 per cent. discount.
„ 5,000	...	...	...	...	20/-	„ „ „ 25 „ „

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGER QUANTITIES.

The Papers are put up in PACKETS of 100 and 250 each, and in Boxes of 500.
POSTERS AND ADVERTISING MATTER WITH EACH ORDER.

SOLE PROPRIETORS—

WILLIAM MATHER, LTD.
DYER STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER.

LONDON—Wholesale and Export Agents—

MESSRS. MACE & HALDANE, 94 MILTON STREET, E.C.

THE "FLY CEMETERY"

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

NON - POISONOUS.

The ORIGINAL and by far the BEST Sticky Fly Paper in the Market.

ANNUAL SALE MILLIONS

Catches more
Flies in a day
than the
old-fashioned
Papers do in a
week.



Well known in
every Household
in the Kingdom.

Bears Large
Profits.

PRICE ONE PENNY.



The immense popularity of the "FLY CEMETERY" with the public has had the usual result attending the introduction and prosperity of all genuine articles in raising up a host of *imitations*, which for the most part disappoint the purchaser. We therefore warn our friends not to be misled by specious announcements, but when they order Sticky Fly Papers to insist upon having the "FLY CEMETERY."

SOLD BY ALL THE LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSES.
LIBERAL TERMS.

SAMPLES AND TESTIMONIALS FROM

TUNBRIDGE & WRIGHT,
MANUFACTURERS, READING.

NORTH OF ENGLAND DEPOT—
4 GALLOWGATE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

TELEGRAMS—
"FLIES READING."

Sole Manufacturer, JOHN H. SMITH, NEWARK-ON-TRENT.

Can fully rolled up so that the Composition cannot possibly get outside. Wholesale Prices on application.

I tell you that SMITH'S FLY STICKERS are the Cleanest, Stickiest, Neatest, and Best Fly Papers in the Market. Own Name and Address on 100-gross quantities.



(TESTIMONIAL.)

Eldon Street, Claycross,
May 9th, 1894.

SIR,—I was very pleased with your Fly Papers I had last year. I sold a great many of them, and the few I had left over have kept good until now. Yours truly, M. CROFTS.

STEINER'S VERMIN PASTE

FOR DESTROYING
RATS, COCKROACHES, ETC.
IN [TRY IT]

8d., 6d., & 1/ Glass Jars; 2/6 & 5/ Tins.

Warranted to Keep for Export.



STEINER'S VERMIN KILLER

FOR [NEVER FAILS]
DESTROYING
MICE, ETC.

1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. Packets.



STEINER'S INSECT POWDER

PRIME DALMATIAN.

ENGLISH GROUND.

The most energetic Insecticide.
Kills Bugs, Fleas, and all offensive Insects. Quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

1d., 3d., 6d., & 1s. Tins (a Bellows).

Also in 7-lb. and 56-lb. Tins, and in Kegs of 1 cwt. and upwards.



JAMES'S PHOSPHOR PASTE

FOR DESTROYING

BEEETLES, RATS, MICE, ETC.

Sold in 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. Glass Jars.

May be obtained through all the
Wholesale Houses, or direct from

THE WORKS LIMEHOUSE, LONDON, ENGLAND.



FORD, SHAPLAND & CO.

Chemists' and General Printers, Lithographers, Engravers, &c.,

6 GREAT TURNSTILE, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

STICKY FLY PAPERS

In Two Sizes, to Sell at ½d. and 1d. each.

UNQUESTIONABLY SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

ALSO

CHEMICALLY PREPARED FLY PAPERS

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

PLAIN OR PRINTED FOLDING CARDBOARD BOXES FOR PUTTING UP SPECIALITIES.

CLEAN TO USE,

THE ONLY REEL COMFORT.

Can be carried in
the Pocket.**1d.**

EACH.

DOES NOT SPOIL
BY KEEPING.**MARSHALL'S
FLY CATCHER**

IS NOT OFFENSIVE TO THE SIGHT.

Catches more Flies than
Sticky Papers.**1d.**

EACH.

GOOD IN ANY CLIMATE.

Specially suitable
for Export.

1 gross, 7/-.

10 gross at 6/6 per gross.



WHOLESALE AGENTS.

LONDON.
BARCLAY & SONS.
NEWBERY, F., & SONS.
SANGER, J., & SONS.EXETER.
EVANS, GADD & CO.
MANCHESTER.
WOOLLEY, J., & CO.NORWICH.
SMITH & SONS.
YORK.
RAIMES & CO.AFRICA.
LENNON, G. B., & CO.
AUSTRALIA.
FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO.

THE DEADLY FLY TRAP.**W. SLACK,**Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of the largest and best make of any known
STICKY FLY PAPER in the World, 1d. and ½d. sizes.

These papers are now being Manufactured and Prepared by an entirely new process with Machinery invented by the proprietor, who is thus enabled to execute all orders in large or small quantities with quickness and despatch. So order at once, and do not be put off with inferior makes. Remember delay is dangerous.

THE DEADLY FLY TRAP.

By Royal Letters Patent. Patent No. 5985.

These papers, the only kind Folded and Sealed by Machinery that do not exude, and opened with ease by a child, keep good in any climate.

WHOLESALE BUYERS & SHIPPERS SHOULD WRITE AT ONCE FOR SAMPLES & TERMS POST FREE.Address: THE EXOR. OF W. SLACK. OFFICES: 53 ST. SEPULCHRE GATE.
WORKS: WEST LAITH GATE, DONCASTER, ENGLAND.

TELEGRAMS: "TRAPS DONCASTER."

Telephone communication between Offices and Works.

SOLE LONDON AGENTS: TIDMAN & SON, BUSHELL STREET, E.

SOLE SCOTCH DEPOT: 5 OSWALD STREET, GLASGOW. G. B. LIVINGSTONE, MANAGER.

A PEST DESTROYED.**HOMES A COMFORT.****THE DEADLY FLY TRAP.****BUCHAN'S PERFUMED STICKY FLY ENTICER**

(Patented). The MOST ATTRACTIVE of all FLY PAPERS.

No Leaky Edges—therefore the most Cleanly to Handle. No more dozens all sticking together.

TAKE NOTICE.—The Annual Sports of the Muscæ tribes will not be held in future if the Perfumed Fly Enticers are used. THEY never become dry. **ONE PENNY EACH.****FOR KILLING WASPS, BUY DEATH JAM**

(Patented). Most Attractive. Strawberry, Raspberry, and other flavours. Tins, 6d., 1/-, & 2/6.

Of the Leading Wholesale Houses, and from the Inventor and Manufacturer,

DAVID D. BUCHAN, CHEMIST, FRIOCKHEIM, N.B.**AN APPLE** is an excellent thing **A PEACH!**
until you have tried

Have You Tried

THE "GRIP" FLY PAPER?
PATENTNO FOLDED EDGES. GUM CANNOT EXUDE.
NEVER STICKY OUTSIDE.

Samples and Prices from

CHRISTY STRONG, READING.

ESTD. 1788.

12 Bride Lane,
London,

April 18, 1894.

To my Business Friends,

I thank you warmly for the high esteem in which I constantly hear that my firm is held, and it shall be my earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of this regard.

Last year I had to bring actions against a few Chemists and others for acts of gross substitution. I give below an example.

Such conduct is no credit to our Profession, and is a loss as well to the neighbouring Chemists as myself. I am bound to stop it. If you are aware of any person acting in this manner may I ask you to warn him? or if information be given to me I will hold it absolutely confidential, and take independent steps to prevent the fraud.

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS KEATING.

KEATING v. WRIGHT (NEWCASTLE).

MR. JUSTICE NORTH, on the 14th February this year, in giving Judgment, said: "There was no difference in principle between verbal representations and representations in writing for the purpose of passing off goods of one person as those of another. . . . He therefore granted an Injunction to restrain the Defendant from selling or offering for sale, as Keating's Insect Powder, powder not made by the Plaintiff, and ordered the Defendant to pay the costs of the action."

JEYES' FLUID

THE NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT.

A TRUE GERMICIDE & DEODORISER,

Somewhat less refined than **CREOLIN**, the virtues of which are
RECOGNISED BY MEDICAL AUTHORITIES ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Jeyes' Fluid and its Preparations

SHOULD BE RECOMMENDED BY THE CHEMIST EVERYWHERE WHO DESIRES TO SUPPLY ONLY RELIABLE ARTICLES.

PRICE LIST

(ABBREVIATED).

Retail Prices		Jeyes' Fluid.		Trade Prices	
s.	d.			s.	d.
0	6	..	Sixpenny Bottles (bottles included) ..	..	4 0 per doz.
1	0	..	Shilling ..	..	7 0
3	6	..	1-gall. Iron Drums (drums included) ..	..	2 6 each
6	0	..	1-gall. Drums ..	..	4 6
11	6	..	2-gall. " ..	..	8 6
23	6	..	5-gall. " ..	..	20 0
55	0	..	10-gall. " ..	..	38 6
Per gall.					
5	0	..	20 & 40 gallon Casks (casks free, not returnable) 3	6	per gall.
1	1½	..	UNIVERSAL PERFECT PURIFIER (in bottles) ..	8	6 per doz.

Sanitary Powder.

1	0	..	each Canisters, in boxes of 1, 2, or 3 doz. ..	..	7 0 per doz.
0	6	..	" ..	..	4 0

(Also in Casks and Bags.)

Disinfectant (Brown) Soap or Household (White) Soap.

No. 1 QUALITY.—In 1-lb. Bars, papered.					
In 1-cwt. Boxes ..	..	31	0	per cwt.	
(Also in Small Packages.)					
No. 2 QUALITY.					
In 1-cwt. Boxes ..	..	25	0	per cwt.	
(Also in Small Packages.)					
In 3-lb. Bars, 2s. per cwt. less.					

Retail Prices		Triple Milled Toilet Soaps.		Trade Prices	
s.	d.			s.	d.
1	6	..	"Perfect Purifier," 6 Tablets ..	..	12 0 per doz.
1	6	..	"Coal Tar," 6 Tablets ..	..	12 0
2	0	..	"Old Brown Windsor," 12 square Tablets ..	..	18 0
0	6	..	"Special Linc," 3 Tablets ..	..	4 6
2	6	..	"Toilet" (Scented), 6 Tablets ..	..	21 0
2	6	..	"Sublime Toilet" (Unscented), 6 Tablets ..	..	21 0
2	0	..	"Boudoir Tablets" (Perfumed), 3 Tablets ..	..	16 0
5	0	..	"Transparent Complexion," 12 Tablets ..	..	36 0
1	0	..	"Transparent Soap," 3 Tablets ..	..	8 0

N.B.—The first three varieties supplied also in 7-lb. deal Boxes. Customers' Names stamped on Tablets if sufficient quantity ordered.

Toilet Preparations.

1	0	..	Shaving Stick, in Cardboard Box ..	..	8 0 per doz.
6	0	..	Tooth Powder, in 1-lb. Bottles ..	..	48 0
1	0	..	" " "Metal Box ..	..	7 0
2	0	..	"Dentifrice Water, in Bottles, with Sprinkler ..	..	15 0
1	0	..	"Lano-creolin, 5% Antiseptic, in Tubes ..	..	9 0
3	0	..	" " " "Large Tubes ..	..	24 0
6	0	..	" " " "1-lb. Jars ..	..	48 0
1	6	..	"Antiseptic Ointment, 10% Antiseptic, in China Pot ..	..	12 0
0	9	..	" " "20% Antiseptic, in Metal Box ..	..	6 0
3	6	..	"Spray Diffuser, in Box complete ..	..	30 0

Sheep Dip, Wood Preserver, and other Agricultural Preparations.

TERMS, 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT AT ONE MONTH.

All Goods delivered Free in London. For the Country, Free at any London Railway Station or Wharf.

FULL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ALSO

A NEW MEDICAL PAMPHLET,

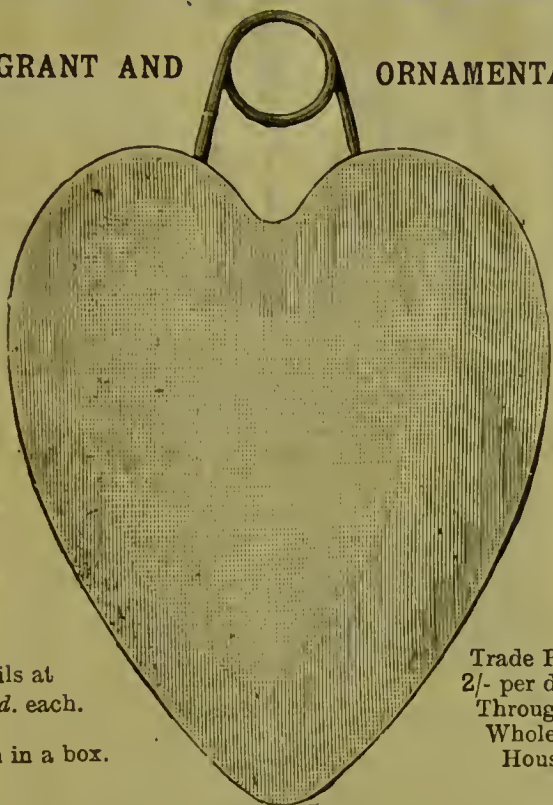
With Recent Opinions of English Medical Men, free on request.

JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS CO., Ltd.
43 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE CITY OF LONDON
SANITARY HEART

FRAGRANT AND

ORNAMENTAL.



Retails at
3d. each.

Each in a box.

Trade Price
2/- per doz.
Through all
Wholesale
Houses.

AND

**THE PENNY
SANITARY PENDANT**

Disinfectants
Antiseptics
Air Purifiers

Deodorisers
Vitalisers
Insect Destroyers



SAFEGUARDS AGAINST EPIDEMICS
AND ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

KEEP FLIES FROM ROOMS
AND MOTHS FROM CLOTHES.

Trade Price,

7/6 per gross.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS—

J. BEEDZLER & CO., Manufacturing Chemists,
20 NORTON FOLGATE, E.C. Established 1700.

WHOLESALE & EXPORT orders for

MASON'S

PERFUMED SOLUTION OF

CARBOLIC ACID

Should be addressed to

C. E. MASON & Co., 107 Whitecross St., E.C.

TERMS UPON APPLICATION.



EDINBURGH, 1890.

BOTH
HIGHEST
AWARDS.



JAMAICA, 1891.

DISINFECTANTS.

"Pineotas" Powders, Fluids, and Soaps; Carbolic
Powders, Fluids, and Soaps; Crude Carbolic Acid;
95/97% Pale Carbolic Acid; 97/99% Water-white Acid;
Sheep Dips and Petroleum Jelly.

PRICE LISTS FREE. HOME AND EXPORT.

WANDSWORTH CHEMICAL WORKS, LD.

WANDSWORTH, S.W.

AGENCY—116 PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

**CAMPHORTAR**

8/- per Gross

CAMPHORTAR

A combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus, and
Coal Tar. A Powerful Disinfectant, Deodorizer,
Insect Destroyer, and Air Purifier.

CAMPHORTAR

SOLD BY ALL LONDON SUNDRY HOUSES.

HEBDEN'S**CHLORID OF LIME**

IN

AIRTIGHT, ODOURLESS, WATERPROOF PACKETS

Retains the Chlorine and keeps the Powder dry longer than
any other packet.

4 oz., 8/- gross; 8 oz., 16/- gross; 16 oz., 30/- gross.

SOLD BY THE PRINCIPAL DRUG AND SUNDRY HOUSES.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

W. C. HEBDEN, HALIFAX, YORKSHIRE.

CHEMISTS SHOULD SAVE MONEY

By procuring THE BEST

**SHEEP DIPS,
FLUID, POWDER, and PASTE,
And DISINFECTANTS
IN THE MARKET.**

Used by her Majesty's Government, and authorised by the
Cape Government for cure of Scab.

Send for Samples and Prices to

FLETCHER BROS. & CO., GRIMSBY.

SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.

Stand 74, Royal Show, Cambridge, June, 1894.

SPONGE IMPORTERS.

M. PETERSON & CO

(ESTABLISHED 1870),

75 ST. ANNE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

FOR HOME, FOREIGN & COLONIAL MARKETS

FOUND DEAD!

KILLED BY SANFORD'S RAT POISON,

Which is said by Farmers to be the best and most effective ever introduced. Mr. Bliss, Farmer, Helethorpe, Leighton, writes, "That from one dressing he found 136 dead Rats next morning." Ald. Ashton, of Huntington, says he killed 70 Rats with a 1s. box of SANFORD'S RAT POISON. J. Long, Esq., of Carlton, states that he found over 300 Rats killed by using a 10s. tin of Poison. Price 6d., 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. per tin. To be had of all Chemists, or **SANFORD & SON SANDY, BEDS.** Wholesale of Maw, Son & Thompson, Newbery & Son, Edwards & Son, and others, London.

**"IZAL" IS THE
NEW NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT,**

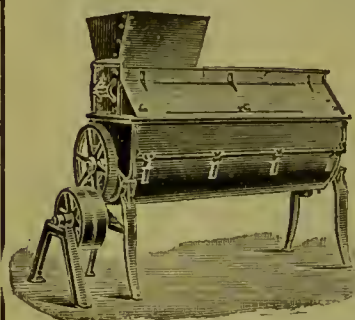


And is now
supplied by the chief
Wholesale Houses.

Show Cards,
Pamphlets,
Printed Matter,
And any information
the Trade may require,
can be obtained on
application to
Allen & Hanburys,
BETHNAL GREEN,
LONDON,
Who are the Sole Bottling
Agents for the Manufac-
turers.

GARDNER'S PATENT

"RAPID" SIFTERS & MIXERS



Are now working in
Almost Every Trade
where DRY POWDERS
are Sifted and Mixed
and Lumps Reduced, all
being done at one
operation.

For HAND or POWER

Prices from 48/-
to £90.

CATALOGUES FREE.

WM. GARDNER, Engineering Works, GLOUCESTER.

DUSSEK BROS. & CO.'S

**SOLUBLE SANITARY FLUID (MILKY),
CARBOLIC ACIDS & POWDERS**

Of all strengths, in various packages for the Trade and for Export.

Also Sheep Dip, Tar and Rosin Products, Dubbin, Greases, Creosote,
Brunswick Black, &c.

DUSSEK'S WHARF, VERNEY ROAD, S.E.

TELEPHONE No. 4833.

TELEGRAMS—"DUSSEK LONDON."

TRADE MARK.



GOVERNMENT DISINFECTANTS.

TRADE MARK



PINK CARBOLIC POWDER,

15% Strength, as required
by the Vestries.

IN ENAMELLED TINS, PERFORATED LIDS.

1-lb., 6d. size ... 42/- per gross.
2-lb., 1/- " ... 65/- "

IN LABELLED TINS, PERFORATED LIDS.

2d. size... 9/- per gross. | 1-lb. ... 36/- per gross.
4d. " ... 16/- " | 2-lb. ... 54/- "

CHLORIDE OF LIME. In Damp-proof, Smell-proof, not Corroding Metal-covered Boxes.

2d. size ... 9/6 per gross. | 4d. size ... 23/6 per gross. | 6d. size ... 44/6 per gross. | 1/- size ... 54/- per gross.

EUCALYPTUS FLUID. EUCALYPTUS SANITARY TABLETS (To Hang up on any Nail).

PRICES ON APPLICATION TO THE MANUFACTURERS—

THE ELEPHANT DISINFECTANT CO., 34A PENROSE STREET, WALWORTH.

"SANITAS."

EXTRACT FROM

"THE EVENING POST,"

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND,

February 9th, 1894.

The adjourned application by the Sanitas Company (Limited), of England, for an injunction to restrain Charles E. Turner, of Wellington, from infringing the plaintiffs' trade mark "Sanitas," or from selling or advertising his articles, preparations, or wares under the name of "Sanitas," either alone or in combination with other words, was heard before Mr. Justice Richmond this morning in Chambers.

Mr. Jellicoe appeared for the company, and the defendant appeared in person. The defendant admitted having sold large quantities of toilet paper by the name of "Roseiana Sanitas Toilet Paper" and "Roseiana Sanitas," but contended that he had a right to use the word "Sanitas," which meant health, and that it was a common word which any member of the public might use. Mr. Justice Richmond held that the word was a fancy word, and that *prima facie* the plaintiff company was entitled to restrain the defendant from using it, and said he must grant an interim injunction until the trial. The defendant then said that as the Judge's decision appeared to be against his right to use the words, he would not contest the matter further, and would consent to the injunction being made perpetual.

The Sanitas Company, Limited, hereby give notice that they have instructed their Solicitors to take legal proceedings against all parties who may infringe their registered Trade Mark consisting of the fancy word "SANITAS."

THE SANITAS COMPANY, LIMITED,

LETCHFORD'S BUILDINGS,

Bethnal Green, LONDON, E.

TRY IT! WHAT?

WILEY'S CHEMICAL ESSENCE FOR LAMENESS IN HORSES.

If you will, you can sell it, and it will bring you credit. You can have attractive Handbills free.

Sole Maker—**F. E. ROOKLEDGE, EASINGWOLD.**
ORDER FROM YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE.

A VALUABLE AGENCY!!! BIRD'S BOTANIC ESSENCE (REGISTERED TRADE MARK).

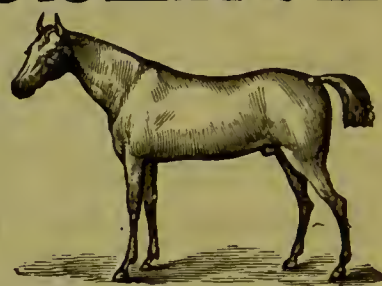
THE CERTAIN CURE

For Curbs, Splints, Spavins, Strains in the Back Sinews, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, Sore Throats, &c., in Horses.

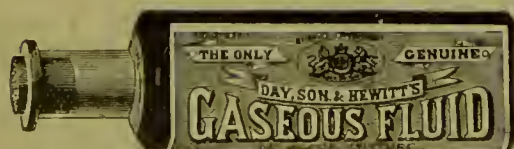
As used in the Stables of the Royal Families, Nobility, the leading Trainers, and largest Horse Owners throughout the World for over 60 years.

Obtains a large sale (and affords a handsome profit) wherever introduced. May be procured of all Wholesale Houses, or direct from Sole Proprietors—

BIRD & STOREY, 42 Castle Street East, Oxford Street, LONDON, W.



DAY, SON & HEWITT, LARGEST MAKERS IN THE WORLD OF HORSE & CATTLE MEDICINES.



THE GREATEST
ANIMAL
RESTORATIVE
OF THE AGE.



For Fret, Colic, or Gripes in Horses, Hoven or Blown Cattle and Sheep, and General Debility in Stock. Of exceptional value for Colds, Chills, Scour, Diarrhœa, &c., &c.

Price 1s. 9d. per Bottle; 20s. per dozen.

THE CHEMICAL EXTRACT.

For Kicks, Outs, Bruises, Sore Withers, Swellings, Strains of Ligaments and Tendons, Saddle Galls, &c. It rapidly relieves Straining and Pain after Calving and Lambing, and is the remedy for Swollen Udders and Sore Teats.

Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 7s. per bot.

THE CASEODYNE.

Used as Laudanum for parturition in Mares, Cows, and Ewes, when there is great pain exhibited with feverish symptoms. Highly beneficial for Inflammatory Colic or Enteritis, and for severe forms of Diarrhœa.

Price 3s. 6d. per Large Bottle.

THE RED DRENCH.

For Colds, Indigestion, Costiveness, Yellows, Surfeits, Loss of Cud, Pleurisy, Hidebound, Red Water, &c. For cleansing and checking feverish symptoms in Cows and Ewes after parturition.

Price (Cows) 13s. per doz.; (Ewes) 3s. 6d. per doz

THE "ORIGINAL"
STOCK-BREEDER'S MEDICINE CHESTS,

For Horses, Cattle, and Sheep. Prices, £1 8s 9d. and £2 16s. 6d.

THE "ORIGINAL"
HORSE-KEEPER'S MEDICINE CHESTS,

For all ailments in Horses. Prices, £1 10s. and £2 17s. 6d.

ROYAL ANIMAL MEDICINE MANUFACTORY, 22 DORSET ST., LONDON, W.

Liberal Discounts to Foreign Buyers.

Trade Terms and full particulars on application.

Attractive Show-cards and Handbills sent with each order.

**EUREKA WEED KILLER.**

Safe, Effective, Lasting, Most Concentrated. Mixes 1 to 50.

HAYWARD'S SHEEP DIPS.

WELL ADVERTISED & GENUINE DIPS.

MAGGOT FLY POWDER, FOOT ROT OINTMENT, &c., &c.

List and Prices on Application.

Attractive Printed Matter.

ONLY ADDRESS—

TOMLINSON & HAYWARD, MINT ST. CHEMICAL WORKS, LINCOLN.
ESTABLISHED 1842.**TO THE WEED KILLER TRADE.**

For Destroying Weeds, Moss, &c., on Garden Walks, Carriage Drives, Roads, Meadows, &c.

We desire to point out the special advantages which the sale of our "Acme" Weed Killer affords the Trade.

1. The "Acme" Weed Killer is used in the gardens and on the estates of the Gentry everywhere, and by Corporations and Burial Boards in Parks, Cemeteries, &c.

2. Our Retail Prices are such as will induce a ready sale, and we make no charge for 1 and 2 gallon tins.

3. We pay carriage on twelve 1-gall. tins, or on three 2 and six 1 gall. tins, and on 10 galls. in drums and upwards, to any Station or Port in Great Britain.

4. Drums and casks are charged at cost price. Full price allowed when returned.

Trade and Export Terms on application. The most Liberal Terms to the Trade.

RETAIL PRICES.—In 1 and 2 gallon tins, 2/- per gallon (tins included); in 5-gallon drums, 1/6 per gallon; 10, 15, and 20 gallons, 1/4 per gallon; in 40-gallon casks, 1/3 per gallon.

TESTIMONIALS received from Mr. HEAD, Crystal Palace; Mr. IRWIN LYNCH, Cambridge Botanic Gardens; and others. THE "ACME" WEED KILLER, FOR CHEAPNESS AND EFFICIENCY, HAS WON FOR ITSELF A NAME FAR ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS—

THE ACME CHEMICAL CO., LIM., Tonbridge, Kent; & Carlton St., Bolton, Lancashire.**ODAMS' SHEEP DIPS.****CATTLE WASHES, & DISINFECTANTS,
ODAMS' FERTILIZERS FOR EVERY CROP AND FOR ALL CLIMATES.**

MANUFACTURED BY

ODAMS' MANURE AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED

(ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY),

Manufacturers of Fertilizers by Special



Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen.

DIRECTORS:

CHAIRMAN—CHARLES DORMAN, Lawrie Park, Sydenham, Kent.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—J. CARTER JONAS, The Grange, Great Shelford, Cambs.

JOHN COLLINS, Bush Hill, Winchmore Hill, Middlesex.

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ROBERT BEVERLEY LEEDS, Castleacre, Norfolk.

GARRET TAYLOR, Trowse House, Norwich.

THOMAS ALFRED SPENCER, Clavering Hall, Newport, Essex.

GENERAL MANAGER—C. T. MACADAM, F.C.S.

SECRETARY—HENRY CLAYDEN.

Chief Offices—116 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

Manufactory—Odams' Wharf, Victoria Docks, E.

Branch Offices—County Chambers, Queen Street, Exeter.

Branch Manufactory—Ebford, Topsham, Devonshire.

Branch Manager—J. P. RIPPON.

NOTE.—For Prices and Agencies in Unrepresented Districts at Home and Abroad write to the Secretary.



A GREAT SUCCESS!!

BAILEY'S SUSPENSORY BANDAGES.

A. B. C. SYSTEM.



FIG. 1.

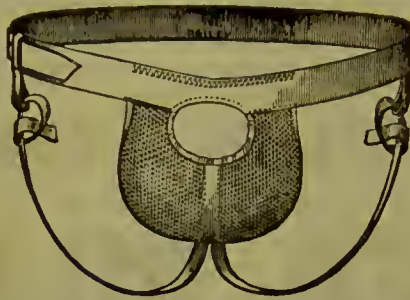


FIG. 2.

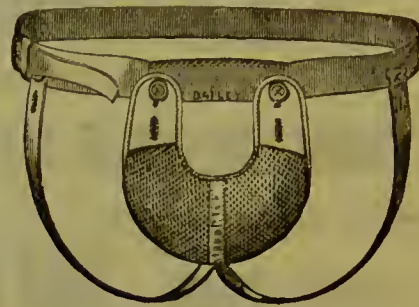


FIG. 3.

Cabinet of 2 dozen assorted, 30/- USUAL DISCOUNT.

TESTIMONIAL.

The Foragate, WORCESTER.

GENTLEMEN,—Please repeat our last order for "Suspensory Bandages." We think your idea of arranging the sizes and qualities by the use of numbers and letters a very excellent one, as it is most convenient to the Chemist in ordering, and we find our customers make use of your method. It brings us many repeat orders.

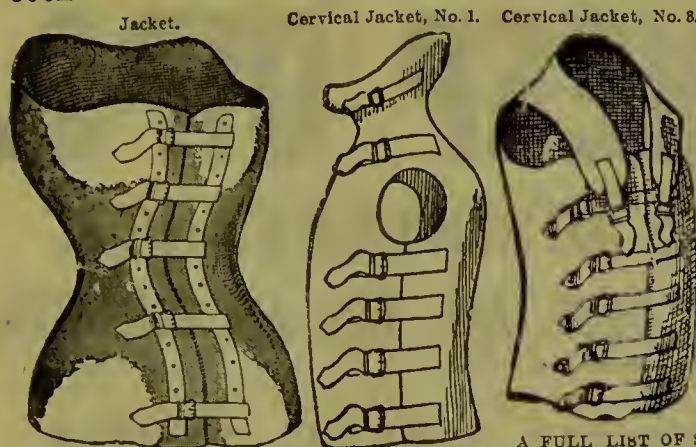
Yours faithfully,

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"BAYLEAF LONDON."

COCKING'S ADAPTABLE PORO-PLASTIC JACKETS AND SPLINTS.

Patentee and Sole Manufacturer, J. T. COCKING, PLYMOUTH



JACKET

(In cases of slight deformity).

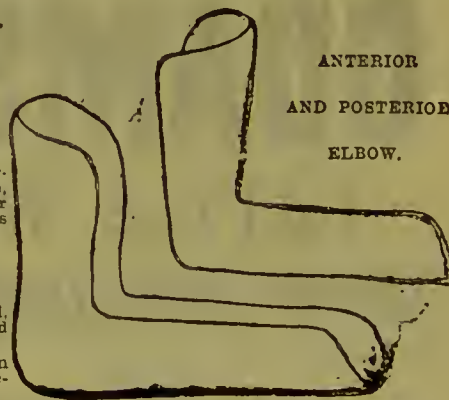
INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEASUREMENT.

Circumference at axilla.
" waist.
" hips.
Length from axilla to great trochanter.

In severe angular cases, circumference over apex of curve, position of ditto, and contour should be given; in lateral cases a description of the case. In all cases it must be stated if for male or female.

CERVICAL JACKETS.

Same measurements required, and circumference at neck, and length from neck to axilla. Any part of the Jacket can in the process of manufacture be left soft.



A FULL LIST OF SPLINTS AND PORO-PLASTIC IN SHEETS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

"NATIONAL" RUBBER ADHESIVE PLASTER.

On Strong Cotton Cloth.

Will always stick at once, and perfectly, in any temperature, without warming.

In Tins containing	7½ inches × 1 yard	and on	1½ in., 1 in., ¾ in., 1 in.
	7½ " × 6 "	Handsome Spools	1½ in., 2 in., and 3 in.
	12 " × 5 "		wide.



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*PENNY PETROLEUM JELLY

Per gross
In $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross tin boxes 5/; double size, 7/6

PENNY CEMENT (*largest and best*)

On $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross cards 5/3

*PENNY SEIDLITZ POWDERS

$\frac{1}{2}$ -gross glass-top boxes at 5/

*SALINE POWDERS

$\frac{1}{2}$ -gross glass-top boxes at 2/9

PENNY LIQUID GLUE

On $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross cards at 5/3

*PENNY GUMS

In 1-dozen parcels at 6/3

*PENNY GLYCERINE

$\frac{1}{2}$ -gross glass-front boxes at 6/

*PENNY CASTOR OIL

$\frac{1}{2}$ -gross glass-front boxes at 5/6

*PENNY BLACK INK

In 1 dozen parcels at 4/3

*GOLDEN PETROLEUM JELLY

Per doz.
4-oz. glass, metal screw cap 3/
8-oz. " 5/
This is warranted pure, and is a thoroughly good line.

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PENNY FURNITURE CREAM

In 1-dozen parcels at 6/9

PENNY INSECT POWDER

In perforated tins at 4/6

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6 in a box, $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross cards 4/6

SPECIAL NEW LINE.

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(Gutta Percha Enamel for Stopping Decayed Teeth.)
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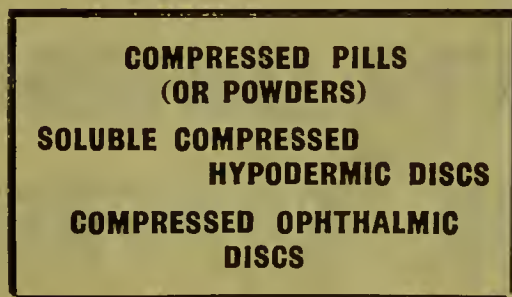
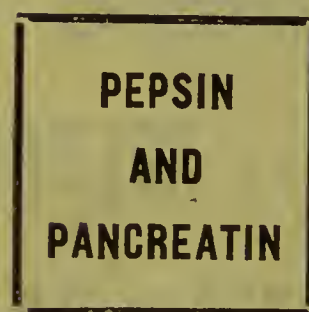
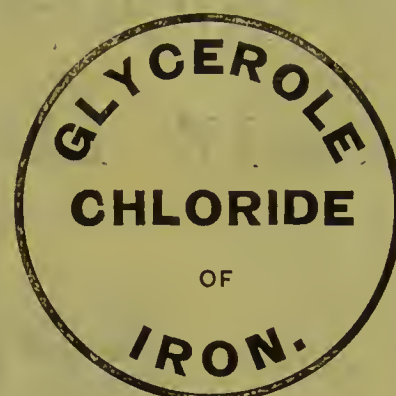
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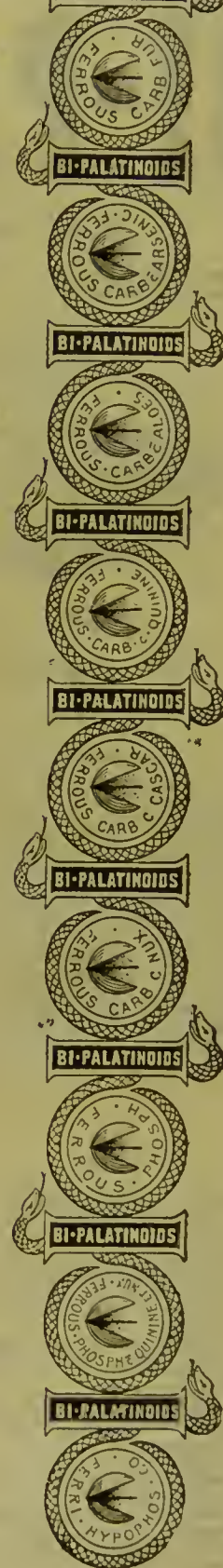
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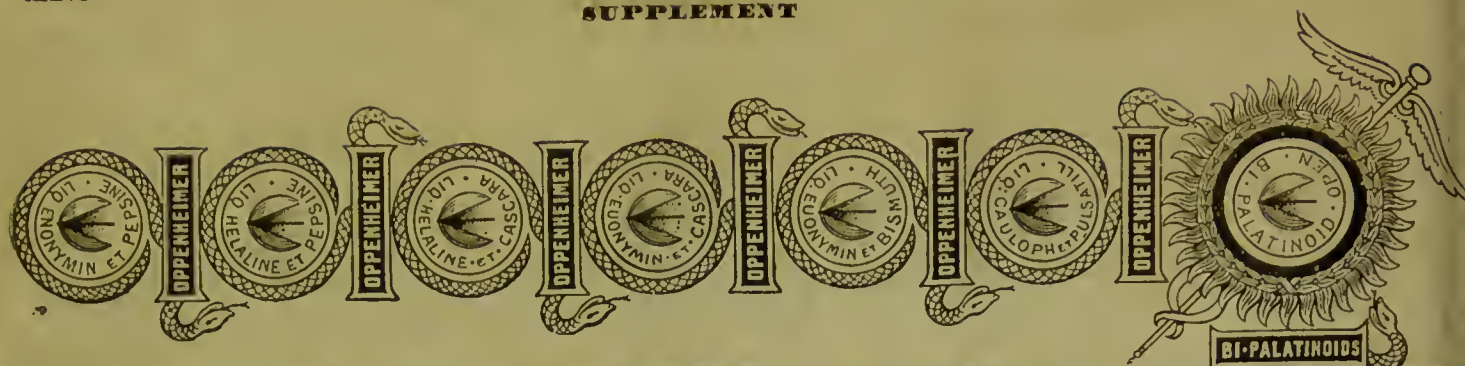
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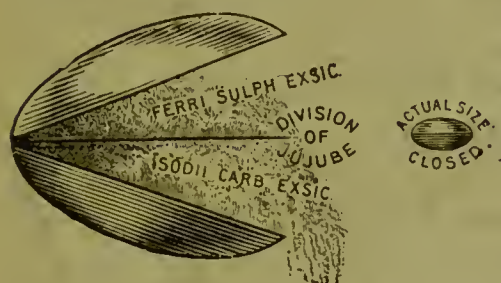


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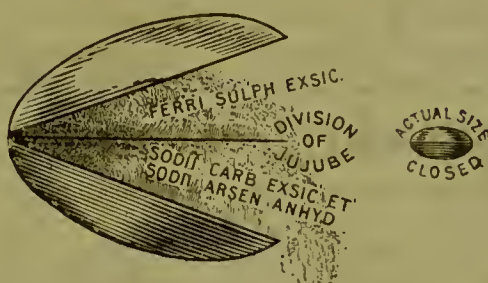
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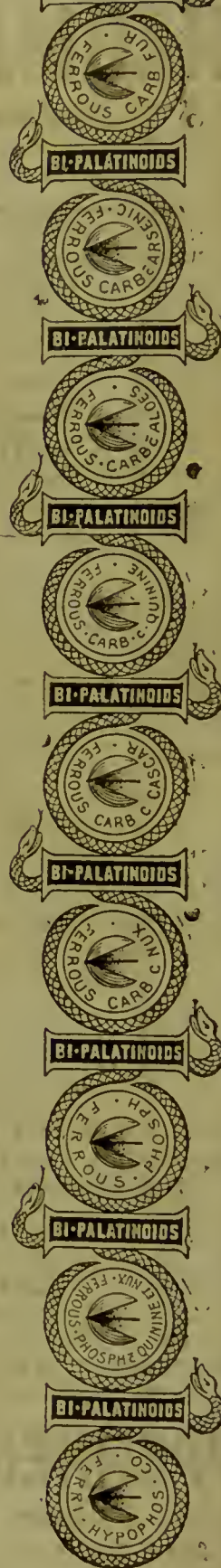
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